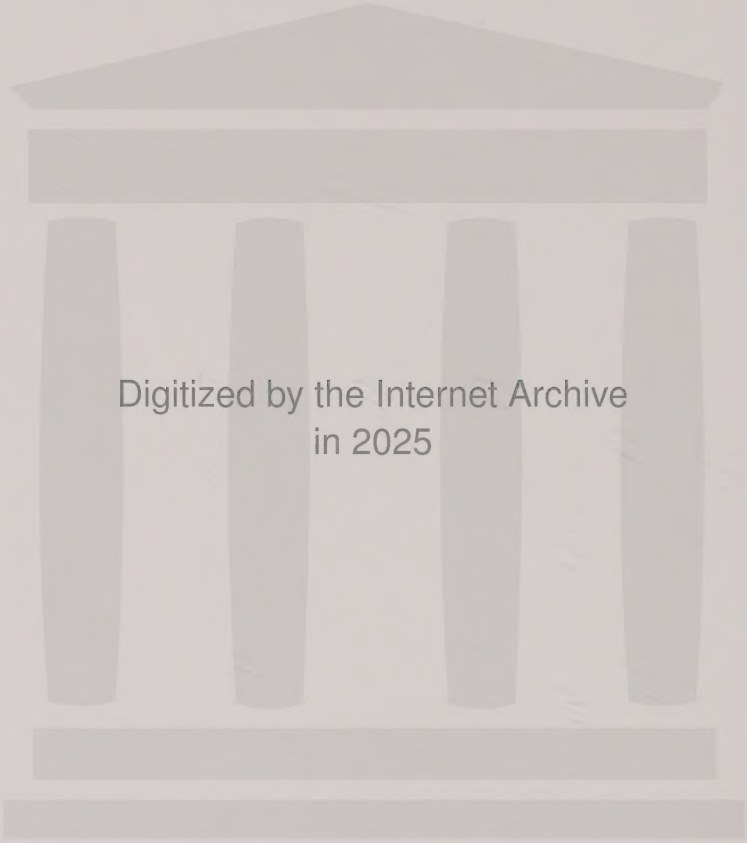

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Handbook Of The Coins Of Great Britain And Ireland In The British Museum



Herbert A. Grueber


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HANDBOOK

OF THE

COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND

IRELAND

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY

HERBERT A. GRUEBER, F.S.A.,

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF COINS.

WITH SIXTY-FOUR PLATES.

LONDON:

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PREFACE

BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

THIS Handbook contains descriptions of all the specimens exhibited in the window-cases of the Corridor of the Department of Coins and Medals; *viz.* 974 English, 234 Scottish, and 134 Irish Coins, ranging from the earliest Anglo-Saxon issues, *circ.* A.D. 600, down to the present day. Much additional historical and descriptive matter, together with lists of the mint-marks chronologically arranged under each reign and translations of the mottoes (given in the Appendices), will it is hoped make this work a comprehensive guide to the entire coinage of Great Britain and Ireland. It has been written by Mr. H. A. Grueber, who is also responsible for the historical Introduction. The sixty-four Collotype Plates, by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, give representations of all the more interesting specimens. The proof sheets have been read throughout by myself.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

British Museum.

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INTRODUCTION.

ARRANGEMENT.

THIS Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland is mainly intended as a guide to the series of coins exhibited in electrotype in the corridor of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum. The sections illustrated comprise the Anglo-Saxon, English, Scottish, and Irish, and an attempt has been made to present to the public such a series as will convey a good general idea of these sections of British numismatics. In the case of the Anglo-Saxon coins, the types of which are very numerous and varied, a few examples only of each reign or period are given; but in the English, Scottish, and Irish sections nearly every denomination is shown, and, so far as possible, those of each separate issue. The classification is chronological: thus the gradual development of the coinage is brought before the eye of the spectator. The descriptions in this work are limited to the pieces actually exhibited; but, in order to make it a general guide to British numismatics, copious notes are added throughout which give a history of the coinage. At the head of each period or reign a general summary is given of the denominations, issues, weights, standard of metal, &c., of the coinages, the descriptions of which immediately follow.

The aim of this Introduction will be to give in outline a general historical view of British numismatics from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. We shall, however, refer briefly to the earlier coinages current in Britain, as it is from the later of these that many of the Anglo-Saxon types were derived. Specimens of these coinages are not shown in this exhibition, as they are included in the series of the Coins of the Ancients.

BRITISH COINAGES.

Previous to the Anglo-Saxon period the coinages current in Britain were the Ancient British and the purely Roman and Romano-British. The unit of the first class was the gold stater, the type of which was derived from the stater of Philip II of Macedon. In its transit across the Continent but few signs of the original type of the coin of Philip remained: and it is only by tracing it back through its successive degradations that its source can be ascertained. The early pieces are mostly without inscriptions. No certain date can be fixed for the introduction of this coinage into Britain; but it must have been about the middle of the second century B.C. The issues were for the most part

BRITISH COINAGES.

in the central and southern districts, as it is in these localities that the principal finds occur. Quarter-staters were also struck, and at a later period small silver and copper pieces. The advent of the Romans is clearly to be traced in the types of the coins, which now more nearly follow those of the Roman money. Many of these coins struck during the later half of the first century B.C. are remarkable examples of the die-engraver's art, and rival in execution some of those purely Roman. Inscriptions now often occur, and in them we meet with the names of British chiefs who are known to us from history, and of some of whom history makes no mention.* There is Commius, the King of the Atrebates, who was in Britain at the time of Caesar's second invasion in 54 B.C., and his sons Tincommius, Verica, and Eppillus; also Cunobelinus, King of the Trinobantes, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare, whose mint was at Colchester, and Cartimandua, Queen of the Brigantes, who is mentioned by Tacitus.† This coinage did not last much after the invasion and conquest of Britain by Claudius (A.D. 43), and from that time for centuries only Roman money circulated here. Judging from the hoards which are constantly unearthed, the importation of Roman money must have been very considerable. It consisted almost entirely of silver and copper, as gold coins are but rarely found, and then generally singly. No Roman mints were established till the end of the third century, when we find Carausius and Allectus striking coins at London and Colchester. The London mint was continued by Constantine the Great, and the last Roman Emperor to strike coins in Britain was Magnus Maximus, who died in A.D. 388.

ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

There is now an interval of over two centuries during which time we have no numismatic records; but it may be concluded that the Britons continued to use Roman money, chiefly the small copper pieces which were extensively imitated. In this interval Britain had passed under the sway of other invaders, the Saxons, who after a while instituted a new coinage of a very different character from that which had preceded. This coinage was in a measure like that which was in currency in Gaul; but it differed from it materially. The Gaulish or Merovingian coinage was essentially a gold currency; though some silver was struck.‡ The money introduced by the Saxons into England was mainly of silver. In their own country, since early times,§ they had possessed a silver currency; and when Rome debased her coinage and issued pieces of copper washed with silver, Germany adhered to the imperial denarius, and in the 4th and 5th centuries the silver coins of Nero and those of Diocletian were current together.‖ In establishing this money in England the Saxons were but continuing the currency they had been accustomed to for centuries. Also in Germany, as in England, silver was more easily obtained than gold. Finds of Anglo-

* Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 130 *et seqq.*

† *Ann.* xii. 36.

‡ Little silver was found in Gaul, but there was a good deal of gold. Diod. Sic. v. 27.

§ Keary, *Coinages of Western Europe*, p. 112.

‖ Mommsen, ed. Blacas, tom. iii. p. 132.

Saxon sceattas mixed with the small denarii of the Rhine show that in Northern Germany, and more especially in those parts of the Continent opposite our own shores, these coins had a wide and important circulation. ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

Before proceeding to trace the progress of the Anglo-Saxon coinage it may be well to mention briefly the various denominations of which it is composed. The actual pieces current were three in number, or at most four. These were the *sceat* in gold and silver, the *penny* in silver, and the *styca* in base silver and copper. Not more than one of these denominations was struck at one time in the same district; and the sceat and the penny could only have been current together for a few years. The fourth denomination is the gold *solidus*, which is imitated from the Roman coin of that name; but as so few specimens are known it is quite possible that they may only have been intended for ornaments and not for currency. The *sceat*—the name of which signifies treasure, value, or payment—is a small and thick gold or silver coin weighing about 20 grs. The gold sceat is properly a *triens* or *tremissis*, i.e. a third of the solidus, and by that name it was known in the Roman and Merovingian coinages. It may also, when in currency, have been known as the *thrymsa*. The silver sceat was at the rate of $5\frac{1}{24}$ or $4\frac{1}{8}$ to the shilling, according to the district in which it was current; the Wessex pound being equivalent to 48 shillings and that of Mercia to 60 shillings. The *penny*, which is derived from *pening*, *penig* or *pending*, is intimately connected with the old German *pfand* signifying a pledge or value. As compared with the sceat it is a much thinner and broader coin. Its full weight was $22\frac{1}{2}$ grs. troy, and 240 were equivalent to the Saxon pound of silver. This coin is of Frankish origin, and dates from the middle of the 8th century. The *styca*, etymologically "piece" (Germ. *Stück*), in its form and character was very nearly allied to the sceat. At first it was of base silver, but it soon degenerated into copper. Its weight varied from about 19 to 14 grs.; but there is no record of its current value as compared with the sceat or the penny or the moneys of account. The *solidus*, as already mentioned, was similar in type and weight to the Roman coin of that name. DENOMINATIONS.

Besides the above denominations there are several others mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon laws and literature: but they were not current coins, but merely money of account. These are the pound, the mark, the mancus, the thrymsa, the shilling, and the ôra.* Their respective values were as follows:—the *pound* was equivalent to 240 pennies or 250 sceats; the *mark*, a unit of weight in use north of the Baltic, was half the pound; the *mancus*, a word of uncertain derivation, was $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pound, and therefore equal to 30*d.*; the *thrymsa*, which may be the same as the tremissis or triens, was equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the old solidus, and perhaps the same as the sceat of gold; the *shilling* (*der.* scilling, = a "division") varied in value as has been mentioned according to the

* *Cat. Eng. Coins*, Vol. I., p. xxxiii.

DENOMINATIONS. district, being in Wessex at 48 to the pound and in Mercia at 60 to the pound; and the *óra* (*Icel.* = *eyrir*, = *Lat.* aurum), also a Danish money of account, was $\frac{1}{16}$ of the pound, or equivalent to 3 or 3¾ shillings according to the locality.

SCEAT SERIES. The earliest Saxon coin struck in Britain was the sceat. It is a small and somewhat thick coin, measuring in diameter from ·5 to ·45 in. Those in silver weigh from 20 grs. to 12 grs., but the gold pieces keep fairly to the standard weight of 20 grs. It is at this point that the descriptions of the coins in this Handbook begin. The date of the commencement of this Anglo-Saxon money is somewhat uncertain; but, comparing it with the Frankish and German coinages, it may be fixed at about the beginning of the 7th century. The gold solidi, if intended for currency, might be placed to a somewhat earlier date.

TYPES. The types of the sceat are very numerous, and fall generally into the three following classes*:—(i) Those which have Roman coins as their prototypes; (ii) Those which are of Frankish origin; and (iii) Those which appear to represent native art. Of these three classes the first is the most common, and the second the least so. In copying the Roman coin-types the engraver had before him coins which he was accustomed to handle, and it is not at all remarkable that he made use of them for his designs. In the case of the gold sceattas we have direct copies of Roman types. No. 1, pl. i, with the head on the obverse and three busts on the reverse, is a direct copy of the solidus of the 4th century. No. 2, pl. i, gives a type of the solidus of the 5th century, though frequently found on Merovingian coins. The most common type of the silver sceattas is that which shows a bust on the obverse and a square compartment enclosing the letters VOTT, etc., on the reverse. These types are taken from the bronze coins of Constantine II, &c. Others have a figure holding one or two crosses, which is also a Byzantine type of the 5th and 6th centuries. The more common of the Merovingian types are a bird standing on a cross, or a plain cross on steps, with the head on the obverse in profile or facing. Those designs, which show some native art, are birds, dragons, fantastic animals, and ornaments of various forms, roses, annulets, wheels, arabesques, &c. Most of the early sceattas are uninscribed, but some have legends in Roman characters, whilst a few are in Runic. The legends in Roman characters are mostly blundered and meaningless, showing that the engraver of the dies did not know what he was copying, but on some the name of London is to be read, often however crudely written. Coins with Roman legends are chiefly of Roman types. The only name in Runic characters on the uncertain sceattas which has been recognised is that of Epa, Apa, &c., who is supposed to have been a brother of Peada, King of Mercia (see No. 6). The coins of Epa and Peada are so similar in type that this identification may be correct.

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* *Cat. Eng. Coins*, Vol. I., p. xviii.

TYPES.

The district over which the currency of the sceattas extended has been clearly marked by finds. It reaches in the north to the Humber, and in the south to the borders of Wessex, *i.e.*, about the present site of Southampton. This district was known as the *littus Saxonicum*. The subsequent coinages of Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumbria enable us also to locate the types to particular districts. Thus the coinage with Roman prototypes prevailed mostly in the southern parts, Kent and Mercia, the sceattas bearing the mint-name of London being exclusively of this class; whilst those whose types are of more native design are met with more frequently in East Anglia and the more northern districts. Distinct traces of these types are found in the early coinage of Northumbria (see No. 77, p. 14). It must not, however, be assumed that the currency of the coins of a particular class was confined to one locality, for finds of mixed types are met with in each district. Few, however, appear to have passed much north of the Humber or further to the west than the borders of the old kingdom of Wessex. It is not possible to state with any precision over what period of time the sceat was struck. It was introduced, as we have already said, about the beginning of the 7th century, and it continued till about the middle or end of the 8th century, when it was supplanted by an entirely new coin—the penny. The issue of the sceat overlapped by some years the striking of the penny, which was not introduced simultaneously in each district. Thus in East Anglia the sceat may not have disappeared till after the reign of Aethelberht, who was murdered in 794, and in Northumbria we find no traces of the penny till about the year 875.

ANGLO-SAXON KINGDOMS.

The next period of the Anglo-Saxon coinage is of a more definite character. Hitherto we have had to deal with anonymous coins. We now enter on a period when the coins bear inscriptions which enable us to locate their issues within well-defined districts, and to classify them to certain kingdoms which formed part of the so-called Heptarchy. These kingdoms are Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, and Wessex. This order may not be strictly chronological, but it is the most convenient one for our purpose: since the coinages of Mercia and Kent are a good deal intermingled, whilst those of East Anglia and Northumbria are each of a distinctive character; and that of Wessex—which state was the last to adopt a coinage—in the end absorbs those of all the other four districts.

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY.

The most important change which took place in the currency of England at this time was the substitution of the silver penny for the sceat. The penny, or as it was called in early times the *novus denarius*, was of Frankish origin, and was first struck by Pepin the Short about the year 755. As compared with the sceat it is a larger and flatter coin, and at first weighed about 17 grs.; but it very soon rose to 22 grs., and remained at that standard for a considerable time. Whether or not its issue was in any way influenced by the Arab dirhem, which had a considerable currency in northern Europe, is uncertain. At all events it differed considerably from that coin both in type and size. This new coin quickly spread throughout Europe.

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY

It drove out of circulation all the Roman silver money, and soon put an end to all the gold coinages, especially the Merovingian, and then became the sole medium of exchange for some centuries. The Anglo-Saxon penny, from its initiation, varied in type very materially from the Frankish piece. The latter was of a very simple form, consisting mainly of a monogram on both sides, sometimes accompanied by the king's name and the place of issue. The Anglo-Saxon piece was much more ornate in character. The general types were * :—

1. *Obv.* the king's head ; *rev.* some form of cross or ornament.
2. *Obv.* and *rev.* some form of cross or religious symbol.

The name of the king or person under whose authority the coin was issued usually occupies the outer circle on the obverse, and on the reverse is that of the moneyer who was responsible for the just weight and purity of the coins. At a later date the name of the place of minting was added to that of the moneyer. The first Anglo-Saxon king to strike pennies was Offa, king of Mercia, who appears to have introduced this new coin early in his reign. (See below.)

MERCIA.

Taking the coin-striking kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons in the order we have proposed, that of Mercia first claims our notice. The earliest Mercian coins are of the sceat class. They bear the names of Peada, who ruled A.D. 655–657 ?, and Æthelred, who is probably the Mercian king A.D. 675–704. The coins of the former are of purely Roman types, but those of the latter show a mixture of Roman and native design, thus pointing to a somewhat later date. The legends on Peada's coins are in Roman and Runic characters, but those of Æthelred are in Runes only. The name of the king in each instance is on the reverse.

From this time to the reign of Offa there are no numismatic records of Mercia. That king did not strike any sceattas, and, as his coins are of the penny class only, it may be presumed that he adopted this new piece early in his reign, and that he was therefore the first to introduce it into England. The pennies of Offa are of two series : those with the bust of the king on the obverse, and those without the bust. The earlier of the two was probably the penny without the bust, as these coins more nearly approach the sceattas in their types ; whilst those with the bust are continued in the following reigns. It is a remarkable circumstance that, from an artistic point of view, the coins of Offa excel subsequent issues. The types of Offa's coins consist of crosses of various forms, floral designs, interlaced patterns, and intertwined serpents ; and the busts, though perhaps originally derived from those on Roman coins, are not however servile copies, but depict really fine examples of Anglo-Saxon art. They are well formed, and the head bears a life-like expression, whilst the hair is usually arranged in close curls or plaits, or else it is loose and flowing. The king's name is placed on the obverse, and on the reverse that of the moneyer ; the inscriptions being generally in Roman characters, but here and there traces of Runes survive. There are no indications of mint-names, but

* *Cat. Eng. Coins*, Vol. I., p. xxii.

we may conclude that the principal Mercian mint was in London. The coins themselves, however, show that after the defeat of the Kentish men at Otford in 775, when Kent became a fief of Mercia, Offa made use of the Canterbury mint. Not only do we see the Canterbury moneyers striking for Offa, but in their coinage the Archbishops acknowledge Offa and his successor, Coenwulf, as their overlord (see Nos. 55–56, p. 9). We may mention a very curious and interesting gold coin bearing the name of Offa, which was found some years ago in Rome.* It is an Arab dinar, similar in type and legends to those of the Amawi and Abbaside dynasties. It is dated A.H. 157 (= A.D. 774), and on one side, in addition to the usual legend, it is inscribed OFFA REX.† It is conjectured that this curious piece was made in England by a workman ignorant of the Arabic language, and that it is a specimen of the coins sent by Offa to the Pope in fulfilment of his promise to send him annually 365 gold mancuses as an offering. The Arab dirhem in silver was certainly imported by the Vikings into England and Scotland on a limited scale, but at a somewhat later date. If Offa paid this tribute in gold, it must have been in foreign money, and it is only in this manner that such a piece could have been included. It is difficult, however, to conceive, if any of these coins had to be imitated, why such an exceptional piece should have been selected. No doubt has ever been expressed of its authenticity. It is unique. MERCIA.

For a while after the death of Offa the power of Mercia was maintained in Kent. Coenwulf, his successor, deposed Eadberht *Praen* and placed Cuthred on the throne, and the Archbishop of Canterbury acknowledged him as his overlord. His coins, too, bear the same moneyers' names as are found on the contemporary kings of Kent, which shows that, like his predecessor, he made use of the Canterbury mint. His other mint was no doubt in London. Like Offa's coins, those of Coenwulf are of two series, with and without the king's bust; but a great decline is to be noticed in their general fabric. The types become more conventional; they are in lower and flatter relief; and there is an almost entire absence of the artistic skill so manifest in Offa's pieces. After the death of Coenwulf Mercia began to decline in power, being pressed on one side by East Anglia and on the other by Wessex. Ceolwulf I, who had succeeded Coenwulf, continued to issue coins similar in character to those of the preceding reign, and on some we meet with the mint-name of Canterbury. After a short reign Ceolwulf I was deposed by Beornwulf in 824, and he was himself slain in the next year by the East Angles. In seeking to avenge his death, Ludican, his successor, met with a similar fate. The most decisive event for Mercia occurred in 829, when Ecgbeorht of Wessex defeated Wiglaf, Ludican's successor at Ellandune, and drove him out of his kingdom. So decisive was this victory that Ecgbeorht not only for a time assumed the entire control of Mercia, but also styled

* *Num. Chron.* O. S. iv. 232.
† Kenyon, *Gold Coins of England, front.* no. 13.

MERCIA. himself "king of the Mercians," and struck coins in London (see No. 125, p. 22), even using some of Wiglaf's own moneyers to engrave his dies. Wiglaf was restored by Ecgbeorht in the following year, but he became only a tributary king, and was not re-granted the right of coinage. The numismatic records of these last three reigns are of so scanty a character that they do not call for any special notice. When Aethelwulf became king of Wessex he restored the right of coinage to Berhtwulf, Wiglaf's successor, and the money of Mercia continued without interruption till 874, when Burgred was driven out by the Danes, who had by this time obtained a strong hold in England, and who for a short time set Ceolwulf II on the throne. In 878, by the treaty of Wedmore, made between Aelfred and Guthorm the Danish leader, the independent kingdom of Mercia came to an end, and was divided between Wessex and East Anglia. The restored coinage of Berhtwulf is of the same character as that of his predecessor, but the types are less varied, whilst that of Burgred is practically of one type only. No mint-names occur in either case. The coins of Ceolwulf II are of such excessive rarity that it is probable he exercised the right of coinage to a very limited degree. They are of two types only, which appear to be copied from Aelfred's coins (see No. 46). There is no series of coins which illustrates more clearly the rise and downfall of a state than that of Mercia. We can trace the rise of Mercian power under Offa, the maintenance of its position under his successor, and the decline under the following rulers. Then comes its temporary extinction under Ecgbeorht, its restoration by Aethelwulf, and its final absorption by Wessex. Its whole history is thus reflected in its coinage.

KENT. The coinage of Kent is of two series, regal and ecclesiastical, the latter being issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury. Both series are of the penny class. The earliest regal coins which can be associated with Kent are those bearing the name of Ecgberht, who however appears to be unknown to history except from a few charters. The fact of his striking money of similar types to those of Offa, and also that the names of his moneyers Udd and Babba are found on Offa's coins, lends a countenance to the opinion of some historians that he may have been a son of Offa. Ecgberht's reign extended from 765 to 791, but it is quite possible that he did not strike any coins till after the conquest of Kent by Offa in 774, and that the right of coinage was accorded to him by that king. As Kent remained under the control of Mercia till it was incorporated into Wessex by Ecgbeorht, its coinage was naturally much influenced by Mercian events. The next king after Ecgberht of whom there are coins is Eadberht II *Praen*; but as his reign only lasted two years, his coins are few and only of one type (see No. 48). Neither he nor his predecessor placed their busts on their coins. Eadberht II was deposed by the Mercians, and his place filled by Cuthred, who styled himself "King of Kent." His money is of two series, with and without his bust. Nearly all his moneyers are found striking for Coenwulf of Mercia, which shows the power of that state in Kent. The main types, besides the bust, are some form of cross, or the tribrach, the latter probably representing

the archiepiscopal pall. Baldred, the successor of Cuthred, was the last of the Kentish kings. After a reign of twenty years he was driven out by Ecgbeorht, and his kingdom was then annexed by Wessex. His coinage is similar to that of Cuthred, and some of his types are of the same pattern as the archiepiscopal money. The coinage of the Kentish kings only lasted for about sixty years. KENT.

There is no record under what conditions or circumstances the right of coinage was granted to the Archbishops of Canterbury, beyond the evidence supplied by the coins themselves. The fact that the earliest coins, those of Jaenberht and Aethelheard, bear besides their own names that of Offa, shows pretty clearly that it was by that king that this privilege was accorded. For these and other rights the Archbishops of Canterbury supported the power of the Mercian kings, and on several occasions suppressed the rising of the Kentish men against their overlords. As the power of Mercia declined, the archbishops no longer placed the names of the Mercian kings on their coins, but substituted for them those of their moneyers, and occasionally that of their see. They also placed their own busts on the obverse. This type was first instituted by Abp. Wulfred (805–832). It is also during his episcopate that we first find the mint-name in the form of a monogram on the reverse, a direct adoption of the type of Charles the Great. One of the favourite types of his successor, Ceolnoth, was the Christian monogram. The right of coinage was retained by the archbishops for nearly a century after the conquest of Kent by Wessex, Plegmund being the last prelate under the Anglo-Saxons to exercise it (890–914). He was a Mercian by birth, and, being much favoured by Aelfred, was eventually raised by him to the archiepiscopate. Most of his coins are of one type only, having his name and that of his mint with a small cross pattée on the obverse, and on the reverse the moneyer's name divided by crosses and other ornaments. This type was copied from Aelfred's own coins. A notable exception occurs in his placing the name of the king before his own. It is probable that this type was struck soon after his accession to the see. With Plegmund the archiepiscopal money of Canterbury came to an end; and henceforth, when bishops and archbishops received the right of coinage, such money was of the royal type only and cannot be distinguished from the general series. At a later time, under the English kings, some special mint-mark or an initial was occasionally used to distinguish the episcopal coins. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Like that of Kent, the coinage of East Anglia is of two series, regal and quasi-ecclesiastical. The regal series consists of sceattas* and pennies and halfpennies in silver. Of the history of East Anglia during the period to which the coins may be assigned we know very little, and of eight kings of whom we have coins only EAST ANGLIA.

* Mr. Keary, *Cat. Eng. Coins*, Vol. I., p. xxiii., considers these also to be pennies, and to be of a transition type between the sceat and the penny. Their small diameter and thickness and also their types show a closer connexion with the sceat than with the penny.

EAST ANGLIA.

three are recorded in history. For the classification of the coins we have therefore to depend mainly on their fabric and style, and on the evidence of finds. Thus the earlier pieces of Beonna and Æthelberht approach in type more nearly the sceat series. The coins of Æthelstan I are generally found with others of Ecgbeorht of Wessex and contemporary kings of Mercia and Kent, and scarcely ever with those of Aelfred. Again, the types of Æthelweard's coins are repeated on those of Aethelwulf of Wessex. It is by such means that we are able to arrive at some arrangement.

Of Beonna, to whom the earliest East Anglian coins are assigned we know very little beyond what is related by Florence of Worcester and Alured of Beverley. These writers give his date as 758, which agrees with the nature of his money. The legends, being partly in Runic characters, also point to an early date. If uncertainty prevails as to this attribution, still more so is it in the case of Æthelberht, who is supposed to have been a son of Æthelred, the successor of Beonna. The only coin assigned to this king is of purely Roman design, having the head on one side and the wolf and twins on the other. As on Beonna's coins, the legends are partly in Runes and partly in Roman letters. Passing over the coins, pennies, of Eadwald, which resemble in type those of Offa, we come to the large series bearing the name of Ethelstan or Aethelstan. Of their date of issue there can be little doubt, since they are generally found with Ecgbeorht's money, and those of contemporary kings of Mercia and Kent.* It was probably Æthelstan of East Anglia who defeated and slew Beornwulf and Ludican, and sought the protection of Ecgbeorht against the incursions of the Mercians. By some writers he has been supposed to be a blood relation of Ecgbeorht, but there is no evidence to support this supposition. His large coinage points to an independent rule, and also to a reign of considerable duration. The types of his coins are however of a very simple character. A few are known with his bust, but the majority have some form of cross or the letter A for "Angliae." Æthelweard, the successor of Æthelstan, is also unrecorded in history; but his money readily finds a place between those of Æethelstan and Eadmund. Beorhtric is another uncertain monarch whose date is doubtful, and it is difficult to say whether he preceded or followed Æthelweard. His coins are not sufficiently numerous to suggest a definite solution. The last of the native kings of East Anglia is Eadmund (St. Eadmund). He appears to have ascended the throne about 857, and to have ruled till 870; when, being attacked by the Danes, he was taken prisoner, and, refusing to abjure Christianity, was murdered. Of this king there is a large series of coins, none of which bear his bust. The types mainly consist of some form of cross with ornaments or of the letter A. For some years after Eadmund's death there was no settled form of government in East

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* See more especially the find of Anglo-Saxon coins published in *Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 28.

Anglia, which was held by the Danes; but in 878, when the Danish leader Guthorm was defeated by Aelfred at Ethandune, and was baptised under the name of Æthelstan, he received this district as part of his dominions. After a reign of twelve years Guthorm died, and a few years later East Anglia was incorporated into the kingdom of Wessex. Guthorm's coins, which are of one type only, were copied from Aelfred's (see No. 72). EAST ANGLIA.

It is about this time that we meet with the quasi-ecclesiastical money of this district. It is known as the St. Eadmund coinage. It was issued as a memorial of King Eadmund, who, as we have seen, was murdered by the Danes in 870. The circumstances connected with his death procured for him canonization, and the fact that we have this large coinage shows that he must have been held in great reverence in the country over which he had ruled. The types of the coins and the moneyers' names on them prove that they were struck in East Anglia, and that for a while they formed the principal currency of that district. A few specimens are known with the mint-name of York (*Ebraice Civ.*), but these may have been Northumbrian imitations. The large number of these coins which occurred in the Cuerdale hoard, the approximate date of burial of which was about 905, shows that at that time they were then in general currency; and, if we assume that their issue did not begin much before the death of Guthorm, we have thus a period of about fifteen years to which they may be assigned. The fine condition of these coins in the Cuerdale hoard, from which the majority of the known pieces came, also proves that they could not have been long in circulation. These St. Eadmund coins and those of Guthorm-Æthelstan are the chief Anglo-Danish money issued south of the Humber. ST. EADMUND COINAGE.

Another ecclesiastical coin, which is placed under East Anglia, but which more properly belongs to the Mercian series, is that which bears the name of St. Martin and the mint-name of Lincoln (see No. 75). It is of Danish origin, and in type and fabric somewhat approaches the "St. Peter" money struck at York. The date of its issue must have been before 943, when Eadmund of Wessex took Lincoln from the Danes, and after the burial of the Cuerdale hoard, in which no specimen occurred.

The coinage of Northumbria is divisible into two separate periods, absolutely distinct from each other. The earlier period is that which includes the rule of the Anglian kings; the later, that of the Danish usurpers. The series of coins of both periods are regal and ecclesiastical or quasi-ecclesiastical. The coins of the Anglian rulers are known as stycas. The types of the earlier pieces closely resemble those of the sceattas, consisting mainly of crosses and fantastical animals. Very soon, however, these give way to more simple forms, such as a small cross, or a circle, or often only a single pellet. The inscriptions, consisting only of the king's name on one side and that of the moneyer on the other, occupy the greater part of the field of the coin. As already stated, the styca was of base silver, but it soon became copper, and remained copper to the end of the series. We have no information as to the current value of this coin as compared either NORTHUMBRIA.

NORTHUMBRIA. with the sceat or the penny. The earliest stycas are of the second half of the 7th century, and they extend down to the second half of the 9th century, when Northumbria came under the rule of the Danish invaders.

The first king to whom stycas can be assigned is Ecgfrith (670–685), and the latest, Osberht (849–867). The series is not quite continuous, as there are several Northumbrian kings known to history of whom at present we have no coins. Of the last three kings also we have no money (see p. 16).

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK. The ecclesiastical coins of this class are those which were struck by the Archbishops of York. These do not begin till some time after the regal coinage. The first Archbishop of York, of whom coins are known, is Ecgberht (734–766), who was a brother of King Eadberht, and from whom he appears to have received the right of issuing money. In acknowledgment of this privilege Ecgberht placed his brother's name on his coins (see No. 89). It was precisely a parallel case to that of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who placed the name of their overlord on their coins (see p. xv). The coinage of the Archbishops of York ceased with that of the Anglian kings. The types are precisely similar to those of the regal series. There is, however, one piece of a very exceptional character: the so-called solidus of Wigmund (see No. 91). Whether this is a trial-piece, which is very improbable, or an ornament, or an offering penny of the same nature as Aelfred's large silver coin (see No. 134), it is not easy to determine. The facing bust is of most unusual occurrence, and in this form is only found on a few Roman coins of the 4th century. Its appearance amongst a copper coinage seems so out of place that it scarcely could have been intended for currency. It may therefore be looked upon as an offering penny (Munus divinum, "divine offering"), or it may have been intended to mark Wigmund's accession to the archiepiscopate, which he designates as "Munus divinum, a divine office."

DANISH COINAGE. The conquest of Northumbria by the Danes and the expulsion of the line of Anglian kings brought about a complete change in the monetary system. In their foraging expeditions south of the Humber the Danes had been accustomed to meet with the penny as the coin in currency. Its introduction, therefore, into Northumbria followed almost as a matter of course. The first Danish ruler in Northumbria of whom we have coins is Halfdan (875–877); but it is possible that these were issued before he obtained his new kingdom. Only two specimens are known, and they are both of Aelfred's types (see Nos. 94–95). A regular coinage was, however, established by his successor Guthred-Cnut, who modelled his money on that of the Frankish coinage. From Guthred-Cnut the coinage is fairly consecutive, though with breaks occasioned by internal dissensions or by the encroachments of Wessex, which now began to extend its power north of the Humber. In its general character the coinage is quite un-English, and rather Scandinavian or Frankish. The types are varied and of interesting designs. Uncultured as these Northmen were, they must have had skilful workmen.

NORTHUMBRIA.

The last Danish king to strike coins in Northumbria was Eric, who was expelled by Eadred of Wessex in 954. Northumbria was now incorporated with Wessex, which extended from the southern shores to the borders of Scotland, and whose monarchs henceforth styled themselves "Kings of England."

ST. PETER COINAGE.

The ecclesiastical or quasi-ecclesiastical coinage of Northumbria under Danish rule is that known as the "St. Peter" coinage. It was struck at York, and is very similar in character to the St. Eadmund coinage of East Anglia. It is difficult to fix the precise limits of its issue, but from the evidence of finds and also from the nature of its types it may be assigned to a period extending from about 920 to 940. This would be contemporaneous with the accession of the second Scandinavian dynasty in Northumbria, whose first king was Regnald (919–921). Several of the types of Regnald's coins are met with on the "St. Peter" money. The extent of the issue also shows that it must have lasted several years. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that it may have been struck by the Archbishops of that time, who continued to have their see at York.

WESSEX.

The coinage of Wessex dates from the reign of Ecgbeorht. Previous to that time Wessex does not appear to have struck any money; and the absence of finds of coins of an earlier date within the old limits of the Wessex kingdom, tend to show that it did not feel the need of a currency. Ecgbeorht succeeded to the throne of Wessex in 802; but there are no coins which can be attributed to him for at least the first twenty years of his reign. The beginning of the West Saxon coinage was one of the consequences of Ecgbeorht's conquest of Kent in 825 and the expulsion of its king, Baldred. This conquest placed Canterbury with its mint in the hands of Ecgbeorht, and the coins themselves show that he at once availed himself of the opportunity of establishing a coinage of his own. His early money not only bears the types of Baldred's and his predecessor's coins; but we find all Baldred's moneyers' names on his coins. Ecgbeorht's coinage is therefore in its origin entirely Kentish, and is of the penny class only. Having thus assumed this right, Ecgbeorht looked upon it as a mark of kingly power; for when, a few years later, in 829, he drove out Wiglaf from Mercia, he seized also the London mint and struck coins there (see No. 125), and did not allow any Mercian coins to be issued during the rest of his reign. The types of Ecgbeorht's coins are numerous, but the large majority are only copies either of Kentish, Mercian, or East Anglian coins. A few, however, such as the monogram of Canterbury, the "Rex Saxoniorum" type, &c., show a certain amount of originality.

The coinages of Ecgbeorht's more immediate successors present but little change. Aethelwulf somewhat increased the number and variety of his types, and styled himself "Rex Cantiae," or "Rex Saxoniorum," or "Rex Saxoniorum Occidentalium," thus marking his extended jurisdiction; but from his reign to that of Aelfred the coinage assumes a more simple form. During this period the Canterbury mint only appears to have been in use, so that the Wessex money preserved its Kentish character.

AELFRED. It was at this period that the Vikings began to renew their raids on England, and on his accession Aelfred found himself beset on all sides by this foreign foe. We have seen how these invasions affected the coinages of East Anglia and Northumbria, and though they left their mark in Wessex, yet that state was not affected in this respect to the same extent. The greater part of Aelfred's reign was occupied in resisting the attacks of the Danes; but he emerged from the conflict with success, and saved his kingdom from the threatened annihilation and England from becoming entirely Danish. By the treaty with the Danish leader Guthorm, made after the battle of Ethandune, the Danes drew off to the district north of the Thames, whilst Aelfred added the greater part of Mercia to his dominions. This accession of territory is marked by a large issue of coins at London and Oxford. Besides minting at these places and at Canterbury, he also struck coins at Bath, Exeter, Gloucester, Winchester, &c., which show that from this time the coinage becomes more general, and is not, as before, limited to Kent. Aelfred's coins present a considerable variety of types, and the most remarkable are those with the mint-name in monogram. The coinages of the following reigns clearly mark the growth of Wessex. Eadweard the Elder on his coins perhaps commemorates the building of the burgs, which were erected to keep the Danes in check; Aethelstan, his successor, strikes coins as far north as York on his victory over Anlaf of Northumbria; and the increasing power of Wessex is witnessed by mints at Norwich, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, and Warwick. The expulsion of Eric Blothox from Northumbria by Eadred in 954, placed that kingdom under the rule of Wessex, which now established its power over the whole of England.

AETHELRED II. It must not be assumed that after the conquest of Northumbria the country remained undisturbed by the Northmen. There was a lull of about twenty-five years, during the reigns of Eadwig, Eadgar, and Eadweard II, in which time there was a marked expansion and increase of the coinage, and mints were established at no less than thirty-six places, which extended from Exeter in the south-west to York in the north. The output of coins was very remarkable, not only for their number, but also for their excellence of design and workmanship. Soon after the accession of Aethelred II the troubles with the Northmen and Danes recommenced, and England was attacked in the north and in the south. Then began the dangerous practice of tribute. Large sums of money were paid to the invaders, whose greed could not be satisfied, and again and again fresh demands were made. At last Aethelred committed a rash act which brought down on him the vengeance of his enemies. In the year 1002 he ordered a general massacre of Danes, which is known as the Massacre of St. Brice, as it occurred on the mass-day of St. Bricius (13th Nov.). This act was fraught with serious consequences for Aethelred and for England. In revenge, Svend, King of Denmark, invaded England with a large force, and the country was for some years at the mercy of the invaders, who when worsted in battle took to their ships, but when successful exacted large tributes. In 1013 Aethelred fled to Normandy; but,

Svend dying shortly afterwards, he was restored to his kingdom after a short struggle with Cnut, the son of Svend. Aethelred died in 1016. It is an interesting fact that, in spite of all the trouble and disorder into which England was plunged during this reign, there was not only a considerable increase in the amount of coinage, but also an increase in the number of mints and in the types of the coins. A much greater regularity appears also to have been introduced in the striking of the coins, since we find the same types used at nearly all the mints, the only difference consisting in the names of the moneyer and the mint. The uniformity of fabric and style of each separate type is most remarkable. With a single exception the types consist of the king's head on one side, helmeted or diademed, and on the other side some form of ornament, generally a cross. The one exception is the Agnus Dei and Dove type (see No. 176), which at one time was thought to be Danish; but, as it only exists of English mints, it should be given to the Anglo-Saxon series. AETHELRED II.

The discovery of very large hoards of English coins in Scandinavian countries, larger than those found in England, suggests that much of the tribute was paid in actual money. This wide-spread circulation of Aethelred's coins led to their being copied in Denmark and Norway, and even in Ireland, where the Danes had already formed settlements.

After a short contest with Edmund Ironside, son of Aethelred, which was followed by his early death, Cnut became master of the realm, and England was for a time subject to Danish rulers. Passionate and revengeful at first, Cnut soon showed himself a wise and temperate king, and during his reign the land continued to prosper, being now freed from the continuous invading hosts. Nearly all the Danish troops were sent back to Denmark, only a small force being retained for the protection of the king. This quiet state of the country is reflected in the coinage, which in general appearance shows a continuity with that of the previous reign. The number of mints does not decrease, and at first Aethelred's types are copied. A slight divergence, however, soon sets in; but there is no material change. There are only two varieties of the obverse type worth noticing; these are those on which the king is represented wearing (*a*) a high pointed helmet such as he wears in the Bayeux Tapestry, or (*b*) wearing a crown, which it is possible Cnut may have copied from German coins.* CNUT.

After the death of Harthacnut, whose coinage, as well as that of his brother Harold I, resembles Cnut's, the restoration of the house of Cerdric in the person of Edward (the Confessor), Aethelred's son, brought with it a new element into the history of England—the introduction of Norman influence. The sympathies of the young king lay with the home and friends of his youth. He spoke their language, he introduced their habits, he adopted a seal of Norman form for his charters, and Norman favourites occupied the highest posts of Church and State. Thus was laid the foundation of the great events which EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

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* *Cat. Eng. Coins*, Vol. II., p. lxxxix.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

were soon to follow. As this influence is not to be detected on the coinage of this reign, it is not necessary to trace its course in the history of the country. The coinage of Edward the Confessor is only a continuation of what preceded; and its general character therefore was unchanged. There are as usual the same variations in the types, some of which had a lasting effect, while others were only ephemeral. An attempt at portraiture was also introduced. On his early coins Edward the Confessor is represented without a beard: but his later pieces show him with a beard, which he wore towards the end of his life, "barba canitie insignis lactea." The facing bust too appears for the first time: but it is a type destined to survive all the others. The so-called sovereign type (see No. 189) was also an innovation, the obverse representing the full-length figure of the king seated, facing, holding sceptre and orb, being probably adopted from Byzantine coins, whilst the reverse, the four martlets in the angles of a cross, is commonly called the arms of the Confessor. There is no reduction in the number of mints, and we meet with the same uniformity of style and fabric as in the money of Aethelred II and Cnut. Edward's last type, that with PAX between two lines on the reverse, was the only one used by his successor, Harold II, during his short reign.

With the death of Harold II at the battle of Hastings, and the usurpation of the throne of England by William of Normandy, the second period of the English coinage since the coming of the Saxons is brought to a close. We have already noticed how the general history of Mercia is reflected in its coinage, its rise, its fall, and its absorption by other powers. This equally applies to all the other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. In following up the history of the coinage which we have briefly summarised, we first see how Kent came under the rule of Wessex. East Anglia and the greater part of Mercia for a short time were a prey to the Danish invaders, who after a while had to yield to the advancing power of Wessex. In the meanwhile in the north the Anglian kings of Northumbria had also to give way to the Danes, who like their fellow-countrymen in the south were unable to stem the irresistible force of Wessex. Thus after a struggle which extended over a century and a half England was united under one rule, and subsequent invasions did not destroy this unity. This gradual progress of the history of England finds an exponent in the coinage. We can trace the rise and fall of each state through its coin issues, and we can follow throughout the whole period the gradual growth of the power of Wessex by the extension northwards of her minting places; so that when England was united under one rule the coinage of Wessex extended from the Scottish border to the southern shores, and it continued thus without any break down to the Norman Conquest.

Before proceeding to the next section of the English coinage, that under the Norman kings, it may be well to refer briefly to the constitution of the mints and to the position of the moneyers during the Anglo-Saxon period.

ANGLO-SAXON MINTS.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and the other chronicles of the time afford us no information respecting the constitution of the mints and

the rules by which they were governed; and it is not until the reign of Aethelstan that any mention of mints is made in the laws. During the existence of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, whose coinages have been described, each state had at least one central mint, and generally only one. The principal Mercian mint was at London; but for a time, as we have shown, the Mercian kings occasionally made use of that at Canterbury. The only mint of Kent was at Canterbury, which served both for the regal and the archiepiscopal money. The East-Anglian coins, we may presume, were struck at Colchester, where a mint had been established under the later Roman emperors; and the mint-place of the Anglian and Danish kings of Northumbria was at York. Of this there is abundant proof. Wessex used Canterbury as a mint as soon as Kent was annexed to that state, and with the exception of a few coins struck by Ecgbeorht at London, this was its only mint until the time of Aelfred. When that king added a part of Mercia to his dominions, he extended his mints to Bath, Exeter, Gloucester, London, Oxford, and Winchester, those of Castle Rising and Lincoln being somewhat doubtful. It is from the laws of Aethelstan that we first obtain any information about the mints. By the Synod of Greatley (A.D. 928) it was ordered that there should be one kind of money throughout the whole realm, and that no one should coin save in a town. This would imply that hitherto there had been occasionally some irregularities in the issuing of the coins; but it may also have some reference to the Danish imitations of Anglo-Saxon money which at that time had an extensive currency. The edict then proceeds to declare that each burg was entitled to one moneyer; but certain places, on account of their importance, should have two or more. London was to have eight, Canterbury seven—four for the king, two for the bishop, and one for the abbot—Winchester six, Lewes two, &c. The result was a large increase in the number of mints, which however somewhat decrease during the successive reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig. There are however a considerable number of coins of this period without a mint-name of precisely the same type as those with mint-names, but of such different fabric and style that they cannot belong to the same localities. Under Aethelred II, whose coins all bear the mint-name, there is an enormous increase of mints, and with this increase there is introduced a much greater uniformity in the general appearance of the money; and were it not for the occurrence of the names of the mints, coins of the same type are so much alike that it would not have been possible to determine whether they were struck at London, Exeter or York, or any other place. There is no contemporary record of this apparent re-organization of the coinage, which must have been brought about by some system of centralization, under which the dies were issued from one common source. Otherwise such uniformity could not have been attained. The clue is to be found at a somewhat later date. From Domesday * we learn that "in the city of Worcester Edward the Con-

ANGLO-SAXON MINTS.

* Vol. I. *Ed.* 1783, *fol.* p. 176, *s. v.* Wirecestre.

ANGLO-SAXON MINTS.

fessor had this custom. When the money was changed each moneyer was to pay 20 solidi in London on the receipt of the irons (or dies) for striking the coins." This custom was not confined to Worcester, as several other places are also mentioned. If this practice of issuing dies from one centre prevailed under Edward the Confessor, why should it not have existed under Aethelred II. If it was so, we have a complete explanation of the almost sudden uniformity of type throughout the kingdom. The dies would be made from one pattern, and the only difference would be in the names of the moneyer and the mint, which would be varied to suit the circumstances. The want of a common centre for the making of the dies would also account for the variety in fabric of coins of the same type issued before this reign. The increase of mints inaugurated by Aethelred II was continued to the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, during all which time there was a great output of coins, and throughout a general uniformity of style and fabric.

MONEYERS.

If the chronicles are silent about the mints, they are equally so as regards the moneyers. They give us no information whatsoever as to the mode of their appointment, how they were chosen, what were their duties and what was their status, whether mere artisans or men of position. This has led to some controversy and great diversity of opinion. We can only obtain our knowledge by a process of induction, which may be gathered either from the coins themselves or from later custom or practice. The earliest mention of the moneyer, or *myntere*, is in the laws of Aethelstan, where it was ordered that certain punishments should be inflicted on those who were guilty of misdemeanour in their office. One punishment was that the guilty moneyer should have his hand struck off, and that it should be placed in the smithy.* This would imply that at this time the moneyer was the actual engraver of the dies; and this last supposition is somewhat confirmed by the words "me fecit," which are occasionally found after his name. If this was his position under Aethelstan, we may conclude that it had existed previously. When the change to the making of the dies at one centre was introduced, the moneyer must have ceased to be a mechanic, as there was no need of technical skill in his office. He became now an overseer, and he was only responsible for the purity of the metal from which the coins were struck and for their proper manufacture. From the passage in Domesday already referred to we are told that for each month that the dies were in use the moneyer had to pay a fine of 20 solidi, besides the sum he had already disbursed on receiving the dies. To be responsible for so large a sum he must have been a man of some substance. Madox, in his *Hist. of the Exchequer*, gives a good deal of information about the moneyers during the reigns of Henry II and III.† Like the other officers of the mint he was elected by the burgesses, and it was a stipulated qualification that he should be a trusty and prudent man. It was not required that he should have any technical knowledge. He was to be a person

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* *Cat. Eng. Coins*, Vol. I., p. xxxiii.
† *Num. Chron.*, 1899, p. 109 *et seqq.*

selected for his integrity, to be possessed of means, and one fully responsible for the performance of the duties of his office. He was also liable to be summoned to Westminster to take part in the assays of the coins and in the trials of the Pix, and if necessary to bring his workmen with him. His position, therefore, was a very different one from that of the moneyer, who for a dishonest act ran the risk of losing a member. As the constitution of the mint under Henry II appears to have been the same as under William I and Edward the Confessor, may it not be inferred that the same conditions prevailed in the time of Aethelred II, who, judging from the nature of his coinage, first instituted the custom of having the dies engraved at one central place, and then sent for distribution to all the local mints. If this were so, then the change in the status of the moneyer dates from his reign, and it continued without any material alteration so long as the office lasted. MONEYERS.

The Norman Conquest did not produce any immediate change in the monetary system of England, and the silver penny continued to be the only current coin, and it remained practically so until the end of the reign of Henry III. There was no alteration in its general type, and it preserved its standard of fineness and weight. This was probably an instance of the policy of William of Normandy, who, wishing to be looked upon by the people as the rightful heir of Edward the Confessor, promised that they should be governed according to the old laws of the land. NORMAN CONQUEST.

In the number of types, as compared with those of Edward the Confessor, there was a slight diminution under William I and II, whose respective coinages have not up to the present been definitely separated (see p. 34). This diminution of types continued under Henry I and Stephen, and when we come to Henry II we find that they are reduced to two only during his whole reign. Of the coins assigned to Richard I and John, which always bear their father's name, there is only one type; but under Henry III the number is again increased to two. This fixity of type was an outcome of the deteriorated condition of the money under the later Norman kings. As all the types are given with the descriptions of the coins or in the notes, it will not be necessary to mention them here except when any important change occurs. WILLIAM I-HENRY II.

It will be seen from the plates that the early coinage of William I in type and fabric resembles that of the later Anglo-Saxon kings. The most remarkable change occurs in the king's bust being generally represented full-face, holding a sword or a sceptre. This soon supersedes the profile bust. The fabric of the coins too shows that at first the dies were engraved by skilled workmen, but before the end of the reign of William II a considerable falling off in technical skill is noticeable. It becomes more marked under Henry I, and the climax of degradation is reached under Stephen, whose money artistically is the worst that had hitherto been struck in this country. The impress of the dies was very imperfect and the inscriptions almost illegible. An exception, however, is to be found in some of the semi-regal and

WILLIAM I-HENRY II. baronial coins issued during the civil war. It was this state of things that induced Henry II to establish a greater fixity of type, and at the beginning of his reign to introduce a general type for all his money, "which should be continuous." The type was therefore only once changed by him, and this occurred in 1180, when the so-called "short-cross type" was adopted. This remained in use till the middle of the reign of Henry III. Greater care was taken in the actual striking of the coins, which were of more uniform roundness and thickness, and the inscriptions were clearly legible. This uniformity was adhered to in the future, and became still more marked in succeeding coinages.

The mints under the Norman kings are as numerous as those under the later Anglo-Saxon kings; but towards the reign of Henry III their number is so much reduced that they are limited to the chief centres only. The same may be said of the moneyers' names, and even to a still greater degree; for with one exception only, that of Robert de Hadley (see No. 243, p. 44), they disappear altogether after the time of Henry III. This abolition of the office of moneyer as it had existed since early Anglo-Saxon times, may have been caused in some degree by a centralization of the working of the mints under the superintendence of a general overseer. This officer appears to have been first appointed by Henry II, when he carried out his reform in the coinage in 1180. The change however was not a sudden one, but took some time to develop. The rolls of the period of Henry III furnish us with a complete list of the officers of the mint at that time. The principal of these were: i. the Master, who was the general superintendent of the mint; ii. the Warden, whose principal duty was the payment of the salaries of the other officers; iii. the Assayer, who was responsible for the purity of the metal; iv. the Cuneator, who had under his orders the engravers of the dies: this office was hereditary; v. the Keeper of the dies; and vi. the Moneyer, whose duty it was to receive the dies and to deliver them up after use, and generally to superintend the striking of the coins and to keep a record of the amount struck. Besides these there were a number of minor officials.

In our remarks on the coinage since the Norman Conquest reference has been made to the semi-regal and baronial coins issued during the reign of Stephen, and to the fact that neither Richard I nor John placed their own names on their English coins, but retained that of their father, Henry. These points merit some special notice.

The semi-regal and baronial coins were those which were issued during the civil war, when the Empress Matilda, the daughter of Henry I, attempted to wrest the crown of England from Stephen on behalf of her son Henry, whom she claimed to be the rightful heir. This series is of two classes: that struck by the partisans of Stephen and his own relations; and that issued by the adherents and supporters of the cause of the Empress. Of the former are the coins of Stephen and Matilda, his wife, showing on the obverse their figures in full length; of Stephen's son Eustace, who was governor of York, and to whom the right of coinage had been granted; and of William,

Earl of Boulogne, who appears to have usurped the right of issuing money. Of the latter class there are coins of the Empress Matilda herself; of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, who at various times supported both sides; and of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, Eustace FitzJohn, and Roger, Earl of Warwick, who commanded Matilda's armies. Many of these coins are remarkable for the exceptional merit of their work, so entirely differing in that respect from the coinage of Stephen. They are also interesting as showing the places which from time to time were held by Matilda and her generals. Besides these there are a number of rude pieces, many of them counterstruck coins of Stephen himself, which are said to have been issued by the turbulent barons, who seized Stephen's castles and then turned them into mints. Many of these pieces are of excessive rarity, and are much prized and sought after by collectors. WILLIAM I-HENRY II.

The next point, the absence of the names of Richard I and John on their English coins, is not easily explained. The pennies which are classed to these reigns only vary from those of Henry II in slight changes in the form of the bust. The name of Henry is on all of them. This circumstance is the more noticeable as Richard struck coins in his own name for his French dominions, and John did the same in Ireland, when he was lord of Ireland, and after his accession to the throne. Moreover there are English halfpennies of John struck at London and Winchester, which bear his portrait and name (see p. 42). The records also show that during both reigns the mints were in active operation. In 1194 Richard ordered that one kind of money should be current throughout the realm, and it is further stated that this was carried into effect to the great advantage of the people. In 1199 John granted dies to Canterbury, and confirmed the right of coinage to the Archbishops, and in 1208 writs were issued to the moneyers of no less than sixteen different cities and towns to appear at Westminster to receive dies, and it would seem that these dies were actually delivered. It can therefore only be presumed that in Richard's case, during his long absence from England, no steps had been taken to stamp his name on his coins, and that on his return he did not enforce a change. John, however, may have been actuated by other motives. He had usurped the crown to the exclusion of his nephew Arthur, and therefore, having no rightful claim, he may have thought it better to follow the example set by his brother.

Passing on to the reign of Henry III we find that he made only one change in his silver money. He retained for some years the short-cross type of Henry II without any material alteration; but in 1248, on account of the debased state of the coinage through clipping and counterfeiting, he instituted a new one, the long-cross type, which consists of a double cross on the reverse extending to the edge of the coin. This device was adopted in order to make it more apparent whether a coin had been clipped or not. To distinguish this coinage further from the money which had preceded it, Henry placed either the Roman numerals III or TERCI after his name. No alteration was made either in the fineness or weight of the coins. HENRY III

HENRY III. The most remarkable feature in the coinage of this reign was the attempt to introduce a gold currency in the form of a penny, which was to be current for twenty pence, but which was soon raised to twenty-four pence. It occurred in 1257 (see No. 238). This innovation, which had followed closely on the introduction of the *fiorino d'oro* into Italy, was not a success; partly because the coin was rated too high in comparison to the silver, and partly because the country was not prepared to receive a coin of so high a value in general currency. Notwithstanding the circumstance that at the time there was in the country a large amount of foreign gold, which passed by weight, the citizens of London protested, and the king listening to their protest, the new coin was promptly withdrawn. It was not for nearly a hundred years that a further attempt was made in this direction.

EDWARD I. The attempt at uniformity in the coinage begun by Henry II and continued by Henry III was more effectually carried out by Edward I. For the first few years of his reign he does not appear to have issued any money, unless possibly he continued to use the dies of Henry III, but in 1279 he ordered a new coinage of a new type. It was to consist of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, which were to have the king's bust facing and crowned on the obverse, and a long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle on the reverse.

> "Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng
> Ye croice passed ye bounde of all yorghout ye ryng
> Ye kynges side sallo be ye hede and his name writen
> Ye croyce side what cite it was incoyned and smyten." *

With the exception of the small issue by John (see p. xxvii.), the halfpenny had not been in use since Anglo-Saxon times, and the farthing was a new denomination. Groats of the value of four sterlings were also ordered; but there is considerable doubt whether any were struck even as patterns, and whether or not pieces similar to No. 242 may not belong to Edward III.† This large silver coin had also been ordered during the reign of Henry II on two separate occasions.‡ The new type is a strong illustration of the stability of the English coinage, as it became at once absolutely stereotyped, and was the only one used for the silver money till the reign of Henry VII. Another important change took place on the introduction of this type. With the exception of Robert de Hadeley, who was the moneyer at the Abbot's mint at St. Edmundsbury, the name of the moneyer was now entirely omitted, and in its place was inscribed VILLA or CIVITAS, which thus preceded that of the mint. This further innovation was probably carried out under the orders of William de Turnemire of Marseilles, who was appointed to the office of master of the mint of England in 1279, and who was to have control of all the mints, the number of which was now much reduced.

In consequence of the purity of the metal of this new coinage and

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* Langtoft's *Chronicle*, see *Rud.*, Vol. I., p. 194.
† *Ib.* Vol. I., p. 206. ‡ *Ib.* Vol. I., pp. 182, 186.

the admirable manner in which it was struck, numerous imitations were soon made in the Low Countries and in Germany. These coins were as a rule lighter in weight and of baser metal than the English penny, and very strict regulations had to be passed to prevent their introduction into this country.* The principal ports were watched, and every incomer had to expose under pain of forfeiture all the money he possessed. Besides these pennies there was much other foreign base money brought in. These were known as pollards, crocards, scaldings, brabants, eagles, leonines, sleepings, &c. They came chiefly from France and the Low Countries, and their names were probably derived from their types. EDWARD I

No further change occurred in the coinage until the eighteenth year of Edward III, except that the weight was slightly reduced from $22\frac{1}{2}$ grs. to $22\frac{2}{3}$ grs. to the penny. The moneys therefore of Edward I and II and the early coinage of Edward III are difficult to distinguish (see p. 43). We have here the same difficulty as with the coinages of Henry II–III. In his eighteenth year Edward III made a more successful attempt than Henry III to establish a gold currency; but this attempt was not at first quite a success. A remedy was however soon found, and since that time England has had a continuous series of gold money. EDWARD III.

For some time the want of a gold currency had been felt, and the use of foreign money had been resorted to; but such an arrangement could not be lasting. In 1343 Edward III ordered a gold currency. It consisted of the florin, its half the leopard, and its quarter the helm. The florin weighed 108 grs., was 23 cts. $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs. fine, and was current for 6*s*. These pieces were however rated too high in proportion to the silver, and in consequence of their being generally refused they were at once withdrawn from circulation. In the following year another new coinage was struck, consisting of the noble, its half the maille noble, and its quarter the ferling noble. They are of the same standard as the florin and its parts, and were current at the rate of 6*s*. 8*d*. to the noble, or half mark, which weighed $138\frac{6}{13}$ grs. It is somewhat strange that we have no reliable information as to the origin of the types of the noble and half-noble, or of the derivation of their names. It has however been presumed that the type of the king standing in a ship may refer to the victory over the French fleet off Sluys on Midsummer Day 1340, and that the name noble may be derived from the noble nature of the metal of which the coins were struck.† The latter interpretation however seems somewhat far-fetched. The inscription on the reverse of the noble, "Jesus autem transiens," &c., was considered to be a charm against thieves, or rather a warning against the practice of clipping; but it may possibly have had some reference to the victory commemorated by the type. The purity of the metal of these coins and their handsome appearance soon led to their being

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* These pieces were known as *lussheburghs* (? for Luxemburgs). *Rud.*, Vol. I., p. 225.

† *Rud.*, Vol. I., p. 219, 220.

EDWARD III. exported and to their being imitated in the Low Countries. These imitations were of lighter weight and of not such pure metal. Laws were soon passed against the exportation of the one and the importation of the other, but to little purpose. In consequence, in 1346, the weight of the noble was reduced to 128¾ grs., and further, in 1351, to 120 grs. The divisions were reduced in proportion. This change in the weight of the gold money brought with it a corresponding lowering of the standard of the silver money, first in 1344 to the rate of 20¼ grs. to the penny, in 1346 to 20 grs., and again in 1351 to 18 grs. This last year saw also the first issue for currency of the groat and half-groat, which were similar in type to the other silver coins. The further concentration of the working of the coinage at this time resulted in a reduction in the number of the mints, and gold was only struck at London, and silver at London, Berwick, Canterbury, Durham, Reading, and York. Groats and half-groats were minted at London and York only.

ANGLO-GALLIC COINAGE. We may pause here to notice briefly another class of coinage which at this period had assumed considerable proportions. This is the Anglo-Gallic money which was struck for the English possessions in France. These coins are mostly of French types and denominations. Henry II was the first English monarch to strike coins for his French dominions. Eleanor, his wife, also issued money, but probably not until after her husband's death. These coins are of Aquitaine only. Richard I struck for Aquitaine and Poitou, and perhaps for Normandy, and Edward I for Aquitaine, Gascony, and Ponthieu. Down to this time the Anglo-Gallic coins consisted mostly of the denier class in silver and billon. Under Edward III the coinage was much increased, gold being added to the silver and billon money. The date at which gold was introduced is not quite certain, but it was before 1337, thus preceding the English gold money by more than six years. The first piece issued was the florin of Aquitaine, the type of which was taken from the florin of Florence, which had been imitated by many other European states. This gold piece was followed at intervals by the mouton, the chaise, the leopard, and the guiennois, most of which have their prototypes in the French series. For his silver and billon coins also several new denominations were adopted. The mints are numerous (see p. 47), and the fineness of the gold coins appears to have followed the French standard, but that of the silver was ordered to be after the English standard; this injunction, however, was not adhered to.

An exception was made in the case of the town of Calais, where an English colony had been founded in 1347. A special mint was set up there, and the money was ordered to be the same as that coined in England. It consisted in gold of the noble and half noble—no quarter nobles having hitherto been identified—and in silver of the gros, demi-gros, and denier. Strictly speaking these coins belong to the English series. As a distinguishing mark they bear either the initial or name of the town (see p. 51). The Calais coinage in gold and silver dates from 1360.

When Aquitaine was created into a principality in 1362, and was

granted by Edward to his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, the right of issuing money was granted also. The Black Prince's money was of gold, silver, and billon, and in denominations and types it chiefly followed that of his father; but he also struck the hardi d'or and the royal d'or (see p. 53). This last coin is a remarkable specimen of French medallic art of the time. The Anglo-Gallic money was continued by Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, all of whom issued a variety of coins in all three metals, gold, silver, and billon. During the last two reigns the mint at Calais was revived, and coins were struck as before after the English pattern. This mint appears to have been in abeyance for a while after Edward III. With the decline of the power of England in France the Anglo-Gallic coinage also declined; and before the close of the year 1453, when Calais and Guisnes alone remained to the English, it came virtually to an end. A few gros were subsequently struck by Henry VIII at Tournay, when he held that city from 1513–1519; but the scarcity of these coins shows that the issue was of little importance.

ANGLO-GALLIC COINAGE.

We will now resume our account of the English coinage. During the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV, V, and VI, there was but little change. The same denominations were struck in gold and silver as since 1351, but in or about his 13th year (1411) Henry IV reduced the noble to 108 grs. and the silver to the rate of 15 grs. to the penny; the other pieces in each metal were reduced in proportion. This lowering of the standard weight was intended partly as a compensation for the scarcity of bullion at the time, and partly as a means of providing money for the king, to whom the parliament had not recently granted any subsidies. It is at this time that we meet with the practice of using mint-marks, which were placed on the coins to show the different issues. In the absence of dates it is by means of these marks that the sequence of the issues can be ascertained. These marks do not appear at any time to have been changed at regular intervals, but they were varied according to the discretion of the authorities of the mint. At a later period in the reign of Elizabeth, when some of the silver coins were dated, one mint-mark was in use for several years, whilst under James I several changes were made in the same year. In many cases the same marks are found on the gold and silver coinages. These denote contemporary issues. The use of mint-marks begins during the reign of Edward I; they become an established practice in that of Henry VI, and they continue in an unbroken series to the end of the reign of Charles I. A few occur during the Commonwealth and in the early years of Charles II.*

RICHARD II—HENRY VI

Several important changes were made by Edward IV in his gold money; but the silver remained as before. His first coinage was issued on the same patterns as those which preceded; but in 1464, on account of the dearth of money, the value of the gold was raised to the

EDWARD IV.

* See Appendix A.

EDWARD IV. rate of 8*s.* 4*d.* to the noble, and the weight of the silver was reduced to 12 grs. to the penny. In the following year a new gold coin called the ryal or rose noble was introduced. It was similar in type to the noble, but to distinguish it from that coin a rose was placed on the ship on the obverse and a sun on the reverse. These were the badges which Edward had adopted after the battle of Mortimer's Cross. Its weight was 120 grs., like that of the noble of 1351; but its current value was raised to 10*s.* The half-rose noble was of the same type; but little change was made in that of the quarter-rose noble. To supply the place of the old noble another entirely new coin was struck, called at first the noble-angel, but soon simply the *angel*. It weighed 80 grs. and was current for 6*s.* 8*d.* In order to facilitate the issue of this new money several of the local mints, Bristol, Coventry, Norwich, and York, were allowed to strike the rose noble and its half; but no quarter-nobles. They are to be distinguished from the London pieces in having the initial letter of the mint stamped on the obverse below the ship. During the short restoration of Henry VI in 1470–71, he struck money of the same kind as was then in use, but in gold he only issued the angel and half-angel. After Henry's second deposition, when Edward again took possession of the throne, he continued the coinage on the same principles as established in 1465; except that he appears to have discontinued the issue of the rose noble and its parts, and to have struck only angels and half-angels. No change was made in the types or standard of the silver money. The remaining indentures of this reign relating to the coinage chiefly applied to Ireland.

EDWARD V AND RICHARD III. The short reigns of Edward V and Richard III brought no changes. These kings issued angels and half-angels in gold, and groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies in silver. The types are the same as those of Edward IV's coins; but Edward V struck groats only in silver, and his money can only be distinguished from his father's by its mint-marks.

HENRY VII. Passing on to the reign of Henry VII we enter upon a new era in the coinage of England, and the greatness of the house of Tudor shines forth in the variety and, in some cases, the splendour of its money. Henry VII not only introduced some important new denominations, but in the case of the silver he broke through the stereotyped form of type which had existed for over two centuries and a half. At first he made no alterations; but in 1489 a first innovation was made by the issue of a new coin called the sovereign. Its current value was 20*s.*, twice that of the ryal, and it weighed 240 grs. On the obverse is shown the king enthroned, and on the reverse the Tudor rose is charged with the royal shield. It was the finest gold coin that had ever been struck in England, and it excelled all other European coins. It may be said to mark in some degree the growing wealth of the country, for no state unless in a prosperous condition could have issued such a coin; and this in spite of all the trouble that had been experienced by a prolonged civil war.

In silver the shilling was now first struck (1504), and in introducing this new denomination an opportunity was taken to change the types

of some of the coins. The bust of the king was no longer shown full-face but in profile, and on the reverse the long cross pattée with pellets was replaced by the royal shield on a cross fourchée. In the case of the smallest silver pieces, the halfpenny and farthing, the old type was retained; but in addition to the pennies of the old type a new one was issued, which is now known as the "sovereign penny" from its resemblance to the so-called "sovereign type" of Edward the Confessor. In the profile type we meet with the first genuine attempt at portraiture since the Conquest. "The portrait of Henry VII is a work of the highest art in its own kind. Nothing superior to it has appeared since."* This artistic excellence is remarkable, for up to that time England had produced no painter-artists. It is clear, however, from the coins and from the fine examples of English goldsmiths' work, that the skilful Italian and French metal workers were not without rivals in this country. Another innovation connected with this coinage was the placing of the numerals after the king's name, showing that he was the seventh king of the name of Henry who had ascended the throne of England. It should be mentioned that, previous to the introduction of the profile bust, Henry had slightly changed his portrait by representing himself wearing an arched crown instead of an open one. This variety of type marks the middle period of his silver coinage, from 1489?–1504. HENRY V

The innovations made by Henry VII were continued and extended in the next reign, and in addition several new denominations were added to the list of the gold coins. In one respect, however, there was a serious retrogression. This was in the lowering of the standard of fineness of both the gold and the silver. Hitherto the standard of the gold money had remained unchanged since its institution by Edward III, and in the case of the silver there had been no material alteration since the Conquest. The change in the gold standard took place in 1526, when gold called crown gold, *i.e.*, 22 cts. fine, was adopted. The reason given was that the high price at which gold was rated in Flanders and France, occasioned a wholesale exportation of English money. At first the new gold was only used for a few coins, but later on it became general, and considerably affected current values. The debasement of the silver money did not occur till 1543, in which year it stood at 5 parts fine to 1 part alloy; but during the following year it fell to half silver and half alloy, and then to one-third silver and two-thirds alloy. The gold at that time was further reduced to 20 cts. fine. In the indentures ordering the debasement of the money no cause was assigned. It was no doubt due to the necessities of the king. The treasure which he had inherited from his father was exhausted, he had squandered all the money and valuables derived from the dissolution of the religious houses; and the so-called "benevolences" were unwillingly paid. HENRY VIII.

The new coins in gold were the double-sovereign, the half-sovereign, the crown and half-crown, the quarter-angel and the George noble and

* *Coins and Medals*, ed. S. Lane Poole, 3rd ed., p. 118.

HENRY VIII. its half. The George noble was first struck in 1526, and was current for 6*s.* 8*d.*, the value of the old angel, which had now risen to 7*s.* 6*d.* The George noble took its name from its type. New types or modifications of types were also given to some of the other gold pieces. The crown and half-crown bear the shield on one side and the Tudor rose on the other, and, in the case of the sovereign and its half, supporters to the shield were introduced. The silver money also shows three changes in the obverse type, the third being very distinct from the other two. In his early silver coins Henry followed the type of his father's money, even to the portrait, only altering the numerals after his name. On his second coinage he preserved the type but changed the portrait, whilst the third change shows him full-face or three-quarter-face. This last type was introduced in 1543, when the first debasement of the silver money took place. It was adopted on all the coins, in order to distinguish them from earlier issues. Another reform was in the abolishing of the ecclesiastical mints. It is very probable that these mints may have continued to exist since Edward III's time: but on account of the absence of any distinguishing mark the episcopal issues cannot be separated from the regal money. In the reign of Henry VI the custom of placing the privy mark, a symbol or an initial, of the prelate on the coin was revived. From these marks it will be seen that the prelates only issued half-groats and pennies, except in the case of Wolsey, who struck groats, for which "presumptuous act" he was afterwards indicted. As these marks are not found on coins of a later date than the second issue of Henry VIII (1525–1543), we gather that with the introduction of the three-quarter-face type the right of coinage was withdrawn from the prelates. In 1543 the Bristol mint was revived and gold as well as silver money was issued there. This was the only local mint at which gold was struck during this reign.

EDWARD VI. Edward VI made no attempt at first to improve the standard of his money. He continued to strike gold and silver of the same denominations as those of the coins of the last issue of Henry VIII; and in one instance he even retained his father's name, but changed the portrait (see No. 441, p. 86). The low standard of metal led to numerous forgeries, especially in the case of the silver money, which was also much clipped. To remedy this evil a new coinage in gold of a somewhat higher standard, 22 cts., was ordered in 1549, and at the same time a slight improvement was made in the silver money, which was to be of equal parts silver and alloy. Some of the base money too was withdrawn from circulation. The new gold coinage consisted of the triple-sovereign, sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, and half-crown, and to distinguish these pieces from those previously issued the types were modified. The shilling was the only silver coin struck at this time, and being of finer metal it was reduced in weight. In 1550 an attempt was made to return to the original standard of fine gold; but owing to the debased state of the silver it failed (see Nos. 459–461). This constant change of the gold coins led to considerable confusion in their current values, which no number of proclamations or orders could rectify. Added to this there was still a large amount of Henry's base

money in currency, and even this was extensively counterfeited. At last, in 1551, Edward determined to take some decided step, and he ordered an entirely new money in silver, consisting of the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, threepence, and penny. The standard of fineness was 11 oz. 1 dwt. pure and 19 dwts. alloy; but he still struck a penny, halfpenny, and farthing in base metal. This issue added four new denominations, the crown, half-crown, sixpence, and threepence, and for these as well as for the shillings new types were made (see Nos. 466–471). The crown and half-crown are dated, and the other pieces bear their current values. The dating and marking the coins with their values were two innovations of this reign. The earliest dated pieces are the base shillings of 1547. The "sovereign type" was revived for the silver penny. This salutary reform of the silver money was followed in the next year by the readjustment of the gold, consisting of the issue of the sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, and half-crown, of a standard of 22 cts., crown gold, and of a uniform type (see Nos. 462–465). In this manner the coinage was nearly restored to its condition before the debasement introduced by Henry VIII in 1543. It was a judicious proceeding and materially affected the welfare of the country both at home and in its foreign relations. EDWARD VI.

The mints in operation during this reign were at London, Southwark, Bristol, Canterbury, and York. At the last two silver money only was issued. Those of Bristol and Canterbury ceased working before the introduction of the silver money of 1551. The closing of the Bristol mint may have been partly due to the fraudulent actions of its master, Sir William Sharington. With the exception of a few sixpences, threepences, and pennies of York, the only mints in operation from 1551 were those of the Tower and Southwark, whose coins can be easily distinguished by their mint-marks, the tun and the letter Y. The local mints came to an end with this reign, and henceforth, with two notable exceptions (see p. 90), all the coins in gold and silver were struck at the Tower. Thus the centralisation of the coinage, which was begun by Henry III, was now completed; and it has proved to be one of the best safeguards of the purity of the English currency.

The standard of the coinage as restored by Edward VI was not altogether preserved by Mary, who, however, in her first proclamation, announced that her gold and silver money should in fineness be of the standard sterling. In the case of her gold money this promise was carried into effect, and sovereigns, ryals, angels, and half-angels of former types were struck of standard metal, 23 cts. 3½ grs. fine and ½ gr. alloy. Her silver coins, which were the groat, half-groat, and penny, were only 11 oz. fine, which was one pennyweight worse than the last silver money of Edward VI. They were all of one type, having the queen's bust on the obverse and a shield on the reverse. A base penny of a different type was also issued. MARY.

After her marriage with Philip angels and half-angels only in gold were struck, and in silver the groat, half-groat, and penny, and subsequently the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence. Except in the case of the last three denominations no change occurred in the types, the

MARY. king's name only being added to that of the queen. On the half-crown, however, Philip's bust is on one side and that of Mary on the other; but on the shilling and sixpence the busts are placed facing one another, "amorous, and fond, and billing," on the obverse, and on the reverse is a shield. These coins are generally dated, and the shilling and sixpence usually bear their marks of value. Both gold and silver are of the same standard of fineness as the coins of Mary alone.

ELIZABETH. Immediately on her accession Elizabeth turned her attention to the state of the coinage, more especially as regards the base money, which was still in currency and the circulation of which continued to cause much distress. She ordered that gold money should be struck of two standards of fineness, *i.e.*, at 23 cts. 3½ grs. fine, or standard gold, and 22 cts. fine, or crown gold, and that the silver coins should be 11 oz. fine and 1 oz. alloy, as during the reign of Mary. Three years later, in 1561, the standard of silver was raised to 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. alloy, thus restoring it to the fineness before the debasement by Henry VIII. This standard of silver has been preserved unchanged to the present day. The coins of fine gold were the sovereign, the ryal, the angel, and the half and quarter-angel, current at 30*s.*, 20*s.*, 10*s.*, 5*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively. The types were the same as in previous reigns. The coins of crown gold were the sovereign (known as the pound sovereign), the half-sovereign, the crown and the half-crown, current at 20*s.* to the sovereign. The types of all these pieces are the same, having the queen's bust on the obverse and a shield on the reverse. Two new denominations were added to the silver money, the three halfpence and the three farthings; and these, as well as the sixpence and threepence, are always dated, and are further distinguished by a rose at the back of the queen's head. These denominations date from 1561. Between 1558 and 1561 the silver money consisted of the shilling, the groat, the half-groat, the penny, and the halfpenny. With the exception of the last piece, all are of a uniform type, having the crowned bust on the obverse and a shield on the reverse. Later on, in 1601 and 1602, crowns and half-crowns of similar type were issued. It will thus be seen that in the reign of Elizabeth the number of coin denominations reached its maximum.

At an early period in this reign steps were taken to call in the debased money of Henry VIII and Edward VI, some of which was recoined into shillings and sixpences and sent to Ireland. The whole of the debased money was reduced one-quarter its current value; but of the base shillings some were countermarked with a portcullis and re-issued at the decreased value of 4½*d.*; whilst the very debased shillings of Edward VI, those with a lion, a rose, a harp, or a lis for mint-marks, were countermarked with a greyhound and re-issued at 2¼*d.* In 1561 the circulation of base money was prohibited by proclamation. It was in consequence of this proclamation that the smaller moneys, the three halfpence and three farthings, were coined to provide a small currency, the lack of which was much felt. The lowering of the value of the base money caused a considerable rise in

the market value of the commodities for daily life. To remedy this ELIZABETH
the current values of all the gold and silver coins were reduced one quarter, so as to make them of the same value as from the 6th Edward IV to the 16th Henry VIII. In 1572 they were again restored to their values as in 1558. The supply of small silver money being insufficient to meet the public demand, the need of a small currency was met by the issue of private tokens by tradesmen, towns, and corporate bodies. These were made of lead, tin, latten, and even of leather.* A proposal was made to the queen in 1574 to issue a debased currency in the smaller pieces; but she was indisposed to entertain any project which would entail the debasement of her coins again. At last her consent was obtained for the issue of a copper coinage, and patterns were actually made; but the proposal was never carried into effect.

It was during this reign that the first essay was made to effect a more even striking of the coins. Hitherto they were always struck by the hammer, which often caused an imperfect and irregular imprint of the type, and also it frequently left the edge ragged, which was an encouragement to clipping. In 1560 it was proposed to introduce the use of the mill and screw into the mint. This invention, which had been used at the Paris mint, was brought to England by a Frenchman, Eloye Mestrell. He was encouraged by the queen, and in 1562 began coining milled money in the Tower. A few years later Mestrell was detected counterfeiting and striking money outside the mint; and, being convicted, he was executed at Tyburn. The coins struck by this process are of gold and silver, and are easily to be distinguished from the hammered money by being of neater and sharper work, and by their perfect roundness due to the *flans* being placed within a collar. This new process was not much employed during this reign after 1572, and was not generally resumed till 1662.

The death of Elizabeth brought to a close one of the most important periods in the history of the English coinage, that of the Tudor dynasty. The coinage from Henry VII to Elizabeth had been as remarkable for its vicissitudes as for its excellence. During no other period did the English mints issue such an array of coins so conspicuous for their beauty of workmanship, their unusual size, and their great variety. The actual output also exceeded that of any previous period. The first monarch of the Tudor dynasty found the coinage in a sound state, and not only did he use his best exertions to keep it so, but he even improved it. His successor, Henry VIII, followed quite a different course, being actuated entirely by private motives. He debased the coins, not for the benefit of the State, but as a means of meeting the debts incurred through his own personal extravagance. He did not dare to ask his parliaments for money, and therefore took to cheating his people.† This debasement caused wide-spread

* It would appear that, as early as the reign of Henry VII, private tokens were used to supply the dearth of small copper coins. They are referred to by Erasmus as *plumbei Angliae*.

† Rogers, *Hist. of Prices*, Vol. IV., p. xiv.

ELIZABETH. distress and resulted in a great enhancement of the prices of every kind of commodity, especially of provisions. Though it lasted only for a few years, its effects were much more permanent. Neither the efforts of Edward VI to reform the money, nor those of Mary, were of any material avail; for so long as the base money was in circulation the evil continued. On Elizabeth then devolved the duty of bringing about a better state of things, and she met the difficulty in a bold and determined spirit. The amelioration of her coinage was one of her first acts, and she did not relax her efforts till she saw all the base money withdrawn from circulation and replaced by a currency of the highest standard. The measures necessary to accomplish this pressed heavily on the crown as well as on the nation generally, more especially on the lower classes, and at times produced considerable friction; but Elizabeth persevered, and her perseverance culminated in success. This success is all the more to her credit as she did not receive from her Council the assistance she might have expected; for some of its members were influenced by private ends, and viewed her efforts with great dislike. The numerous proclamations and orders relating to the coinage which were promulgated at this period must have been very detrimental to the commercial relations with foreign countries. England had been placed for long in a unique position. Her coinage had been the envy of her neighbours, who counterfeited it in baser metals, and then attempted to pass off their spurious pieces as genuine. This resulted in a series of orders forbidding the exportation of any English money or the payment in gold to any alien for merchandise. These measures may have been a safeguard to the coinage: but they were injurious to commercial transactions. Another great evil which England had to meet was the importation of foreign base money. The want of small change had always borne heavily on the lower classes, and amongst them foreign base moneys found a ready circulation. It is somewhat strange that the advisers of the Crown, on economic grounds, did not meet this difficulty in a statesmanlike manner. Scotland had adopted such a coinage at an early period, and it was even introduced into Ireland: but England held aloof; and even Elizabeth could not at first be persuaded that a copper coinage formed on a true basis would not only rid the country of the tradesmen's tokens, but also drive out all the foreign base money.

We have already referred to the artistic merit of some of the coins of Henry VII. What was said about the profile money applies generally to all his coinage, and the subsequent issues of the Tudor sovereigns, always excepting the base money, came fairly up to the same high standard of workmanship. The new silver money of Edward VI, though of somewhat different style, was very little inferior in point of execution to the profile money of Henry VII, and later on few pieces excelled in neatness of design and execution the pound sovereign of Elizabeth, which shows the bust of the queen in very low relief.

JAMES I. After the difficulties which James had experienced with his Scottish money, it must have been a relief to him, on his ascending the throne of England, to find the currency of his new kingdom in such a satisfactory

condition. He left his Scottish money in a great state of confusion, and he found the English in perfect order: and it is to his credit that he did not seek to disturb it. JAMES I.

His first English gold and silver money was of the same standard of fineness and weight as the last coinage of Elizabeth. The denominations were also the same, except that some of the smaller silver pieces introduced by Elizabeth were discontinued; as well as the groat, of which there had been an almost unbroken issue since the reign of Edward III. The alterations made in the types were very slight beyond the addition of the arms of Scotland and Ireland to the shield, and an entirely new set of reverse legends. If we except the change of title to that of "King of Great Britain," which James assumed in 1604, the silver coins remained the same to the end of the reign. The gold money does not present quite as much uniformity. The first issue consisted of the sovereign, and its divisions the half-sovereign, crown, and half-crown, at 22 cts. fine. These were similar in type to Elizabeth's pound sovereign. In 1604 James somewhat reduced the weight of the gold, so that the sovereign of the previous year was raised to 22*s.* current. This appears to have been due to the increased value of silver on account of its scarcity. As this money was to be current throughout the United Kingdoms of England and Scotland, the chief gold piece, the sovereign, received the name of unite. Again no change was made in the general type, only in the legends, but a new piece called the thistle crown was struck; it was to be current for 4*s.* The list of gold coins was further added to in the following year by the issue of rose ryals, spur ryals, angels, and half-angels, which were of standard metal and were of similar types to those of the coins of this standard in previous reigns. To prevent the exportation of gold from this country, it was again found necessary in 1611 to raise the current values of the coins, so that the new sovereign was rated at 22*s.* It was deemed more convenient to raise the value of the gold than to lower the weight of the silver, which had been proposed by the king; as such a step would have considerably disturbed the prices of commodities at home. But this raising of the value of the gold pieces did cause some confusion "on account of their unaptness for tale," and it was therefore thought expedient in 1619 to have a fresh issue of gold money at a somewhat reduced weight. The new coins were the rose ryal, spur ryal, and angel of standard gold, and the laurel, half-laurel, and quarter-laurel of crown gold. Some alterations were made in the types of all the coins in order to distinguish them from the old pieces, which were not withdrawn from circulation. The laurel, which was equivalent to the pound sovereign, received its name from the obverse type, which showed the bust of the king laureate; a type adopted by him with the object of proclaiming his imperial rank of King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. On all these gold coins the current values were given. These marks are also to be found on most of the silver coins throughout the reign. This is the first occurrence of value marks on gold coins.

The project of a copper currency was advanced one step during this

JAMES I. reign: but it was scarcely a step in the right direction. James had realized the advantages of a copper coinage in Scotland, and he was also very much averse to the leaden tokens which continued to be issued by tradesmen and others, and which were widely circulated. In order to supply "to his subjects the good arising from the use of small monies," the king in 1613 granted a patent to John, Lord Harrington, for the issue of farthing tokens of copper; each piece to weigh about 6 grs. On account of their small size, extreme thinness, and small intrinsic value, these tokens were circulated at first with great difficulty, although as an inducement for their acceptance the patentee was bound to deliver them at the rate of twenty-one shillings of farthings for twenty shillings of sterling money. The leaden tradesmen's tokens were now declared illegal and their circulation prohibited. The patent for the copper farthings was twice renewed during this reign (see p. 105).

CHARLES I. The stirring events of the reign of Charles I are in a measure reflected in the coinage, which is more varied and more extensive than at any previous or subsequent period of English history. One of the effects of the contest between the king and the parliament was the establishing of local mints throughout the country, which were used for the purpose of supplying the king with money to enable him to carry on the struggle. The coinage of this reign may be divided into three classes: i. That struck at the Tower mint in London; ii. That struck at the local mints, which were mostly established after the breaking out of the Civil War; and iii. That which was issued in towns or castles in a state of siege. The first two classes form the general currency; the third is more of the nature of a "money of necessity," and was not issued under a royal warrant.

For all his coins struck at the Tower Charles adopted the types of his father's money; but he discontinued all the legends introduced by him. The coins in gold were the unite or 20*s*., the double-crown or 10*s*., the crown, and the angel. The last piece only was of standard gold; all the others being of crown gold, *i.e.* 22 cts. fine. The silver coins were the crown, the half-crown, the shilling, the sixpence, the half-groat, the penny, and the halfpenny, of the usual fineness. The various issues of both gold and silver are marked by certain small changes in the dress of the king (see No. 564, p. 106), and by a variety in the form of the shield. With these small exceptions the types of the Tower coins remained unchanged throughout the reign. To this series belong the milled coins struck under the direction of Nicolas Briot, which are of the same types and denominations as the Tower pieces. Nicolas Briot, a native of Lorraine, was a very skilful artist and engraver, and having received permission to establish at the mint his new machinery, for striking coins, he issued a series of gold and silver money as remarkable for their neatness of design and execution as for their careful striking. The hammer process was still used for the other coins.

LOCAL MINTS. Most of the local mints were not established till after the breaking out of the Civil War, at which time the Parliament seized the Tower

mint and continued for a while to strike coins in the king's name. The local mints were Aberystwith, Bristol, Chester, Combe-Martin (?), Exeter, Oxford, Salisbury (?), Shrewsbury, Weymouth, Worcester, and York; but of these, York had been founded about 1629 and Aberystwith in 1637. This last mint was established for the purpose of refining and coining the silver drawn from the mines in Wales, but there appears to be no record of the cause for reviving the mint at York. The only local mints to strike gold coins were Oxford and Bristol. The denominations were the unite and the half-unite; but of Oxford there is the three pound piece or triple-unite. These somewhat remarkable pieces are said to have been coined from gold found in Wales and supplied by Thomas Bushell. Some unusually large pieces in silver were also coined of the value of 20*s.* and 10*s.* These were, however, practically limited to Oxford and Shrewsbury. On many of his silver coins and on all his gold issued at the local mints, Charles adopted for the reverse type, what is known as the "Declaration" type, being an abbreviation of the legend, "Religio Protestantium, Leges Angliae, Libertas Parliamenti," or in substance his declaration to the Privy Council, 19 Sept. 1642 (see p. 113). The most remarkable coin of this type is the crown struck at Oxford, showing the king on horseback with a view of the city in the background (see No. 632, p. 117). This coin was the work of Thomas Rawlins, who was for a long time engraver at the Tower mint; and when the king's mint was located at Oxford he removed there also and superintended its operations. A large portion of the money coined at Oxford was made from silver plate belonging to the colleges. Also a number of private persons sent in their plate to be used in a similar manner. For the different issues of the local mints we must refer the reader to the descriptions in the body of the work. We will only add that, owing to the skill of Briot and Rawlins, much of the coinage of Charles I is but little inferior in artistic merit to the money of the Tudor sovereigns. The revival in medallic art in this country was due in a great measure to the encouragement it received from the king, who took a keen interest in the affairs of his mint, often personally superintending and suggesting the designs for the coins, and more especially those for the royal medals.

LOCAL MINTS.

The third and last series of money of this reign is the siege pieces. These were struck at Beeston Castle, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract, and Scarborough. They are mostly of silver, Colchester and Pontefract only issuing gold. Some of the coins, such as those issued at Newark and Pontefract, are well and regularly struck, mostly on lozenge-shaped blanks; but others are of a very rude character and are mere pieces of metal, cut from plate and stamped with the representation of a building. Again, still ruder pieces, not unfrequently portions of spoons, bear only the mark of their intended current value.

SIEGE PIECES.

The only copper coins in circulation during this reign were farthing tokens similar to those issued by James I. These belong to the period before the Civil War, and were issued under patents granted to the Duchess of Richmond and others. The early pieces were of the same type as those of James I, but on account of the numerous forgeries

SIEGE PIECES. which were put into circulation, it was found necessary in 1635 to change the type (see No. 655, p. 122).

COMMONWEALTH. It has been already mentioned that when Charles departed from London, the Parliament seized the mint in the Tower and continued to strike money from the king's dies. This was done in order that it might circulate equally amongst the friends of the king and of the Parliament. It would appear that owing to the dearth of bullion, both of gold and silver, the mint was closed in 1646, and was not again in operation till after the king's death, when the Commons ordered that a coinage of crown gold and silver was to be made having like impressions and inscriptions, which were to be in the English tongue. Thus for the first and last time we have an English coinage with the legends on both obverse and reverse in English instead of in Latin. The coins issued under this order were the broad or 20*s*., the half-broad or 10*s*., and the five shillings in gold; and the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, half-groat, penny, and halfpenny in silver. All, with the exception of the last piece, have their marks of value. The dies were made by the eminent engraver and medallist Thomas Simon; but the simplicity of the design gave him but little scope for any marked display of his artistic talent.

No copper money was issued officially during the Commonwealth; although dies were prepared for striking farthings. The dearth of a copper currency was again met by the issue of private tokens, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings in copper, which were struck by the principal tradesmen of almost all the towns in England. These are now known as *the seventeenth century tokens*, and, historically and genealogically, they are of considerable interest to the local historian.

CROMWELL. Following the coins of the Commonwealth is a series of gold and silver pieces bearing on the obverse a portrait of Cromwell as Lord Protector, and on the reverse the English shield with an inescutcheon having the Protector's private arms. The dies for these pieces were made in 1656 and 1658 by order of Cromwell and with the consent of his Council. It is very evident from the orders of the Council that at first it was intended that these coins should pass into currency. At the last moment, however, there must have been some hesitation either on the part of the Council in carrying out this scheme, or some reticence on the part of Cromwell, who may have had some fear lest he should be accused of arrogating to himself kingly power. In producing these fine coins the services of Thomas Simon were requisitioned, and we have in them some splendid examples of the die-engraver's art. The portrait is boldly executed and the general design shows great precision and power of technique. To add to their beauty the coins were carefully struck by the mill and screw under the direction of Peter Blondeau, who at the request of the Council had come recently from Paris to give advice respecting the cost of coining money by his new invention.

CHARLES II—GEORGE II. On his restoration Charles II struck money of the same denominations and standard of fineness as those of the coins that were issued during the Commonwealth; but he restored the types used by his

father with the exception that on the gold pieces a laureate bust was substituted for a crowned one. In silver no crowns were struck although they were ordered. The dies for the other denominations were designed and engraved by Thomas Simon, and they were struck by the hammer. Between 1660 and 1662 there were several small differences of type, the later pieces all being marked with their current values. It was at this time that the first Maundy money was struck (see Nos. 716–719, p. 130). The year 1662 witnessed the final adoption of the mill and screw for the striking of coins, the machinery necessary for this purpose having been erected at the mint under the superintendence of Peter Blondeau, whom we have already mentioned. New dies were prepared for the coins both in gold and silver, and Jan Roettier, a Dutch engraver, who is said to have accompanied the king on his return from exile, was chosen to carry out the work in preference to Thomas Simon, who had incurred the displeasure of the authorities of the mint and even of the king. It was on this occasion that Simon made his famous *Petition Crown* (see No. 726, p. 132), on which he besought the king to compare that piece with those issued by the Dutch engraver, and if found to be better executed, to reinstate him in his post at the mint. The gold coins issued under the order for this new coinage were of the current values of 100*s*., 40*s*., 20*s*., and 10*s*., called five guineas, two guineas, guinea, and half-guinea, from the circumstance that most of them were made from gold imported from Guinea by the African Company (see p. 131). The silver coins were the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat, and penny; but the last four denominations were probably only issued as Maundy money. One general type was now adopted for all the coins with slight variations, but an exception was made in the case of the Maundy money, the reverses of which were of a special character. The weight of the guinea was at first 131$\frac{3}{4}^{0}_{1}$ grs., but in 1670 it was reduced to 129$\frac{3}{8}\frac{8}{9}$ grs., and it remained so till the reign of George III. No change took place in the standard of fineness or weight of the silver money.

CHARLES II—GEORGE II.

From this time onwards to the middle of the reign of George III there was no change in the denominations, except the issue of the quarter-guinea in 1718, and the type is only occasionally varied by having the arms on one shield or on four separate ones, or by the adding of an inescutcheon, as in the case of William and Mary and the kings of the house of Hanover.

It will have been noticed that from the time of Elizabeth there had been a further tendency to simplify the character of the coinage, which became much more stereotyped both as regards its types and its denominations. It must however be admitted that in this simplification the coinage loses all its interest to the numismatist. It made it however more adaptable for general use, and from a fiscal point of view such stability was of the highest importance to the country. Under James I the type of the silver money was definitely settled, and Charles I modelled his whole coinage after that of his father. Nothing could have been more simple and uniform than the coinage

CHARLES II—GEORGE II.

of the Commonwealth, and the climax was reached when the milled money of Charles II was introduced, which formed a pattern for future reigns. It will therefore not be necessary to give any detailed account of the coinage throughout the period from Charles II to George III, as it would be only to repeat what has already been said in the descriptions of the coins. There are, however, a few points which may be specially mentioned.

SPECIAL MARKS ON COINS.

In 1663, when the African Company sent some gold to the mint, permission was given to have their stamp of an elephant, or an elephant with a castle on its back, placed upon the coins struck from this bullion. This mark is also found on some of the silver coins of this reign; and it occurs frequently on the coinages of subsequent reigns to George I. This permission was extended, and at various times the following stamps or marks are met with: Thus E.I.C. is for metal imported by the East India Company; VIGO for bullion obtained at the victory in Vigo Bay in 1702; LIMA for bullion taken by Admiral Anson from the Spaniards in South America during his famous voyage round the world (1739–1743); SS.C. for silver supplied by the South Sea Company, and W.C.C. for the Welsh Copper Company. Also roses denote that the silver came from the west of England, and the plume is the mark of the Welsh mines. These marks do not occur after the reign of George II.

THE GUINEA: ITS VALUE, ETC.

The original current value of the guinea was, as we have seen, 20*s.*, and it remained so till the time of William and Mary. In the meanwhile the silver money was getting into a very bad state, partly on account of the prevalence of clipping, partly through forgery, and partly because some of the old hammered money had not been withdrawn from circulation. The effect was to send up the value of the guinea, which in 1694 rose to 30*s.* This state of things was found to be very injurious to the trade of the country, and it was determined to call in all the silver money then in circulation, and to issue an entirely new currency. In order to facilitate a speedy issue local mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York, so that within two years the project was completed (see p. 138). The issue of this new money brought with it a fall in the current value of the guinea, which in 1698 was fixed at 21*s.* 6*d.* It was further reduced in 1717 to 21*s.*, and henceforth it remained at that value.

COPPER COINAGE.

It was subsequent to the Restoration that a copper coinage was established on a fixed basis. Early in Charles II's reign the tradesmen's tokens were still in wide circulation; but as these pieces intrinsically were of small value, they were only locally current. The dearth therefore of small change caused considerable inconvenience, and the matter was frequently brought before the parliament. At last, in 1672,* an authorized copper coinage of halfpence and farthings was undertaken, and the tradesmen's tokens were at once declared illegal, and their circulation forbidden. Except during the reigns of James II and William and Mary, when halfpence and farthings in tin were

* Patterns had been prepared in 1665 (see *Rud.*, Vol. II., p. 12).

struck, no change was made till the reign of George III. The weight of these coins varied from time to time according to the price of copper. COPPER COINAGE.

During the latter part of George II's reign the currency had been allowed to drift into a very unsatisfactory state, especially the silver. Crown pieces had almost disappeared, and the other silver coins were much defaced and worn. The gold money had not suffered to the same extent. No steps however were taken to bring about an improvement. Guineas and half-guineas, and on one occasion the quarter-guinea, continued to be struck, but the issue of the silver money was practically abandoned, with the exception of small coinages of the shilling in 1763, 1787, and 1798, and of the sixpence in 1787. This was the only official silver money issued from 1760 to 1816, a period of over fifty-six years. In 1797 an attempt was made to improve the copper money by the striking of twopences and pennies, but the former were found too large and heavy for convenient circulation. In consequence of the dearth of a copper currency there had been a return to the tradesmen's tokens, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, which were struck in enormous quantities throughout the country. These pieces were an improvement on the tokens of the previous century, for intrinsically they represented nearly their current values. In the same year, 1797, one-third guineas were struck to provide smaller change, and the Government also resorted to a curious method of providing silver money by issuing Spanish dollars countermarked with the head of the king, In 1804 the Bank of England obtained permission to strike dollars in silver, and subsequently pieces of three shillings and eighteenpence. At length, in 1816, the Government resolved to meet the expense of an entirely new coinage of gold and silver, but no new copper money was ordered, as a fresh issue had occurred in 1806. The guinea, half-guinea, and third-guinea were superseded by the sovereign and half-sovereign; but no change was made in the denominations of the current silver coins, which consisted of the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence. The sovereign was struck at $123\frac{274}{1000}$ grs., and there was a slight reduction in the weight of the silver money, which was at about $87\frac{1}{4}$ grs. to the shilling. The dies for most of these coins were made by Pistrucci, and it was at this time that the type of reverse of St. George slaying the dragon was introduced; the other reverse type was generally a shield. The coinages of George IV and William IV were of precisely the same character as the last issue of George III. A few variations occurred in the reverse types, such as the lion shilling, &c., and the two pound piece was instituted by George IV; but it was discontinued by William IV, who, however, in 1836, revived the groat. GEORGE III.

The coinage of Queen Victoria is too well known to need any detailed account. Her early money was based on that of the previous reign. In 1845 the threepence was put into general circulation; hitherto, since 1662, it had only been used for Maundy money. In 1848 the florin was first issued, and the striking of the groat was discontinued in 1856. A bronze coinage, with a fresh portrait of the Queen, was substituted for a copper one in 1860, as being more convenient for VICTORIA.

VICTORIA. general use. Since the recoinage of 1817 the silver and copper coins had become mere tokens.

On the occasion of the Queen's jubilee in 1887 a great recoinage of gold and silver was determined on to celebrate the occasion, and the opportunity was taken to change the royal portrait, which on the gold and silver money had remained unaltered since the Queen's accession. Some of the reverse types were also modified, the St. George and the dragon made by Pistrucci being revived for several denominations, and former types of Anne and George IV were also made use of. The new denominations were the five pounds and two pounds in gold, and the double-florin in silver. No alteration was made in the bronze money. Again, in 1893, on account of the unfavourable reception of the Jubilee money, a third portrait of the Queen was adopted for the gold and silver; new reverse types were prepared for the half-crown, florin, and shilling, and the double-florin was discontinued. The last event connected with the coinage was a new issue of the bronze money in 1895, when the bust of 1893, was used and a slight alteration made in the reverse type by eliminating the representation of the lighthouse and the ship, which had been placed on the bronze coinage of 1860.

SCOTTISH COINAGE. The coinage of Scotland is not of very remote antiquity, and there are no traces of any Scottish money which would correspond in date to the period either of the ancient British coins or of the subsequent coinages of the Anglo-Saxons. The statements of the early writers that Donald I was the first king of Scotland who struck gold and silver coins, and that Donald V set up a royal mint and coined money at Stirling, and even that Reutha had a currency, have no historical value,* and no such coins are known to exist. The attribution by later numismatists of coins to Malcolm III and Alexander I has been called in question, and it is now generally admitted that it is to the reign of David I (1124–1153) that the first issue of purely Scottish money is to be assigned. It must not however be assumed that the absence of Scottish money involved the absence of a currency in Scotland till a date so comparatively late. Finds show that in the first three centuries of the Christian era there was a considerable circulation of Roman money in Scotland, which was followed by that of the Anglo-Saxons. No sceattas however are known to have crossed the border, though hoards of Northumbrian stycas of the ninth century have been occasionally unearthed. The importation of Anglo-Saxon money does not appear to have been carried on to any considerable extent until the tenth century. This date would coincide with that of the so-called *Commendation* to Eadweard the Elder, king of Wessex, by the terms of which Constantine II of Scotland acknowledged him as "father and lord." It was on this compact that the subsequent claims of the English to the overlordship or suzerainty of the Scots was based. The homage done to Eadweard was repeated and renewed to nearly every subsequent English monarch down to Edward I. It was a cause of constant strife between the two nations,

* Cochran-Patrick, *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Vol. I., p. civ.

the English king asserting his right, the Scottish king protesting but finally always submitting. This English domination continued down to the peace of Northampton in 1328, which followed the famous battle of Bannockburn, as a result of which the original *Commendation* of 924 and all subsequent submissions to England were annulled. This period in the history of Scotland is generally known as the "English period." We shall see what was the effect of this English influence on the coinage of the country. During the early times it is possible that, like the Irish, the Scots imitated largely the Anglo-Saxon money, especially that of Aethelred II, which is more commonly found than any other series. SCOTTISH COINAGE.

The absence of a coinage has been attributed by some writers to a scarcity of metal and to a dearth of skilled native workmen; but the chronicles rather negative such suppositions, and the references not unfrequently made to gold- and silversmiths' work show that the country was not altogether deficient either in native art or in the precious metals.* The cause must rather be attributed to the unsettled state of the country and the imperfect civilization of the people, and to the absence of any form of central government.

The numismatic history of Scotland, therefore, begins in the reign of David I (1124–1153). His coinage consists of pennies only, which in type, as well as in weight and in standard of metal, resemble the contemporary currency of England. David's residence in England before his accession had imbued him with English ideas, and this was no doubt the cause of his introducing a native coinage into Scotland after the English pattern. He also encouraged the settlement of Norman barons in his country, much to the discontent of his own nobles. The coins therefore of David I resemble those of Stephen, and the copying of English types is continued for a considerable period. The money of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and of William the Lion, follows that of Stephen and of Henry II in type, and the short double-cross type is continued by Alexander II. The long double-cross type, which was introduced by Henry III in 1247, is used by Alexander III, and later on he changes this for the single-cross pattée type first adopted by Edward I.† Still more closely imitating the English money, Alexander III strikes halfpennies and farthings, and excludes the moneyers' names. No change of type occurred during the following reigns of John Baliol and Robert Bruce, when the "English period" in Scottish history comes to an end. During all this time, from David I to Robert Bruce, the Scottish coinage was extensively supplemented by the importation of English money, which formed the bulk of the currency, so that during the interregnum from 1296–1306, when Scottish affairs were under English control, the ratio of English and Scottish coins was about thirty to one. DAVID I—ROBERT BRUCE.

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* Cochran-Patrick, *op. cit.*, p. ciii.

† The Scottish coins, however, have the difference that on the obverse the king's head is in profile, not facing, and on the reverse there are mullets in the angles of the cross instead of pellets.

MINTS AND MONEYERS.

At no time were the mints in Scotland so numerous as in England. At first they were few in number, being limited during the reign of David I to Berwick, Carlisle, Edinburgh, and Roxburgh; and there was no increase till the time of Alexander III, when with the introduction of the long double-cross type we find about sixteen places issuing money. The change of type to the long single-cross brought with it an exclusion of mint-names as well as those of the moneyers; and during the reign of John Baliol the only mint-name met with is that of St. Andrews;* but under Robert Bruce even this one disappeared. Under David II and his successors they were renewed, but only to a limited extent.

The constitution of the Scottish mint in early times appears to have been not unlike that of the English mint, but on a much more limited scale. The chief officials were the warden (*custos monetæ*) and the master moneyer, who was assisted by printers and strikers (*operarii*), and whom he himself appointed.† The chief duties of the warden were those of a general overseer. He received and took charge of the bullion, he kept a register showing the amount of money coined, and he was also guardian of the dies. In the absence of historical evidence the duties and status of the moneyer cannot be so well defined. He had charge of the mint-house; he appointed, as we have mentioned, the workmen under him, and he was responsible for the weight and purity of the coins, and he had to render to the warden an account of the amount struck. His status is not defined; but he evidently was not a mere mechanic, but a man of some position and standing. The occurrence of the same moneyer's name on coins of different towns rather points to the fact that he was not stationary, but that he moved about from place to place coining money as required. He may have been in the same position as the moneyers in France in early times, who accompanied the king on his journeys and struck coins at the various towns that were visited. Sometimes there were two or three moneyers working together, as their joint names are found on the same coin. After the time of Alexander III, when their names no longer occur on the coins, we lose sight of them altogether. The office, however, was not abolished.

DAVID II.

When Scotland threw off the English yoke she formed an alliance with France, who was henceforth to make common cause with her against England. Scotland also pledged herself to invade England whenever France should declare war against that country. French influence is, however, not at first to be traced on the coinage, which continued to follow the English pattern; and the silver money continued English in character down to the time of James V. Only in the later gold can any trace of French influence be found.

At first David II struck coins similar to those of his predecessors;

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* A special exception was made in the case of St. Andrews by Alexander III in 1283, the right of striking money being claimed by the See. See Cochran-Patrick, *op. cit.*, p. xlii.

† Cochran-Patrick, *op. cit.*, p. xvii.

but soon after his return from captivity in England in 1357 he instituted a gold coinage, consisting of nobles, and he also struck groats and half-groats. All these were of English types. This attempt to inaugurate a gold currency does not appear to have been successful, as from the rarity of the specimens it is evident that but few were struck (see No. 24, p. 167). The Scottish coinage was regulated on the English standard, and in consequence Edward III allowed the money of England and Scotland to be current interchangeably on equal terms. By this arrangement a considerable amount of English gold crossed the border, and so took the place of a native currency in that metal. Subsequently, when the coinage became debased, this mutual arrangement could no longer be upheld, and its abrogation gave rise to continual complaints on both sides, and on several occasions the importation of Scottish gold and silver into England was prohibited. DAVID II.

Robert II, the successor of David, struck only silver coins of the same denominations as before and of the same types; but Robert III introduced in 1393 a gold coinage of quite a novel pattern. It consisted of the St. Andrew or lion, and its half the demi-lion or demy, which were current for 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively. Both have the shield of Scotland on the obverse, and St. Andrew on his cross, or the cross only, on the reverse. This issue marked the real beginning of the gold coinage of Scotland, which now becomes continuous. Robert III's silver coins, which are of the same denominations as before, are more after the English type, having the bust facing instead of being in profile. He also struck billon money, consisting of the penny and halfpenny, which are of the same type as similar pieces in silver. It was the introduction of this base money which put an end to the monetary arrangements between England and Scotland, and which produced many remonstrances from the English parliament. ROBERT II AND III.

The mint records of the reign of James I are so meagre that any information about the coinage can only be obtained from the coins themselves. From these we learn that his gold money consisted of the demy and half-demy, and his silver of the groat only; though later records would make it appear that pieces of smaller denominations were ordered. He also issued billon money. Only in the case of the gold was any variation made in the types. JAMES I.

With the reign of James II the multiplicity of issues begins. These increase reign by reign till they arrive at their maximum under James VI. These constant fresh issues generally involved some change of type, and more often some alteration in the standard of metal, which was accompanied by an enhancement of the current values. Other causes too tended to this result, *viz.* the issue of base money, the importation of foreign coins of all kinds, and the practice of clipping. As a result the current value of the groat, which in David II's reign stood at 4*d.*, rose gradually to 8*d.*, and in 1456 to 12*d.*; under James III it reached 14*d.*, and when James VI came to the English throne, the ratio between the current values of Scottish and English money was at 12 to 1. JAMES II-V.

JAMES II-V. As the various changes in the types and the different issues are noticed at the head of each reign before the descriptions of the coins, it will only be needful to refer to some of the more important new denominations and their types. From James II to James V, with the exception of the introduction of the one-third groat (see No. 89, p. 183), the denominations of the silver money remained as before, and English types continued in the main to be adopted. The full-face bust is the prevailing one; but this occasionally gives way to the three-quarter face bust, to which there is no precise parallel in the English coinage; and finally, under James V, the profile bust resembling Henry VII's is met with.*

Amongst the gold coins of the same period there are several new denominations, some of which are of special interest. James II issued the lion and half-lion, somewhat similar to the St. Andrew and the demi-lion of Robert III. James III struck the rider, and the unicorn and half-unicorn, about the same time that the unicorn became the supporter of the Scottish shield. James IV adds the half and quarter-rider to the list, and James V the ecu and the bonnet piece with its parts. The bonnet piece is one of the finest coins of the Scottish series. Its current value was midway between that of the English half-sovereign and angel, and it represented on the obverse the king's bust wearing a bonnet or cap. The head is seen in profile, and there is a decided and successful attempt at portraiture. It is also the first dated coin of the Scottish series, in which respect Scotland took the lead of England. The ecu was modelled on the pattern of the French coin of that name, and this is practically the first instance we meet with of the influence of French art on Scottish money. The billon coinage, which had been introduced by James I, was continued by his successors. At first the only denominations were the penny and halfpenny, but to these were added the plack and half-plack, and under James V the bawbee and half-bawbee. James III also struck copper money; but it was discontinued, and was not resumed till James VI's time. This base money was issued to provide small change for the people, of which there was great need. The idea was a good one, and if it had been carried out on sound principles it would not have affected the gold and silver money in the manner we have shown.

MARY. The accession of Mary witnessed many changes in the coinage. New denominations were introduced and the types throughout were altered. In these respects there is practically no connexion between Mary's coinage and that of her father, James V. All traces too of English prototypes disappear, and the coinages of England and Scotland are almost as distinct from each other as the money of England

* The absence of any numerals after the king's name from Robert II–III and James I–III has raised many difficulties in the classification of their coins, and there still exists much uncertainty. In our order we have not followed the view of any one writer; but have adopted such a classification as the coins themselves would appear to warrant.

and France. This may be in some degree attributed to the fact that many of the designs were prepared in France. MARY.

Mary's money may be divided into five periods, which correspond in date to the chief epochs of her life (see p. 184). On some of her earlier gold and silver coins we meet with an excellent portrait. This occurs on the ryal and half-ryal in gold and the testoon in silver. Other pieces bear the Scottish arms and her name in monogram or her initials. After her marriage with Francis the Dauphin, his portrait is found with that of Mary, and the French arms are impaled with the Scottish. Their money consisted of the ducat in gold, the testoon and half-testoon in silver, and the twelve penny groat and hardhead in billon. Mary's last gold piece was the crown struck after the death of Francis, and from this time her currency consisted of silver only, and chiefly of coins of a larger denomination than had as yet been used in Scotland. These were the ryal and its parts. On the reverse is shown a tree, formerly supposed to represent the yew tree at Crookston Castle, to which a sentimental but legendary story was attached (see No. 118, p. 189). Mary's billon coins, which were mostly issued early in her reign, are of various denominations and types.

If Mary's money was distinct from that of her father, equally so was James VI's from that of his mother. His coinage is of two periods, that before his accession to the English throne, and that after that event. The coinages of these two periods are quite separate from each other, the latter being modelled after the English pattern in every respect. His first coinage is the most remarkable of any Scottish monarch's, both for its extent and variety. It was a time of continual change, of the withdrawing of one issue and of the striking of another. During this period, in fact, we count no less than eleven denominations in gold, twenty-four in silver, five in billon, and two in copper; and of the issues there were seven in gold, eight in silver, four in billon, and one in copper. This frequent change in denomination and type and these numerous issues were due in some measure to the alterations in the fineness of the metal, and to the rise in the value of silver, caused partly by its growing scarcity. This brought with it an increased current value of the coins. At the beginning of the reign an ounce of silver was coined into 40*s*. From this it rose to 44*s*., then to 50*s*., and finally in 1601 to 60*s*. These changes in value necessitated the calling in of the current coins, and either the re-issuing them at an enhanced value or the striking of fresh ones of a different type, and the only resulting advantage was the profit made by the mint. JAMES VI.

For an account of the various denominations, and their issues, we must again refer the reader to the descriptions of the coins. Almost every piece presents a new type, and to give particulars would be to repeat what has already been said. Amongst the gold coins we may, however, specially mention the twenty pound piece (No. 123, p. 191), which is the largest gold piece hitherto struck in Scotland, and which from its size and rarity was regarded as a medal rather than a coin. In the thistle noble of 1588 (No. 126, p. 192), we recognise the type of the old English noble. The rider and its parts were

JAMES VI. adapted from similar coins of James IV. Amongst the silver coins the ryal and its parts resemble similar pieces of Mary; and on some of James's later coins, both in gold and silver, there are good attempts at portraiture at various periods of his life. The inscriptions are as varied as the types. Whether they were suggested by the king himself is uncertain; but, as the types were generally devised and directed by the Council, it may be presumed that James had a voice in their selection and also in the choice of the legends. Many of these savour of his ideas of kingly power and of his notions of the divine right of kings. James continued to strike billon coins similar in character to those of previous reigns, but of varied types. He also revived the copper money, issuing twopences and pennies of a better standard than before.

On his accession to the English throne James did not at first make any change in his Scottish money, but continued the issue of the sword and sceptre piece in gold, and the thistle merk in silver, with their respective divisions. Steps were also taken to regulate the current values between the English and Scottish money. This led to some confusion, and in 1604 the Council ordered that henceforth the Scottish coinage should conform precisely to that of England. An exception was necessarily made in the case of the copper money, as there was then no copper currency in England. It continued to consist of the twopence and penny, or as they were now called the turner and half-turner. From this time the denominations in gold and silver were the same for Scotland and England. They were also of precisely the same pattern and weight, except that the arms of Scotland were placed, after 1610, in the first and fourth quarters. The king wears the Scottish crown (see p. 197), and the mint-mark is a thistle. The relative current values remained the same, that is, the English shilling was equal to twelve shillings Scottish.

CHARLES I. The early coinage in gold and silver of Charles I was similar in type, weight, standard of fineness, and denominations to the last issue of his father. So close was the copy that on some pieces the portrait was not even changed; but only the name of the king altered in the dies. It continued so till 1637, when Nicolas Briot, the engraver to the English mint, was appointed master of the Scottish mint, having as his assistant John Falconer, his son-in-law. The gold coins, with the addition of the eighth-unit or half-crown, were the same as before; but some new pieces, the half-merk, the forty penny piece, and the twenty penny piece, were added to the list of the silver coins. The coins issued by Briot and Falconer are some of the best specimens of the die-engraver's art of the 17th century. In point of workmanship they quite equal Briot's English money. They were struck by the mill and screw, which machinery, after much opposition, Briot was allowed to erect at the mint. Throughout the reign the standard of gold was at 22 cts. fine, and that of the silver 11 pts. fine to 1 pt. alloy. Many enactments and orders were issued prohibiting the exportation of the native currency and the importation of base foreign money. The circulation of the English farthing tokens was forbidden in Scotland, and the copper currency was supplied by the turner and half-turner. There

were no billon coins, those of James previous to 1603 being the last issued in Scotland. CHARLES I.

During the period of the Commonwealth no money was specially struck for Scotland, and there are no silver coins of Charles II until four years after his restoration. His money is of silver and copper only. When Thomas Simon, the English engraver, was ordered in 1662 to prepare puncheons for the silver coins, he was also directed to make those for a twenty merk piece in gold, but he does not appear to have carried out this portion of the order. He prepared models for the silver pieces, which comprised the four, two, and one merk pieces, the half-merk, and the elevenpence, and for these he was paid £100. He did not however make the actual puncheons, but this work was entrusted in 1663 to Joachim Harder, the engraver to the Scottish mint. Comparing these Scottish coins with the English pieces also by Simon, we can easily see how signally Harder failed to reproduce the exquisite modelling of that famous engraver. A similar failure is noticeable in the case of Briot's models, which had been imperfectly copied by the Scottish engraver Dickesone (see p. 201). The four merk piece was current at 53*s.* 4*d.*, and the divisions in proportion. Each coin was marked with its current value on the reverse. The types differed somewhat from those of the English silver coins, the bust of the king being turned to the right instead of to the left. CHARLES II.

In 1675 a new coinage was ordered, and the making of the dies was entrusted to Jan Roettier of the English mint. The denominations were the same as those of the previous coinage, but the forty penny piece or sixteenth-dollar was added, and a difference was made in the reverse die, the marks of value being omitted. The bust of the king was also turned the other way, *i.e.* to the left. The reverse of the forty penny piece varied from that of the other silver pieces. The four merk piece is better known as the dollar, the two merk piece as the half-dollar, &c. The copper coins consisted of the turner and bodle, each current at 2*d.*, and of the bawbee at 6*d.* On account of certain irregularities the mint was closed in 1682.

The coinage of this reign was of silver only, and the current pieces were the forty and ten shillings. The sixty shillings was only struck as a pattern, and the dies were not prepared for the twenty shillings and five shillings which were, however, ordered. The puncheons were made by Jan Roettier, and the reverse types were varied from those of the previous reign. Each coin also bore its current value. The standard of fineness was raised $\frac{1}{2}$; but as the weight of the coinage was to be at 427·35 grs. to the sixty shillings, this made a further difference in the ratio of the current values between the Scottish and English coins, which now stood at $13\frac{2}{5}$ to 1 instead of 12 to 1.* It remained thus till the Union in 1707, when the 12 to 1 rate was restored. JAMES VII.

All the silver coins ordered by James VII were struck by William and Mary, and the types generally assimilated with the exception of WILLIAM AND MARY.

* Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 503.

WILLIAM AND MARY. the five shillings. No alteration was made in the standard of fineness and current values. The copper money too was revived, the pieces struck being the bawbee and bodle, current respectively as under Charles II.

WILLIAM II (III OF ENGLAND). After the death of Mary, William continued the coinage in silver and copper on the same lines as during their joint reign, but his sixty shilling piece appears to have been only struck as a pattern. For a short time, from July 1695 to June 1696, the current values of the coins were raised $\frac{1}{10}$, *i.e.* from 40*s.* to 44*s.*, and in consequence it was proposed that the new values should be stamped on the coins. But as the Privy Council only looked upon this alteration as a temporary one, no change was effected in this respect, and in fact within twelve months a return was made to the former current values.

Of William II there are two interesting pieces in gold, the pistole and half-pistole, which however from their present scarcity do not appear to have been issued in any considerable number. These pieces were struck from gold supplied by the Darien Company, which had been established for the purpose of founding a new colony on the Isthmus of Darien. A charter was granted to this Company which gave it a monopoly for thirty-one years of the trade with Asia, Africa, and America. It was from Africa and the Indies that this gold was obtained. This was the only gold money that had been issued for Scotland since the reign of Charles I, and it was the last struck separately for Scotland. As an encouragement to the Company a profit of ten per cent. was allowed upon the metal brought to the mint, so that the intrinsic value of the coins was ten per cent. less than the current value. A special request was made by the Company that a suitable mark should be placed on these coins to distinguish them from other coins, and this was allowed.

ANNE. Anne's Scottish money is of silver only, and of two periods, that before and that after the Union. The first consisted of the ten and five shillings only, which were of the same standard as before. In the Act of Union it was specially stipulated that from and after the Union the coinage of the United Kingdom should be of the same standard and value, and that a mint should be continued in Scotland under the same rules as the English mint. Arrangements were at once made to carry out this order. The English money was first called in, and then the Scottish and foreign money, and the new coinage was substituted. The pieces issued were the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, which varied only from the English money in having an E, or an E with a star, under the bust (see Nos. 230–233, pp. 211–12). Two years later the Scottish mint, for some unascertained reason, ceased operations, and since that time English money only has been issued for Great Britain.

The series of the Scottish coins is brought to a close with the description of a crown of "James VIII," more generally known as the Elder Pretender, the dies for which were prepared in Paris (1716) at the time of his second attempt to regain the throne of England (see No. 234, p. 212). A mention is also made of other pieces struck at

that time and in 1708, but they must be relegated to the class of patterns, as they were never required for currency. ANNE

The coinage of Ireland presents a remarkable contrast to the coinages of England and Scotland; more especially to the former. In England, as a general rule, great care was taken to preserve the integrity of the coinage and to furnish it in sufficient abundance. Its exportation was prohibited and the importation of foreign money forbidden. In Ireland the case was very different. Ill supplied at any time, Ireland became the refuge for the base moneys of all countries, not even excepting those of England; its own coins were often of so low a standard that they were refused as media of exchange, and they suffered heavily when placed alongside those of finer metal. The entire absence, too, of a native gold coinage added a still further difficulty; and at no time was it even proposed that such a coinage should be issued. No country in Europe for its size and importance can show such a poor record as regards its money as Ireland. In referring to the temporary debasement of the English coinage under Henry VIII and Edward VI it has been shown how much the nation at large suffered from this unwise act; how the price of every commodity was increased; how commerce was affected generally; and how, after a time, the necessity to institute reforms was acknowledged. England suffered in this manner only for a short time, but Ireland had to bear the burden through centuries, as the records of the coinage amply prove. IRISH COINAGE.

The nature of the early coinage of Ireland is somewhat doubtful. The few hoards of Roman money found there point to a very limited circulation of that class of coins, and the rings in gold, silver, and copper, of which at times considerable quantities have been unearthed, scarcely warrant the presumption that these formed any important currency, though from an examination of such hoards it has been ascertained that many of these rings graduate according to their weight in multiples of the half pennyweight or twelve grains.* EARLY COINAGES.

The earliest money which we know with certainty to have been current in Ireland is the Anglo-Saxon penny. This was not imported by the Irish themselves, but by the Danish invaders, who already in the 8th century had formed settlements in the country. Finds of such coins have not been numerous, but they prove that this importation of English money began at an early date. A find at Delgany in co. Wicklow was a very remarkable one, and comprised some of the oldest coins of Mercia and Kent. The burial of the hoard cannot be ascribed to a date much later than A.D. 835, and it has been conjectured that the money was conveyed there by a party of Danes, who shortly before had made a raid on the Isle of Sheppey.†

Lindsay ‡ has attempted to assign to the Danish invaders who founded kingdoms in Dublin and Waterford a series of uncertain coins copied from English pennies, but his arguments will not bear the test of a critical examination. Dr. Aquilla Smith, on the other hand, has

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* Lindsay, *Coinage of Ireland*, p. 3. † *Num. Chron.*, 1882, p. 61.
‡ *Coinage of Ireland*, p. 6.

EARLY COINAGE. produced conclusive evidence which shows that the first money issued in Ireland was that struck by the Danish ruler Sihtric III (989–1029), who was a contemporary of Aethelred II of Wessex, and the types of whose coins he closely followed.* It is some of the degraded forms of these coins that Lindsay unsuccessfully ascribed to earlier and even to later Danish rulers. From this time until the dominion of England was established in Ireland under Henry II (A.D. 1172) there are no coins which can be assigned to any ruler, whether native or Danish. Ireland was however not wholly without a currency, for imitations, not only of Sihtric's coins, but also of those of Aethelred II, Cnut, and Edward the Confessor, and even of the early Norman kings, were extensively fabricated, and must have provided a considerable coinage. Besides these there are some curious pieces called *bracteates*, which could not have been struck before the beginning of the 12th century, and which added to the supply. A very large hoard of these pieces was found at Fermoy in 1837, the prototypes of many of which were coins of Harold I, William I, and Henry I.

In 1172 Henry II of England crossed over to Ireland, landed at Waterford, and took possession of his new dominion. Within a few days of his arrival he was proclaimed king at Dublin, and shortly afterwards received the homage of most of the native princes. At first English rule was limited to the counties of Dublin and Meath, and the tract included between the city of Waterford and Dungarvan. This district was afterwards known as the *Pale*. Such was the beginning of the English rule in Ireland.

JOHN. Henry did not strike any money for Ireland in his own name; but when, in 1177, he appointed his son John, Lord of Ireland, he granted to him the right of coinage. The Irish coins of that prince are of two series, those struck during his lordship and those after his accession to the English throne. The first series consists of halfpennies and farthings issued at Dublin and Waterford; the second of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings struck at the same mints and at Limerick. The types of each series vary, and they also differ considerably from the English money. This money appears to have been of the same standard of fineness as that of England, and it was in order to distinguish the two series that the type was varied. Simon† says that the arms of Ireland, the harp, were derived from the triangle on the obverse enclosing the king's bust; but he does not offer any suggestion about the reverse devices, a flaming star and a crescent, or a cross and a crescent. So far as we are aware no explanation of these has ever been given. Besides these semi-regal and regal coins there are some farthings known as "St. Patricks," which were struck by John de Curcy, Earl of Ulster, who was Governor of Ireland from 1185 to 1189. Some of them bear his own name, but others have only the name of St. Patrick. They are of Carrickfergus and Downpatrick, both places situated in Ulster.

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* *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 308.
† *Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 13.

Of Henry III there are pennies and halfpennies, and of Edward I–III the same denominations and also farthings. The coins of all these reigns follow the English types except that the head of the king on the obverse is within a triangle instead of being within a circle. The dies were made in London and then sent to Ireland. As yet no satisfactory classification of the coins of Edward I–III has been proposed (see p. 216). The same difficulty has till lately existed with the English coins of these monarchs which were issued before the introduction of the groat. It is known from proclamations and orders that several issues in Ireland took place under Edward I and III, and it may reasonably be presumed that Edward II also contributed to the Irish money. There are no Irish coins of Edward III of a later date than 1339; but in 1354 the new English gold money was ordered to be current in Ireland, and shortly afterwards a similar order was extended to the silver money. HENRY III EDWARD II

During the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV and V there are no Irish coins, although the first of these monarchs twice visited the country in circumstances of great pomp. Groats formerly attributed to Henry V have of recent years been transferred to Henry VII. RICHARD II HENRY V.

Under Henry VI the mint of Dublin was twice revived, in 1425 and 1460; and this king also struck money during his short restoration in 1470–71. Of the first issue only the penny is known, which is of the English type; but as only very few specimens have been met with, there may be some uncertainty about this attribution though their weight is in favour of it. Of the second issue (1460) we have the groat and penny in silver, and the half-farthing or Patrick in copper. Other silver pieces, called "Irelandes d'Argent," were ordered and their type prescribed; but no specimens are at present known, and they were probably never struck. The type of the groat and penny of this issue is of a very distinctive character. It consists on the obverse of a large crown, and on the reverse of a cross with pellets and the name of the mint. The type was prescribed by the order, and in this instance there can be no doubt of the correctness of the classification, especially too as it is the same as on the earliest pieces of Edward IV. The small copper coins, like the money of John de Curcy already mentioned, received their name from their type. The groats and pennies which we have given to the period of Henry VI's short restoration have been classed by Dr. Aquilla Smith to Henry VII.* On this point we have ventured to differ from that able numismatist: and for the following reasons. First of all, they are similar in type to the then current coins of Edward IV (see No. 31, p. 221); secondly, as on the English coins of that time, the letter R is represented by B; and thirdly, because the obverse legend reads "Dominus Hybernie" instead of "Rex Anglie." This change of title was made by Edward IV in 1478, and it is found on all the coins classed to Henry VII. Moreover, the fabric of these coins is not HENRY VI

* *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. XIX., Pt. II., 1840.

HENRY VI. that of Henry VII's but of Edward IV's money. There is no mention of this coinage in the records, so that this attribution rests entirely on internal evidence.

EDWARD IV. Almost immediately after his accession Edward IV turned his attention to the coinage of Ireland, and in 1461 he ordered Germyn Lynch, who was master of the mint at Dublin and Trim, to make the coinage upon the same terms as in the statute of the 38th year of Henry VI.* Like Henry's issue it consisted of the groat and penny. From this time onwards Edward continued to regulate the Irish money, making such alterations in its standard as the necessity of circumstances required. These changes of standard were caused by the varying value of silver. In 1467 silver, on account of its scarcity, rose to double its usual value. In 1470 it again fell, and the groat was restored to nearly its former weight; but in 1475 another rise took place, and the English groat was ordered to be current in Ireland at 5*d*. It is from this date that the difference in the ratio between the current values of the English and Irish money begins, and it continued down to the present century. The changes in the standard produced frequent alterations in the types: so that in this respect there were no less than seven distinct issues in this reign. The earlier issues followed, as we have seen, the type of Henry VI's coinage. Gradually the type conformed more to the English pattern with the full-face bust: but when the standard of metal was varied between the two countries, a distinct type, that of the three crowns, was adopted for Ireland. In 1467, on account of the rise in the price of silver, a new coin called the double was issued. It was only a new coin in name, as it was of precisely the same type as the Irish groat; but it was double its weight and current value. It was however of the same weight as the English groat. There was a large increase in the number of mints, most of which were in active operation for a considerable time, and at no other period in the history of its coinage was Ireland so well provided with currency. The copper money consisted of farthings and half-farthings, which belong to the early part of Edward's reign.

RICHARD III. There are no Irish coins known of Edward V, and if he did issue any they were probably, like his English money, of precisely the same type as his father's. Under Richard III some attempts were made to improve the money, which during the last three years, on account of the dishonesty of Germyn Lynch, had became much debased. Lynch was removed from his office, and it was ordered that a coinage should be issued of the same type as the last one of Edward IV: and that it should be of metal of the same standard as the English money. Neither of these orders was strictly adhered to. An earlier type of Edward's was used, and the standard of fineness was lower than prescribed. Simon says that the difference between the English and Irish groat of Richard was about sixty per cent.† This however may

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* *Ruding*, Vol. I., p. 281. † *Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 32.

be a slight exaggeration. Richard's coins are of two denominations only, the groat and the penny; and of two types, the second being that which was prescribed for the first issue but not used, viz. the three crowns type. RICHARD III.

On account of the dearth of any official records relative to the Irish coinage of this reign, its classification rests almost entirely on the internal evidence afforded by the coins themselves. From these it appears that Henry's first issue resembles in type the last of Edward IV and Richard III, but it is easily distinguished by the king's name. His next two issues follow his English coins, which have first the open crown and then the arched crown. His last issue is however a return to the old type of the open crown, but in a somewhat crude form. This last coinage was formerly attributed to Henry V; but the weight of the coins and the legends, in which the king is styled 'Rex Anglie," do not admit of this classification. The denominations struck were the groat, half-groat, and penny. Of the standard of fineness there is also no record; but the difference in current value between the English and Irish money appears to have been about one-third.* HENRY VII.

The continued scarcity of records during the reign of Henry VIII often places us at a disadvantage, and for the classification of his earlier money we must once more follow the coins as our guide. The lack of official information has caused some diversity of opinion respecting the date of the first Irish coinage of this reign. Arguing from official documents, Dr. Aquilla Smith considered that none was issued before 1537.† Simon, on the other hand, who took the coins as his guide, assigned the first issue to about 1530.‡ Imperfect acquaintance with the English series has led both these learned numismatists astray, as they have both assigned to Katherine Howard and Anne of Cleves coins which should have been given to Katherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn (see p. 227). It may be assumed that, as we find the same initials, H. K., H. A., &c., on English coins as on the Irish, they refer to the same personages. Such being the case the first Irish coinage would be contemporaneous with the second issue of Henry VIII's English money, and this would give us the period from 1526–1543, to which we assign it. This first issue consisted of groats and half-groats of a type different from any before used. On the obverse is the royal shield, and on the reverse the crowned harp. This is the first instance of this badge on Irish coins, and henceforth it is the prevailing one. It formed a good distinctive mark between the coinages of the two nations. Henry's assumption of the title of "king of Ireland" is commemorated by a special issue of groats in 1541, but there was no change of type. Both these coinages appear to have been about $\frac{3}{4}$ fine to $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy, and as they were below the standard of the English money their importation was prohibited. When Henry debased his English money in 1544–5, he ordered that a coinage of HENRY VIII.

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* Simon, *Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 32. † *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 163.
‡ *Op. cit.*, p. 33.

HENRY VIII. a similar standard should be issued for Ireland, and to distinguish it from that previously struck he introduced entirely new denominations, the sixpence, threepence, three halfpence, and three farthings. These were struck in London under the direction of Sir Martin Bowes, the master of the mint, and then conveyed to Ireland. It does not appear that at any time during this reign that Irish coins were struck in Ireland itself. A further coinage of sixpences took place in 1546–7, though of this there is no official record. They are of a somewhat different type to the previous issue, but being dated the 37th and 38th year of the king's reign, and bearing the monogram of Sir William Sharington, the master of the Bristol mint, there is no uncertainty as to their date or place of mintage. Being of a low standard of metal this may be the brass money referred to by contemporary writers.*

EDWARD VI. The question as to the existence or non-existence of an Irish coinage during the reign of Edward VI has been discussed ;† but it may here be remarked that the fact that the records show that at different times a coinage was ordered is strongly in favour of its existence. The great difficulty has been to identify any specimens which could be attributed specifically to this class. It may be presumed that the order of February 10, 1548, to Martyn Piri ‡ to coin groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies, under certain restrictions and of a certain standard, was never carried into effect, as no such pieces have been met with. It probably failed for want of bullion, which was to be purchased beyond the seas and not in England or in Ireland. If therefore there was a currency in Ireland at this time it must be sought for amongst the base money issued in England, the coining of which appears to have lasted some time after the standard of the English money was raised.

MARY. Passing on to the reign of Mary before and after her marriage with Philip of Spain, it will be seen that no material change took place in the coinage, which was based on the last issue of Henry VIII. The types were similar, and there was a slight improvement in the standard of the metal; but from 1554 to 1558 it fell back into a worse condition than it had been in at any time previously. The metal was $\frac{1}{4}$ fine to $\frac{3}{4}$ alloy. The coins consisted of shillings, groats, half-groats, and pennies. The base money too of Henry VIII and Edward VI, the circulation of which had been prohibited during this and the previous reign in England, was passed over to Ireland.

ELIZABETH. When Elizabeth turned her attention to the general state of the coinage at home, she did not show the same sympathy for Ireland as for England. The base money, which was withdrawn from circulation in England, was recoined into shillings and sixpences and sent over to Ireland, and these were of so low a standard that the intrinsic value of the shilling was not more than 4*d.*, and later on fell to 2*d.* In 1561, when Elizabeth had completed her reform of the English money, she also made an improvement in the Irish, which was ordered to be at 11 oz.

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* Simon, *op. cit.*, p. 34. † See p. 229.

‡ *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 152.

fine to 1 oz. alloy. The shillings and groats of this issue were however lighter than the English pieces of those denominations, so that the Irish shilling was equivalent only to ninepence in English money. In 1598, when the country was in a disorganized state caused by the Tyrone rebellion, there was such a dearth of money that none could be found to pay the troops, who were engaged in quelling the rebellion. A new issue of shillings and sixpences was in consequence ordered, but a return was made to the former base standard of 3 oz. fine to 9 oz. alloy, and in 1601 a further debasement appears to have occurred (see p. 232). The types of these coins were varied to distinguish them from previous issues. This money was coined in London and sent to Ireland. In 1601 a copper currency of pence and halfpence was instituted for Ireland. These were struck at the rate of 190½ pence to the pound avoirdupois. ELIZABETH

When James succeeded to the English throne the Tyrone rebellion was at an end, and the king was able to take steps to improve the coinage, which the last issue of Elizabeth had thrown into a great state of disorganization. Shillings and sixpences were issued of the standard of 9 oz. fine and 3 oz. alloy, and the base money of the previous reign was reduced to one-third of its former current value. Later on the English shilling passed at sixteenpence. The new money was of a uniform type similar to the English, but with the harp on the reverse; and excepting for a change in the king's title, no alteration was made throughout this reign. The copper farthing tokens current in England were extended to Ireland. JAMES I.

Charles I issued no special coins for Ireland before the outbreak of the Civil War, and the only currency before that date consisted of farthing tokens similar to those which had been struck by James. During the rebellion however there are several interesting series of "money of necessity" similar in character to the coinages of the local mints in England (see p. 234). Some of this money was struck by the "rebels," but the greater part was issued by order of the Council or under the direct warrant of the king. Their types somewhat resemble those of the English siege pieces, and are of the simplest description; one important group, the Inchiquin money, bearing for the most part only the marks of the weight stamped on an irregularly shaped piece of silver.* Others, like the Ormonde money, have the royal crown and initials on the obverse, and the marks of value on the reverse. The copper pieces too are of the rudest kind. It is to this series that the crown and half-crown struck in the name of Charles II belong (see Nos. 101–102, p. 239). CHARLES I

From this time onwards until the middle of the reign of George III the Irish coinage consisted of copper, pewter, or some mixed metal. Only copper, however, was used for the official money. COMMONWEALTH–GEORGE IV

Under the Commonwealth the only coins struck in Ireland were the tradesmen's penny, halfpenny, and farthing tokens in copper. At the

* It is in this group that we have the only gold coin in the whole Irish series, namely, the pistole, which was current for 20s. (see p. 235).

COMMONWEALTH—GEORGE IV

restoration of Charles II the issue of farthings somewhat similar to those of James I and Charles I was resumed; but these gave way at a later period to a coinage of halfpence and farthings, which was founded on a much sounder basis, and resembled closely the English copper money of that time. These continued to be issued without any appreciable change till the reign of George III, their weight only varying from time to time according to the market price of the metal.

During this time, however, there were several coinages which have a certain amount of interest attached to them. They were not strictly official. These are the St. Patrick money of the reign of Charles II (see Nos. 104–105, p. 240); the date of issue of which has now been fairly ascertained; the gun money and pewter money, &c., issued by James II during his attempt to recover the throne of England (see Nos. 108–115, pp. 241–243), and the "Voce Populi" pieces of the reign of George II (see No. 124, p. 246). As full particulars of these coinages have been given with their descriptions they need not be repeated here.

In the meanwhile Ireland had been supplied with money in gold and silver from various sources. A certain amount had been imported from England, but the bulk came from France, Spain, and Portugal. As no attempt was made to stop this importation of foreign money, its current value was from time to time prescribed by the government. This was necessary on account of changes in standard and weight. The importation of English money does not appear at any time to have been very general, and no mention is made of its relative value during the whole of the reign of Charles II. James II however, during the rebellion rated the shilling at its usual current value. In 1695 the guinea was rated at 26*s.*, the crown in silver at 5*s.* 10*d.*, and the other pieces in proportion. Later on in 1701 the guinea was reduced to 23*s.* and the crown to 5*s.* 5*d.*, and in 1737 the guinea was rated at £1 2*s.* 9*d.* and the silver money, most of it English, was not worth melting, the shilling being hardly worth ninepence or tenpence and the sixpence not worth a groat.* From this time we have no data except that, in spite of its worn condition, the guinea was ordered to pass at its former current value £1 2*s.* 9*d.*: and the silver coinage was reduced to such a wretched state that twenty-one shillings were not intrinsically worth more than nine shillings, and worn pieces not more than five shillings. This was the state of the coinage when in 1804 the Bank of Ireland received permission to issue silver tokens of various denominations to relieve present necessities. When the great recoinage of gold and silver in England took place in 1817, it was ordered that it should be current on equal terms throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Thus for the first time in the history of Ireland was its coinage placed on a true and equitable basis.

It should be mentioned that in 1805 a new copper coinage after the English pattern, consisting of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, was

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* Simon, *Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 76.

instituted. This was renewed by George IV in 1822, but since 1823 no separate money has been struck for Ireland. COMMONWEALTH—GEORGE IV

The study of the coinages of England, Scotland, and Ireland has during the present century been so closely pursued that little of importance remains to be discovered. Consequently much and frequent use has been made of the standard works in each section, and the opportunity is now taken to express the compiler's indebtedness for the information which he has obtained from them. The chief works consulted have been—in the English section, Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*; Kenyon, *Gold Coinage of England*; Hawkins, *Silver Coinage of England*; Thorburn, *Guide to British Coins*; and *The Numismatic Chronicle*; in the Scottish section, Cochran-Patrick, *Records of the Scottish Coinage*; Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*; and Robertson, *Handbook to the Coinage of Scotland*; and in the Irish section, Simon, *Essay on Irish Coins*; Lindsay, *A View of the Coinage of Ireland*; and the numerous and valuable articles of Dr. Aquilla Smith.

In the preparation of this Handbook the compiler has been under great obligations to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., who has read the proof sheets of the Introduction; to Mr. L. A. Lawrence for reading in proof the portion relating to the English coins; to his colleague, Mr. Warwick Wroth, for valuable suggestions; and especially to Mr. Barclay V. Head, Keeper of Coins and Medals, for the patience and care he has bestowed on the whole work in proof.

HERBERT A. GRUEBER.

ERRATUM.

P. 29 *n.*, omit the words, "which however may be Danish."

HANDBOOK

OF THE

COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

Sceattas.

CIRC. A.D. 600–750.

The earliest coins of the Anglo-Saxon series are small pieces in gold and silver known as Sceattas; the word sceat signifying *treasure*. They are mostly without inscriptions; a few, however, have legends in Roman or Runic characters. Some apparently bear the name of London (see No. 5), but the locality of issue of the majority has not been determined. The early types are derived from Roman and Frankish coins, but the later ones appear to be of native origin. The average weight of the gold piece is about 20 grains, being equivalent to the Roman *triens* or *tremissis*, whilst that of silver varies from 15 to 20 grains.

1. *Obv.* [Blundered legend.] Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* Two busts, facing, with traces of hands supporting an orb between them; above, head and two wings; on either side of head, three dots. ⌀ ·5.* Wt. 20·2. Plate I. GOLD.

This type is imitated from the solidus of Valentinian I, which shows on the reverse the emperor and his colleague seated, holding an orb between them, and behind a Victory with outstretched wings. The solidus of Magnus Maximus struck in London is also of this type.

2. *Obv.* [Blundered legend formed into a pattern.] Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ᚢᚨXIT; ᚢᛉMᛟ. [BEA(R)TIGO?] Cross on three steps. ⌀ ·5. Wt. 20·5.

This type is taken from Merovingian gold coins. The Runic legend on the reverse has been read *feartigo* for "forty," = 40 copper stycas; but this reading is very doubtful.

* Throughout the sizes are given in inches and tenths, and the weights in grains troy.

Plate I. SILVER.

3. *Obv.* Wolf to r., and twins. *Rev.* A bird between two stalks of corn? Æ ·5. Wt. 16·0.

The obverse type of this coin is copied from the reverse of the copper piece of Constantine the Great, representing the wolf and twins with the legend VRBS ROMA. The type of the reverse is of native design, *i.e.*, Anglo-Saxon.

4. *Obv.* Bust to r., holding cross. *Rev.* Animal (wolf?) curved round to r., with short fore-legs and long hind-legs. Æ ·45. Wt. 16·8.

The obverse type is Saxon in form, and the reverse is probably a degradation of the obverse of the preceding coin.

5. *Obv.* VИOONIA + [LVNDONIA]. Bust to r., head dressed in Saxon form. *Rev.* Figure seated to r. in chair, holding bird and long cross. Æ ·5. Wt. 15·3.

The blundered legend appears to be intended for LVNDONIA: as on some of the coins of this class it is correctly written. The reverse type is copied from coins of Gratian, &c., representing Roma seated.

6. *Obv.* Radiate bust to r.; behind, TTA; in front, ЧΞM (=EPA). *Rev.* Square compartment enclosing $\overset{\text{TT}}{\underset{\text{I I}}{\text{O}}}$; below, cross; on either side of compartment, TAT. Æ ·45. Wt. 17·7.

This coin is imitated from the small copper coins of Constantine II, struck in London, with the emperor's bust on the obverse, and a standard inscribed $\overset{\text{VOT}}{\text{XX}}$ between two captives on the reverse. Epa has been identified with the brother of that name of the Mercian king, Peada, who was slain in the battle of Maserfield in 642, or with Eba, who is mentioned after the death of Peada as "Dux Merciorum" (see No. 7).

The types of the sceattas are very varied. Besides the above, on the *obv.* are facing heads, figures of birds, dragons, fantastic animals, &c., and on the *rev.* human figures, animals, crosses, and ornaments of varied forms. These are mostly without legends.

ANGLO-SAXON KINGDOMS.*

MERCIA.

The coinage of Mercia consists of two denominations, the Sceat, as already described, in gold and silver, and the Penny in silver only. The sceat must have extended over a period of about a century, from A.D. 665–760; but coins of this class are known only of two kings, Peada and possibly of Æthelred. The penny was first issued during the reign of Offa, *circ.* 760, and forms a continuous series in Mercia, to about 874, when Ceolwulf II, the then reigning monarch, was expelled by the Danes.

* The coin-striking kingdoms of the so-called Heptarchy were Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, and Wessex.

Sceat Series.

7. Peada, A.D. 655–657? *Obv.* OTI · · OIZNOP Helmeted bust to r. *Rev.* Traces of inscription in Roman letters · · ΛϢTT around a standard inscribed ᛈᚹᛞᚹ [=PADA]. Æ ·45. Wt. 20·3. Plate I. Silver.

Peada, son of Penda of Mercia, governed South Mercia during his father's lifetime, and introduced Christianity into Mercia. At his father's death in 655 he succeeded to the whole kingdom.

He also struck sceattas in gold of similar type, but with his name in a circle of dots on the reverse. Others, silver, have a cross on the reverse.

8. Æthelred, A.D. 675–704. *Obv.* Degraded form of head to r. *Rev.* ᚹᚦᛁᚾᛁᚱᚠᚷ [ÆÞILIRÆD] in two lines *boustrophedon*; triple border. Æ ·5. Wt. 19·2.

Æthelred was the brother of Peada and Wulfhere, and succeeded the latter in 675. This is the only type known of his coinage. Possibly, however, it may be East Saxon.

*Penny Series.**

9. Offa, A.D. 757–796. *Obv.* ∴ + OFFA · REX + ∴ Bust to r., hair elaborately arranged. *Rev.* ΛLHϴЧИD in spaces left by an elaborate pattern; viz., an ornamental and a plain cross formed into a star of eight rays. Æ ·65. Wt. 19·1.

Offa was the ninth king of Mercia in succession from Wybba, the father of Peada (see No. 7). He introduced into England the Penny, *circ.* A.D. 760, the form of which, but not the type, was derived from the Carlovingian denier. Offa's coins are of two series, those with the bust and those without. They are remarkable for their artistic excellence both in design and execution, and in this respect far surpass succeeding issues. The types are numerous and varied; the following being but a small selection. The bust on the obverse is original in character, and shows undoubted attempts at portraiture, and the reverse designs are distinctly ornamental, and comprise for the most part elaborately formed crosses or floral patterns. Offa is said to have employed foreign artists. Though no mint-names occur, it is very probable that after the conquest of Kent in 774, the greater part, if not all, of Offa's money was struck at Canterbury.

10. Offa. *Obv.* + OFFA · REX + Bust to r., draped, hair much curled. *Rev.* + ᚳIOLHARD. A serpent coiled, dividing legend. Æ ·7. Wt. 17·7.

11. Offa. *Obv.* + OFFA REX + Bust to r., bare, diademed; in front, branch. *Rev.* + DUD in spaces formed by a cruciform pattern, in centre of which quatrefoil with trefoils between the leaves. Æ ·65. *Pierced.*

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* With the exception of the Styca series struck by the Anglian kings of Northumbria and the Archbishops of York, that of the penny now extends throughout the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period. It is very uniform in weight and size, and although of infinite variety the general types are:—(1) *Obv.* A profile bust; *rev.* some form of cross or ornament; or *obv.* and *rev.* some form of ornament or cross or other religious symbol (see Cat. Eng. Coins, Brit. Mus., p. xxii.). The exceptions are numerous. The name of the sovereign is on the obverse, and on the reverse that of the moneyer, accompanied at a later period by the place of issue or mint.

Plate I. SILVER.

12. OFFA. *Obv.* + ◇FFA REX MERCIORUM. Bust to r., draped and diademed; in front, cross. *Rev.* + ÐUÐ between leaves of large quatrefoil; trefoils within and between leaves. Æ ·7. Wt. 16·3.

13. OFFA. *Obv.* + ◇FFA REX MERCIOR—. Bust to r., draped, hair plaited. *Rev.* + EADHVN. Lozenge with incurved sides containing cross surrounded by dots; each cusp of lozenge ends in cross and divides legend. Æ ·7. Wt. 17·2.

14. OFFA. *Obv.* ·⁚ OFFA ⁚· Bust to r., draped, hair plaited. *Rev.* + EAÐHVUN. Similar to the preceding. Æ ·65. Wt. 18·2.

15. OFFA. *Obv.* OFFA REX TERCIORU. Bust to r., draped, hair simply plaited. *Rev.* + EALTUNÐ. Lozenge-shaped compartment dividing legend, with floral ornament in centre. Æ ·7. Wt. 15·8.

16. OFFA. *Obv.* ⁚ EALRAED. Bust to r., draped, diademed. *Rev.* ⊙ E R T (=Offa Rex Merciorum) within limbs of cruciform pattern with cross in centre and floral ornaments between limbs. Æ ·65. Wt. 18·0.

The occurrence of the moneyer's name on the obverse, and that of the king on the reverse, is exceptional (see also next coin and that of Cynethryth, No. 28).

17. OFFA. *Obv.* ·⁚· IBBA. Bust to r., in armour, diademed; cross behind and another above the head. *Rev.* O E R T. Lozenge with incurved sides containing cross with dot in each angle; each cusp of lozenge floriated and dividing legend. Æ ·65. Wt. 20·7.

18. OFFA. *Obv.* + ⊙FFA REX + Bust to r., bare, diademed. *Rev.* + LULLA divided by four bosses; in centre, quatrefoil with trefoils between leaves. Æ ·65. Wt. 16·5.

19. OFFA. *Obv.* OFFA REX on two bands divided above by a serpent, coiled. Bust to r., draped, hair plaited. *Rev.* + RENÐRED in two lines, divided by oblong compartment, within which two serpents intertwined. Æ ·65. Wt. 16·7.

20. OFFA. *Obv.* OFFA REX. Bust to r., draped, hair curled. *Rev.* O E R T within limbs of cruciform pattern with cross in centre and floral ornaments between the limbs. Æ ·65. Wt. 17·8.

21. OFFA. *Obv.* + ◇FFA REX T. In centre, circle enclosing rosette of pellets. *Rev.* BABBA between two lines; above, OTO; below, scroll and pellet ornaments. Æ ·75. Wt. 19·5.

22. OFFA. *Obv.* + ◇FFA ·⁚· REX ⁚· T ⁚· in three lines and divided by two dotted lines. *Rev.* + BEAHNEARÐ in two lunettes; traces of a double cross between them. Æ ·75. Wt. 19·7.

23. OFFA. *Obv.* ⁚ OF ⁚ ⁚ FA ⁚ / ⁚ XE ⁚ ⁚ R + ⁚ Lozenge-shaped compartment dividing inscription; in centre, circle enclosing quatrefoil with trefoils between the leaves. *Rev.* EAÐ. : BERH ⁚ · T · T in three lines and divided by two dotted lines. Æ ·65. Wt. 18·3.

24. OFFA. *Obv.* ◇FFA on standard surmounted by cross between ornaments of dots; below, R T. *Rev.* · E · / · B · ⊙ / A in angles of cross pommée voided in centre and having cross of dots within; limbs ending in broken circles. Æ ·7. Wt. 17·8.

This type of obverse may be compared with the reverse of No. 7 (Peada).

25. OFFA. *Obv.* + ◇FFA ⁚· REX ⁚· T ⁚· in three lines and divided by two straight lines. *Rev.* · EPEL · NOP · in two lines divided by oblong compartment with bi-lobed ends. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·7.

26. OFFA. *Obv.* + : O · F · F AR EX in angles of cross botonnée with quatrefoil in centre. *Rev.* HE A L R in angles of cruciform ornament with floral design on each limb and ornamental cross in centre. Æ ·7. Wt. 17·8.

27. Offa. *Obv.* + OFFA REX between limbs of cross botonnée, over which is a small cross of same kind. *Rev.* ⊙ SM ⊙ D between limbs of cross botonnée, voided in centre. Æ ·65. Wt. 18·8. Plate I. Silver.

28. Cynethryth, widow of Offa, A.D. 796. *Obv.* ∴ EOBA ∴ Bust to r., draped, hair in long curls. *Rev.* CYNEÐRYÐ REGINA. In centre within circle of dots, T. Æ ·65. Wt. 15·9.

The name of Cynethryth, as Queen of Mercia, appears on charters with that of her husband from A.D. 780–788. She also signs charters with her son Ecgferth in 796. The coins with her name appear to have been struck after Offa's death. Not only are the style and work, and even the types of her coins similar to those of Offa, but her only moneyer "Eoba" also worked for Offa (see No. 24). Of Ecgferth no coins are known. He only reigned 141 days; so it is possible that his mother arrogated his sovereign rights. Some of Cynethryth's coins have the Mercian T on the obverse instead of her bust. On these the queen's name is on the obverse, and that of the moneyer on the reverse.

29. Coenwulf, A.D. 796–822. *Obv.* + COENVVLF REX T. Bust to r. *Rev.* DEALLA MONETA. Circle from which proceed three crosses dividing legend; within circle, cross crosslet, pellet in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·8.

Coenwulf was of another branch of the descent of Wybba. He succeeded Ecgferth. The reverse types of his coins are very varied. They are similar to those of Offa's, but much more conventional in design, and of much less artistic beauty. Some are without the king's bust on the *obv.* (see No. 34).

30. Coenwulf. *Obv.* + COENVVLF REX T. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* OBA TONETA. Same type as the preceding; but within circle, eightfoil. Æ ·85. Wt. 22·3.

31. Coenwulf. *Obv.* ✠ COENVVLF REX T. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* + SVVEFHERD MOHETA. Cross fourchée with dots in angles. Æ ·85. Wt. 22·3.

32. Coenwulf. *Obv.* ✠ COENVVLF REX T. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ VERHEARDI TONETA. Cross pommée over cross pattée. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·0.

Werheard was also a moneyer of Cuthred of Kent.

33. Coenwulf. *Obv.* ✠ COENVVLF REX T. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ ÞERHEARDI TONETA. Cross fleury of peculiar form with dot in centre. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·2.

34. Coenwulf. *Obv.* ✠ COENVVLF REX. In centre T. *Rev.* EÞELMOD. Tribrach moline, voided, dividing legend. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·0.

The tribrach is supposed to represent the archiepiscopal *pall*. This strengthens the opinion that not only were the coins of Coenwulf struck at Canterbury (see No. 37), but also many of those of Offa. The same moneyers' names occur also on the Kentish coins (see No. 53).

35. Ceolwulf I, A.D. 822–824? *Obv.* ✠ CIOLVVLF REX T. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ DVNN TONETA. In centre ∴ Ⱬ ∴ Æ ·8. Wt. 21·5.

Ceolwulf was the brother of Coenwulf, and appears to have been the last of the old royal house of Wybba. His mints were at Canterbury

Plate I. Silver. (see No. 37), and probably at Rochester, as some bear on the reverse the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of the church of that city. The above reverse type probably consists of the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. The letter A alone, which also occurs as a reverse type, may be the initial of East Anglia, which had been conquered by Offa in 793.

36. Ceolwulf I. *Obv.* + CEOLVVLF REX Ꝑ. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* HER
+ ƎBƎ divided by two lines, each end of which terminates in a crook. ⊥HЯ
Ar ·8. Wt. 21·0.

37. Ceolwulf I. Canterbury. *Obv.* + CIOLVVLF REX MERCI. Long cross, at the sides CR V̄ (Merciorum). *Rev.* ✠ SIGESTEF DOROBERNIA. Cross crosslet. Ar ·85. Wt. 21·7.

This coin was formerly attributed to Ceolwulf II; it is now however given to the earlier king of that name. This attribution has been confirmed by a recent find of coins (see *Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 29). Sigestef was also a moneyer of Coenwulf and Baldred of Kent and struck "Sede Vacante" coins as No. 58. The cross-crosslet reverse type does not occur on contemporary coins of Ceolwulf II, but is found on coins of Coenwulf and the successors of Ceolwulf I. The above is the only known type without the king's bust. Others with the bust have on the reverse a cross or the moneyer's name divided by cross and ornaments.

38. Beornwulf, A.D. 824–825. *Obv.* + BEORNFVLF RE ·:· Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ EADNOƤ ƬONET. Cross crosslet. Ar ·85. Wt. 19·2.

Beornwulf, the successor of Ceolwulf I, was defeated at Ellandune by Ecgbeorht, king of Wessex, in 825, and in the same year was slain in battle against the East Anglians. This led to the downfall of Mercia, which became tributary to Wessex. His mints were at Canterbury and Rochester? (see No. 35).

39. Beornwulf. *Obv.* ✠ BEORNFVLF REX. Bust to r. *Rev.* FERBALD ƬOHE in three lines. Ar ·75. Wt. 22·2.

All Beornwulf's coins have his bust, and except one, with three St. Andrew's crosses on the reverse, the above are his only types.

40. Ludican, A.D. 825. *Obv.* ✠ LVDICAR + HE. Bust to r. *Rev.* ✠ EADNOƤ ƬOHET. Cross crosslet. Ar ·8. Wt. 22·7.

Ludican, the successor of Beornwulf, whose death he sought to avenge, was himself slain by the East Anglians after a reign of a few months. His coins are of similar types as his predecessor's, and bear the same moneyers' names. They are very rare.

41. Wiglaf, A.D. 825–839. *Obv.* ✠ VVIGLAF R·E·X :Ꝑ. Cross with
·· D ··
pellet in each angle. *Rev.* ✠ REDƬA (Redmund). The letters D and
·:· h ·:·
h are enclosed in two lunettes of dots. Ar ·8. Wt. 25·7.

Wiglaf was deposed by Ecgbeorht in 829, but was restored the next year and held his kingdom as tributary to Wessex. His coins belong to the early part of his reign, and he does not appear to have

exercised the right of issuing money after his restoration. His mint was probably in London as Ecgbeorht had asserted his authority over Kent in 825. Other coins of this reign have the bust of the king on the obverse and a cross crosslet on the reverse. Plate I. SILVER.

42. BERHTWULF, A.D. 839–853. *Obv.* BERHTVLF REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ BRID TOΛETΛ. Cross crosslet. Æ ·8. Wt. 17·3.

Berhtwulf succeeded Wiglaf in 839, and the right of coinage was restored to Mercia early in his reign by Aethelwulf of Wessex. His coins have for the most part his bust on the obverse and some form of cross on the reverse. There are a few exceptions (see Nos. 43 and 44). His mint was in London.

43. BERHTWULF. *Obv.* BERHTVLF REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ BVRHVΛLD. In centre Ω. Æ ·85. Wt. 19·7. Plate II.

This reverse type, like most of the types of this reign, is of a religious character, and is a combination of the Greek letters A and ω. It also occurs on coins of Ceolwulf I (see No. 35), Ecgbeorht, &c. It is in no way connected with his claim to sovereignty over East Anglia as suggested by Hawkins (*Silver Coinage*, 3rd ed., p. 50).

44. BERHTWULF. *Obv.* + BERHTVVLF REX Ƭ. Cross potent over plain cross. *Rev.* + TΛTEL MONETΛ. Cross potent. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·3.

A variety without the bust has the Christian monogram on the obverse and a Saxon Y on the reverse.

45. BURGRED, A.D. 853–874. *Obv.* BVRGRED REX ✠ Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* BEΛGZTΛ ·⁝· MON ·⁝· ETΛ ·⁝· in three lines, the upper and lower ones enclosed in lunettes. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·8.

With the defeat and deposition of Burgred by the Danes in 874, the independent kingdom of Mercia came to an end. It was held by the Danes for a few years, and at the peace of Wedmore in 878 it was divided between Aelfred and Guthorm (Æthelstan II).

Burgred's coins are all of the above type but slightly varied. They are very numerous and his moneyers' names supply a long list. He is generally styled REX M (Merciorum); but one specimen reads REX A (Angliae?), which may refer to some authority in East Anglia.

46. CEOLWULF II, A.D. 874. *Obv.* CIOLVVLF REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* LIOFVΛLD MO. Lozenge with cross at each angle, one limb extending to edge of coin and dividing legend; small cross in centre of lozenge. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·2.

On the defeat of Burgred the Danes set up Ceolwulf II on the throne of Mercia, but deposed him either in the same year, 874, or shortly afterwards. He was the last king of Mercia.

The above coin is unique. The type is also found on coins of Aelfred (see No. 145). Another unique coin of this reign has on the reverse two figures seated with a Victory between them: similar to pieces of Halfdan (No. 94 *obv.*) and Aelfred (No. 146, *note*). These are the only known types of this reign.

KENT.

Plate II. SILVER.

The coinage of Kent consists of silver pennies only and is of two classes, regal and ecclesiastical. The regal series extends from about A.D. 765 to A.D. 825 (Ecgberht to Baldred), in which last year Kent became an appanage of Wessex. The ecclesiastical series, struck by the Archbishops of Canterbury, commences about the same date as the regal series; but continues down to the beginning of the 10th cent. The coinage of the archbishops appears to have come to an end shortly after Aelfred's death in 901. All the Kentish coins were struck at Canterbury.

47. ECGBERHT, A.D. 765–791. *Obv.* + EGCBERHT. In centre, R. *Rev.* V D D : between two dotted lines; above and below, cross within floral ornament. Æ ·65. Wt. 17·3.

Ecgberht, king of Kent, is mentioned in charters only. His reign appears to have lasted about twenty-six years. He was formerly supposed to be the son of Offa, and this idea was strengthened by the fact that his only two moneyers' names, Udd (Dud) and Babba, are found on Offa's coins. The only other type of this reign has the same obverse as the above: but on the reverse a lozenge from three angles of which issues a plain cross dividing legend. Both are similar to Offa's types.

48. EADBERHT II, PRÆN, A.D. 796–798. *Obv.* EADBERHT REX divided by two plain lines. *Rev.* IAEN BERHT divided by two plain lines; below, ornaments —[+]— Æ ·75. Wt. 22·3.

Eadberht was taken prisoner by Coenwulf, king of Mercia, in 798, and carried into Mercia. He struck coins of the above type only. Jaenberht is the name of the moneyer and not of the Archbishop of Canterbury of the same name, who died in 790 (see No. 55).

49. CUTHRED, A.D. 798–807. *Obv.* + CVÐRED REX CANT. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ SIGEBERHT MONETA. Cross pommée over cross pattée. Æ ·75. Wt. 18·1.

On the deposition of Eadberht Cuthred was made king by Coenwulf; but Kent remained under the supremacy of Mercia, and contemporary coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury bear the name of the Mercian king as overlord (see No. 56). The coins of Cuthred are of two series, with and without the bust; the former are of remarkably good work. The reverse types are some form of cross or a tribrach. These are also the types of the obverse without a bust. Cuthred styles himself "King of Kent."

50. CUTHRED. *Obv.* CVÐRED REX. Tribrach voided in centre and dividing legend; in centre, smaller tribrach with wedges in angles. *Rev.* D V D A divided by cross moline with circle in centre containing pellet. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·1.

51. CUTHRED. *Obv.* CVÐRED REX. Tribrach voided in centre and dividing legend, annulet at end of each limb; in centre, small tribrach with dots in angles. *Rev.* SIGEBERH. Tribrach moline with wedges in angles. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·5.

Sigeberht and Duda also struck coins for the overlord Coenwulf.

52. Baldred, A.D. 807–825. Canterbury. *Obv.* ✠ BALDRED REX CANT. Head to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ DIORTOD TONETA. In centre, DR VR / CITS (Dorovernia Civitas). Æ ·85. Wt. 20·7. Plate II. Silver.

After a reign of nearly twenty years Baldred, who had succeeded Cuthred under the supremacy of Mercia, was expelled by Ecgbeorht of Wessex in 825. Kent then became an appanage of Wessex and was generally ruled by the heir to that throne. Like Cuthred Baldred styles himself "King of Kent."

The above is probably the earliest known coin bearing the name of the Canterbury mint, and is also the first occurrence of a mint-name on Anglo-Saxon pennies.

53. Baldred. *Obv.* BALDRED REX II ·:· Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ EDELTOD TONETA. Star of six rays pattés, issuing from a circle. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·7.

The coins of Baldred are of three varieties—(1) those with the bust and mint-name; (2) those with the bust and no mint-name; and (3) those without the bust or mint-name. The usual type of the reverse and of the obverse without a bust is some form of cross. The above is the only exception known.

54. Baldred. *Obv.* ✠ BELDRED REX CAN. Cross pattée with pellet in each angle. *Rev.* · ✠ · O B A divided by four limbs of cross moline with voided centre, within which cross pattée with pellet in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·0.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

55. Jaenberht, A.D. 766–790. *Obv.* ✠ IAENBERHT AREP. Star of eight points. *Rev.* ⊙FFA within ornamental compartment; inscription divided by dotted line. Æ ·65. Wt. 18·2.

Jaenberht is the first Archbishop of Canterbury of whom coins are known. During his episcopate Offa, King of Mercia, conquered Kent, and as Jaenberht's coins were struck under his supremacy, they always bear that ruler's name on the reverse. The obverse types are a star, a cross potent or pommée, or the name of the archbishop in three lines only. The reverse is always the same with one exception, viz., with Offa's name at the end of a cruciform object.

56. Aethelheard, A.D. 793–805. *Obv.* ·:· AEDILHEARD · A–R. In centre EP (Archiepiscopus). *Rev.* COENVLF REX·:· divided by a tribrach voided. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·9.

Aethelheard was elected archbishop in 791, but did not receive the *pallium* till 793. During this interval he appears to have struck coins with the title of *Pontifex* instead of *Archiepiscopus*. His early coins bear the name of Offa; but those struck after 796 that of Coenwulf. Those with the name of Offa have for *obv.* and *rev.* types a star, a cross, the Christian monogram, &c. There is only one other variety with

Plate II. SILVER.

Coenwulf's name. It has the Mercian ᛏ instead of a tribrach on the reverse.

57. WULFRED, A.D. 805–832. Canterbury. *Obv.* ✠ VVLFRED : ARCHIEPI. Bust facing, head tonsured. *Rev.* ✠ ȜÆEBERHT MONETA. In centre, monogram  (=Dorobernia Civi.). Æ ·8. Wt. 20·9.

Wulfred, who was engaged in disputes with Mercia, first espoused the cause of Baldred of Kent and then allied himself to Ecgbeorht of Wessex. This may account for the omission of the king's name on the reverse. On some of the coins his bust is in profile and the reverse types consist of the mint-name in letters or in monogram of a more or less abbreviated form.

58. "SEDE VACANTE" COINS, Canterbury, A.D. 832–833? *Obv.* ✠ LVNING MONETA. Bust facing, head tonsured. *Rev.* · ✠ · DOROBERNIA CIVITA · ȜC · in four lines across the field. Æ ·8. *Chipped.*

The coins of this type, which do not bear an archbishop's name, were probably struck in the interval between the death of Wulfred and the consecration of Ceolnoth, his successor. They are of the same type as coins of Wulfred (Cat. Eng. Coins, B.M., vol. i., pl. xii. 6) and were struck by his moneyers. Similar pieces, but with a bust in profile, were coined at the same time by the late king Baldred's moneyers.

59. CEOLNOTH, A.D. 833–870. Canterbury. *Obv.* ✠ CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEPI. Bust facing, head tonsured. *Rev.* + DOROVERNIA·⁘·. In centre, CIVITAS arranged in angles of plain cross. Æ ·8. Wt. 17·2.

With one exception, when it is in profile, the bust of this archbishop is always facing. The reverse types are varied and are similar to those of contemporary kings of Wessex and Mercia—(1) mint-name in monogram (Ecgbeorht); (2) moneyer's name on limbs and in angles of cross (Aethelwulf and Aethelbearht); (3) Christian monogram (Aethelwulf); (4) moneyer's name in three lines (Burgred).

60. CEOLNOTH. *Obv.* ✠ CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP⁻. Bust facing, head tonsured. *Rev.* ✠ HEBE ⁘ CA MONETA upon limbs and between angles of outlined cross. Æ ·8. Wt. 19·5.

61. ÆTHERED, A.D. 870–889. *Obv.* ✠ EÐERED ARCHIEPI. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* EÐERED MONETA within and without leaves of quatrefoil, over which cross pattée with circle in centre and wedges in angles. Æ ·8. Wt. 31·1.

Of this archbishop only two coins are known although he occupied the see for nearly twenty years. The above type is similar to a coin of Aelfred (Cat. Eng. Coins, B.M., vol. ii., pl. vi. 6). The other piece is like the ordinary type of Plegmund's coins, and has on the obverse a small cross and on the reverse the moneyer's name in two lines (see next coin).

62. PLEGMUND, A.D. 890–914. Canterbury. *Obv.* ✠ PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. In centre, D - ◇ / R . ◇ (Dorobernia). *Rev.* HVNFRE / Ð M ✠ divided by three crosses pattées and two dots, arranged crosswise. Æ ·8. Wt. 27·1.

Plegmund was the last Archbishop of Canterbury during the Anglo-Saxon period to strike coins. The series appears to have come to an

end soon after the death of Aelfred, from which time the coins of Canterbury are all of the regal class. The above is the usual type of Plegmund's coins. The reverse is only varied in the position of the crosses; but on the obverse instead of the mint-name is a cross, a pastoral staff, or X. D. F. (Christus Defensor?). On some the name of Aelfred precedes that of the archbishop. Many of the coins are of barbarous work. These are probably Danish imitations. Plate II. SILVER.

EAST ANGLIA.

Of East Anglia there are also two series of coins, regal and quasi-ecclesiastical, similar in character to those of Kent. The regal series, which consists of sceattas and pennies and halfpennies in silver, extends from the reign of Beonna (*circ.* 760) to that of the Danish king, Æthelstan II (Guthorm), who by the treaty of Wedmore in 878 received East Anglia as part of his dominions. Æthelstan II dying in 890 East Anglia merged into Wessex. So few are the records of East Anglia, that of eight kings, of which we have coins, only three are known to history. The quasi-ecclesiastical series, pennies and halfpennies, is that which bears the name of the martyred "St. Eadmund." These belong to the end of the 9th cent., and though some appear to have been minted at York, their chief circulation was in East Anglia. The types of the coins are not very varied. A few only have the bust of the king. The letter A for "Anglia" and a cross on the reverse is the most general one.

Sceat Series.

63. BEONNA (BEORN?), circ. A.D. 760. *Obv.* + ᛒEOᚺᚠ REX [BEONNA REX]. Cross in centre. *Rev.* + EFE in angles formed by cross with open lozenge in centre, enclosing ⁘; before and after each letter ⁖ Æ ·6. Wt. 16·3.

Probably the same as Beorna, who is mentioned by Florence of Worcester and Alured of Beverley. His date, *circ.* 760, would suit that of the coin.

The above is the only type of Beonna's coins. His name also occurs in Roman characters only. The use of Runic letters on the East Anglian coinage survived to a somewhat late date.

64. ÆTHELBERHT, d. A.D. 794. *Obv.* + EÐIᚸBERᚻ ⁘ ᚸᚢᚸ [=LVL]. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* REX above dotted compartment within which are the wolf and twins; below, cross and pellets. Æ ·65. Wt. 16·8.

Æthelberht was the son of Æthelred, the successor of Beonna. He was murdered by Offa. This is the only known coin of this king. The type of the reverse is derived from copper coins of Constantine the Great. "Lul" on the obverse is probably the moneyer.

Penny Series.

65. EADWALD, circ. A.D. 819–825. *Obv.* EADVⱯᚱD REX in three lines divided by two dotted lines. *Rev.* EⱯDИ◇Ð within compartments of quatrefoil. Æ ·7. Wt. 21·0.

Eadwald and the following kings, Æthelstan I and Æthelweard, are unknown to history and their dates therefore are only conjectural.

Plate ii. SILVER. Only one other type of Eadwald's coins is known. It has on the reverse the moneyer's name arranged between the limbs of an ornamental cross. The obverse is the same as the above coin.

66. ÆTHELSTAN I, circ. A.D. 825–837. *Obv.* ✠ EÞELZƆĀH REX. Bust to r. *Rev.* ✠ ᗰOH ᗰOHETA in three lines. Æ ·75. Wt. 18·8.

From the evidence of a recent find Æthelstan was probably a contemporary of Ecgbeorht of Wessex, and he may be the East Anglian king who sought the protection of Wessex against the Mercians. The coinage of Æthelstan I is the most extensive of any East Anglian ruler. The types, however, are few and are almost limited to those here described. They occur with and without the bust. On the earlier pieces traces of Runic letters are found.

67. ÆTHELSTAN I. *Obv.* ✠ EÞELꟺTANI. Cross pattée. *Rev.* ✠ EADHOÞ ᴎOH. Cross pattée. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·5.

68. ÆTHELSTAN I. *Obv.* ✠ EÞELꟺTAN. In centre, Ā. *Rev.* ✠ REX · Ā · Λ · IC (Rex Angliæ). In centre, I. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·0.

The reverse type is the Greek ω, making a sacred symbol in connection with the Λ (for Anglia) on the obverse. It is not the letter ᑎ, the symbol of Mercia, as has been conjectured.

Plate iii. 69. ÆTHELWEARD, circ. A.D. 837–850. *Obv.* ✠ EÐEL · Þ ·· ΛRD REX. In centre, ✠. *Rev.* ✠ DVDDΛ ᗰOᑎE. In centre, cross pattée with pellet in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·3.

Varieties of Æthelweard's coins have on the obverse—(1) a cross with a crescent in each angle; (2) a cross springing from ω; and (3) a cross crosslet. None have the bust. The reverses only vary in having wedges or pellets in the angles of the cross.

70. BEORHTRIC, circ. A.D. 852. *Obv.* + BEORHTRIC REX. In centre, Ā. *Rev.* ✠ ·· EΓCHΛRD. In centre, cross pattée, with pellet in each angle. Æ ·75. Wt. 18·1.

The name of Beorhtric as *filius regis* occurs as a witness on charters from 840 to 845 of Berhtwulf, king of Mercia. A variety of the above coin has three pellets in each angle of the cross on the reverse: and another has the Greek ω on the reverse. These are the only known types of Beorhtric's coins.

71. EADMUND (ST. EADMUND), A.D. 857?–870. *Obv.* ✠ EΛDMVN · D · REX ΛN. In centre, ✠ (A transformed). *Rev.* BEORNFE ·· RÐ · HO. Cross pattée with pellet in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·0.

Eadmund succeeded about 857, and was slain by the Danes when in East Anglia in 870. His martyrdom is commemorated by the St. Eadmund coinage (see Nos. 73–74). His coins show very little variety of type. They all have on the reverse the cross with pellets or wedges in the angles, and on the obverse the letter A variously formed, a cross with crescents in angles, or a cross issuing from two united annulets.

72. ÆTHELSTAN II (GUTHORM), A.D. 878–890. *Obv.* ✠ ED EL IΛ RE. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* ELDΛ / MEFE (me fecit) across the field; in centre, pellet. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·0.

Guthorm, the Danish leader, having been defeated by Aelfred at

Ethandune, made peace in 878 and received East Anglia and a part of Mercia for his dominions. He was at the same time baptised under the name of Æthelstan. His coins are therefore subsequent to this event. They are of the above type only, which is copied from coins of Aelfred (see No. 146); and of his eleven known moneyers, seven worked also for Aelfred. The coins of Guthorm, twenty-four in number, were all found at Cuerdale. Plate III. SILVER.

73. ST. EADMUND. *Memorial Coinage. Obv.* ✠ SC EADMVND R. In centre, A. *Rev.* SC EADMVND RE. Cross pattée. Æ ·75. Wt. 23·6.

These coins were issued as a memorial of Eadmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes in 870 (see No. 71). Though some bear the name of York (Ebriace Civ.) it is probable that they were mostly struck in East Anglia. Their issue appears to have begun before the death of Guthorm and to have ceased before 905, the probable date of the burial of the Cuerdale hoard, in which such a large number of specimens occurred. Varieties have the name of the moneyer on the reverse (see No. 74), and, as stated above, the name of York; but the types on all are the same.

74. ST. EADMUND. *Memorial Coinage. Obv.* ✠ SC. EADMVNDE. In centre, A. *Rev.* ✠ GILENART MONE. Small cross pattée. Æ ·55. Wt. 9·0. *Halfpenny.*

75. ST. MARTIN OF LINCOLN, circ. A.D. 925–940. *Obv.* SCIM / ARTI divided by sword to r. / ·⊥·

Rev. ✠ LINCOIA CIVIT. Small cross within limbs of large cross voided. Æ ·75. Wt. 17·5.

This coin is of Danish origin, and from its type is closely connected with those pieces which bear the name of St. Peter (see Nos. 120–122). As Lincoln was taken from the Danes by Eadmund, king of Wessex, in 943, it must have been struck before that date, but probably subsequent to the burial of the Cuerdale hoard in which no specimen occurred. The name of St. Martin also occurs on the reverse of the St. Eadmund coins.

NORTHUMBRIA.

The coinage of Northumbria may be divided into two classes, that struck by the Anglian kings and archbishops of York (A.D. 670–867), and that issued during the Danish occupation (A.D. 875–954). The coins of the first class are of base silver or copper, and are known as stycas (i.e. *piece*, Germ. *stück*.) Those of the second class are of silver, pennies and halfpennies. The Danish coins, like the Anglian, are of two series, regal and ecclesiastical or quasi-ecclesiastical. The latter, struck at York, bear the name of St. Peter, and are analogous to the archiepiscopal coinage of the styca series. They are similar in character to the East Anglian coins of St. Eadmund.

The types of the early coins of the Anglian series are at first somewhat of the character of the early sceattas; but those of the later pieces

Plate III. are very conventional, being simply a cross, an annulet, &c. The types of the Dano-Norse coins are varied, and many are of considerable interest. Besides the Carlovingian monogram we meet with representations of the raven, the Danish flag, the Divine Hand, the bow and arrow, the hammer of Thor, and the sword. (See Cat. Eng. Coins, vol. i., p. lxxx.)

Anglian Kings.

Styca Series.

COPPER. 76. ECGFRITH, A.D. 670–685. *Obv.* + ECGFRID REX. Cross. *Rev.* $\frac{\text{LV}}{\text{XX}}$. Cross with rays. Æ ·5. Wt. 19·0.

Ecgfrith is the first Anglian king of Northumbria of whom coins are known. He was sixth in succession to Ida, the founder of the Bernician House. He is styled by Symeon of Durham "rex piissimus et Deo dilectissimus," which may in some way account for the reverse legend of the above coin. This is the only type known.

SILVER 77. ALDFRITH, A.D. 685–705. *Obv.* + MLƉERIƉUƧ (Aldefridus). Circle of dots enclosing pellet. *Rev.* Fantastic animal walking to l. Æ ·45. Wt. 19·3.

Aldfrith was the elder, but illegitimate brother of Ecgfrith. He married Cyneburg, dau. of Penda, king of Mercia. This is the only known type of his coins. Of his successors, Eadwulf, Osred I, Coenred, Osric and Coelwulf, no coins up to the present have been identified.

78. EADBERHT, A.D. 737–758. *Obv.* · ECTBEREhTVF. Cross within circle of dots. *Rev.* ECGBERhT A. Mitred figure to r., holding two long crosses. Æ ·5. Wt. 17·7.

Eadberht succeeded his cousin Coelwulf. He took the tonsure in 758 and died two years later. His brother, Ecgberht, who strikes coins with him, was Archbishop of York, 734–766 (see No. 89).

79. EADBERHT. *Obv.* · ECTBEREhTVF. Cross pattée. *Rev.* Animal to r., horned and with barbed tail; in field, four circles, each enclosing a pellet. Æ ·5. Wt. 19·2.

These are the only known types of Eadberht's coins. The animal on the reverse shows some variety of form.

Of Eadberht's successor Oswulf (758–760) no coins are known; but of Æthelwald (called Moll) who reigned from 760–766 two pieces bear his name, but struck by Ecgberht, Abp. of York. They have on both sides a small cross and read ATHBALDIV, &c., on the obverse and EGBERhT AR on the reverse.

80. ALCHRED, A.D. 766–774. *Obv.* + ALCHRED. Cross. *Rev.* Animal walking to r., horned and with barbed tail; below, cross. Æ ·5. Wt. 17·0.

Alchred, who succeeded Moll Æthelwald, was of direct descent from Ida. No other type of Alchred's coins has been met with; nor are there any which can be attributed with certainty to his successor Æthelred I (774–778 and 790–796).

81. Ælfwald I, circ. A.D. 778–788? *Obv.* ELVAlDVS. Cross. *Rev.* Fantastic animal as on the previous coin; above, circle enclosing pellet; below, cross. Æ ·5. Wt. 15·0. Plate III. Silver.

Ælfwald succeeded on the expulsion of Æthelred I in 778 and was slain by one Sicga or Sicgan (a quodam viro Sigan) in 788 or 789. On the few coins which are attributed to Ælfwald, all of the above type, his name is misspelt. Of Osred II, son of Alchred (789–790), and Oswald (796), who succeeded Æthelred I, no coins are known.

82. Eardwulf, A.D. 796–808? *Obv.* HEARDALF. Cross pattée. *Rev.* XHERREÐ. Cross pattée. Æ ·5. Wt. 16·0. Copper.

Eardwulf was expelled in 806, but was restored two years later through the intervention of Charlemagne and Pope Leo III. He died in 808 or 810. Other specimens of his coins have for obverse type a circle of pellets, and for reverse a cross pommée, a single pellet, &c. His name is frequently written retrograde. Coins are known of Ælfwald II, who reigned during Eardwulf's expulsion. They are similar to Eardwulf's.

83. Eanred, A.D. 808?–841. *Obv.* + EANRED REX. Circle enclosing pellet. *Rev.* ЄҮИVVLF. Pellet in centre. Æ ·5. Wt. 19·0.

Of Eanred's reign of over thirty years there is a large series of stycas, some of which are of base silver. Varieties have a cross, a cross of pellets, an annulet or a circle of pellets on the *obv.* and *rev.* Some of the earlier pieces have Runic letters in the legends. In the hoard of stycas found at Hexham in 1833 over 2000 coins of Eanred were present. His moneyers are numerous.

84. Æthelred II, A.D. 841–849? *Obv.* ÆEDILRED R. Cross in centre. *Rev.* AlGHERE. Cross as on obverse. Æ ·5. Wt. 18·7.

Æthelred II, son of Eanred, was expelled in 844; but restored the same year after the death of Redwulf (see No. 87). Ordinary varieties of his stycas have a cross of pellets, or a circle sometimes of dots enclosing a pellet on *obv.* or *rev.* Like Eanred's his moneyers are numerous.

85. Æthelred II. *Obv.* + EDILRED REX. Cross pattée within circle of pellets. *Rev.* LEOFDEGN in three lines divided by an animal prancing to r., head turned to l. Æ ·5. Wt. 18·7.

This moneyer struck a large series of coins, and, unlike other moneyers, introduced a variety of designs for his types. These consisted mainly of various forms of ornamental crosses (see also next coin).

86. Æthelred II. *Obv.* + EDELRED REX. Within circle, four annulets arranged in form of cross. *Rev.* LEOFDEƷh ꟾONET. Cross voided, pellet in centre and on each limb. Æ ·5. Wt. 18·7.

87. Redwulf, A.D. 844. *Obv.* + REDVVLF REX. Cross in centre. *Rev.* + HVAETNOD (retrograde). Cross in centre. Æ ·5. Wt. 18·5.

Redwulf succeeded on the expulsion of Æthelred II in 844, but was slain in the same year by the Danes. There are numerous small varieties of types on his coins, consisting of crosses with one or more

Plate III. COPPER. pellets in the angles, pellet within circle of dots on *obv.* and *rev.*, and sometimes on the *rev.* one to five pellets only.

88. OSBERHT, A.D. 849?–867. *Obv.* ✠ OϢBERH . . (retrograde). Circle of dots enclosing pellet. *Rev.* ✠ EAAVVLF. Cross in centre. Æ ·5. Wt. 14·7.

This is the general design of Osberht's coins. Sometimes the *obv.* and *rev.* types are interchanged, whilst others have an annulet enclosing a cross, a cross with pellets in angles, a cross of five pellets, &c.

With the death of Osberht, who was slain by the Danes, the Anglian dynasty of Northumbria virtually ended. Of his successors, Ecgberht I (867–872), Ricsig (872–875), and Ecgberht II (875–876), who were set up by the Danes and who were only kings in name, no coins are known.

Archbishops of York.

SILVER. 89. ECGBERHT, A.D. 734–766. *Obv.* ECGBERhTS. Mitred figure to r., holding two crosses. *Rev.* ⊡TBEREVhTEꟻ (Eadberhtus Rex). Cross within circle of dots. Æ ·5. Wt. 16·8.

Ecgberht was the brother of Eadberht (see No. 78), in conjunction with whom, as already noticed, he struck coins. He also issued coins with the name of Æthelwald (see No. 79). These are the only types known. Of his successors Ethelbert (766–780) and Eanbald I (780–796) no coins have been discovered.

COPPER. 90. EANBALD II, A.D. 796–808. *Obv.* + EANBALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. *Rev.* + EADVVLF. Same type as obverse. Æ ·5. Wt. 16·3.

On account of their similarity of fabric all the coins bearing the name of Eanbald are attributed to this archbishop. The types and moneyers are the same as on Eanred's coins. Varieties have a cross sometimes in a circle on *obv.* and *rev.* Some sixty specimens were found at Hexham (see No. 83). Of Wulfsig, who succeeded Eanbald II, no coins have been met with.

GOLD. 91. WIGMUND, A.D. 837–854. *Gold Solidus.* *Obv.* VIGMVND AREP. Tonsured bust facing. *Rev.* MVNVS DIVINVM. Cross pattée within wreath. Æ ·8. Wt. 68·2.

This remarkable coin has the same reverse type as the solidus of Louis le Débonnaire, Emperor (A.D. 814–840), on which, however, the bust on the obverse is in profile. The facing bust is only found at this period on a few Frankish coins struck in Italy. It may however have been suggested by the Byzantine solidus. The issue of this piece is difficult to account for as it could scarcely have been intended for circulation.

COPPER. 92. WIGMUND. *Obv.* + VIGMVND IREP. Cross in centre. *Rev.* + EDIL-VEARD. Same type as obverse. Æ ·45. Wt. 16·6.

Others have crosses of pellets, crosses with pellets in angles, and pellet in circle on *obv.* and *rev.* About 800 specimens were in the Hexham hoard.

93. Wulfhere, A.D. 854–900. *Obv.* VVLFHERE–PEP (retrograde). Circle enclosing cross. *Rev.* VVLFR+ED (retrograde). Four crescents outwards, pellet in centre. Æ ·5. Wt. 14·6. Plate III. Copper.

Wulfhere abandoned his see on the invasion of Northumbria by the Danes in 867, was expelled with king Ecgberht I in 872, but returned in 873. His coins were struck before 867. Varieties have a cross on both sides.

With this archbishop the Styca series of York ceases, Northumbria being now under the rule of the Danes, by whom the following coins (pennies and halfpennies) were issued.

Danish or Norse Kings.

*Penny Series.**

94. Halfdan, A.D. 875?–877. London. *Obv.* VLF DEN ×R×+ (transposed and in part retrograde). Within a compartment of three sides, two seated figures holding a globe; above, Victory. *Rev.* Monogram of London (LONDONI); above, cross; below and on l., pellets. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·4. Silver.

Halfdan, the Viking leader and first Danish king of Northumbria, attacked Mercia about 874, deposed Burgred and took possession of London. The following year he settled with his army in Northumbria, but was expelled in 877 and went to Ireland. The above coin, which is unique, was probably struck by Halfdan during his occupation of London. The obverse type is similar to the reverses of two coins (also unique) of Coenwulf II of Mercia and Aelfred, struck about the same time. It is copied from the Roman solidus (see No. 1). The reverse type is similar to that of the London coins of Aelfred, of which it may have been a copy (see No. 140).

95. Halfdan. *Obv.* + ALFDENE RX. Cross in centre. *Rev.* RAINOALD TO in two lines, divided by pellets. Æ ·6. Wt. 9·1. *Halfpenny.*

This coin is copied from coins of Aelfred, and was probably issued about the same time as the preceding piece. Like the penny it is unique. Both coins came from the Cuerdale hoard.

96. Cnut (Guthred), circ. A.D. 877–894. York. *Obv.* C N V T arranged at extremities of limbs of cross pattée; between limbs, REX (dots). *Rev.* ✣ EB ⁘ IAI ⁘ CEC ⁘ IVI ⁘ (Ebraice Civitas). Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·2.

Guthred, who succeeded Halfdan, is said to have been rescued from slavery by Abbot Eadred, and at his baptism to have taken the name of Cnut, in which name all his coins were struck. A similar instance occurred in the case of Guthorm (see Æthelstan II, No. 72). Being brought by Eadred to the Danish army, he was acknowledged as their king. The types of this and the next coin are of Carlovingian origin. They were minted at York, at which place most of the Northumbrian coins were struck (see Nos. 102, 104 and 120–122). This and the following are the chief types of Cnut's coins, but of each one there are slight varieties.

* All the coins of this series are pennies unless otherwise stated.

Plate III. SILVER.

97. CNUT (GUTHRED). York. *Obv.* Similar to the preceding, but cross patriarchal, inverted, with pellet in each angle. *Rev.* ✠ EBRAICE CIVITA. In centre, monogram of K◇S (R above, L below). Æ ·75. Wt. 22·5.

98. CNUT (GUTHRED). *Obv.* Similar to No. 96. *Rev.* ✠ : CVN ·:· NET ·:· TI : Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·1.

One of Cnut's principal acts was the restoration at Cuncacaestra or Cuneta-ceastre (Chester le Street) of the Order founded by St. Cuthbert. Mr. Rashleigh (*Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. ix. p. 71) connects these coins with that place. Others have suggested Cuneet (Salop), Cunetio (Marlborough) and Condæum (Condé), or that it may be another form for the town of Quentovic (see No. 100). This last suggestion seems highly improbable.

99. CNUT (GUTHRED). *Obv.* Similar to No. 97. *Rev.* ✠ CVN ·:· NET ·:· TI ·:· Cross pattée surrounded by dots. Æ ·6. Wt. 8·9. *Halfpenny.*

100. CNUT (GUTHRED). Quentovic. *Obv.* C✠IRLENA (CNVT · REX?). Cross pattée, pellet in each angle. *Rev.* ✠ QVENTOVICI. Cross pattée. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·5.

On account of similarity of type these coins have also been attributed to Cnut (Guthred). The legend on the obverse is always blundered. Quentovic was the well-known sea-port at the mouth of the Canche, where these coins may have been struck; perhaps when Cnut was on some marauding expedition.

101. CNUT AND SIEFRED, circ. A.D. 894. *Obv.* C N V T at extremities of limbs of patriarchal cross, inverted, with pellet in each angle; between limbs, R E X (dots). *Rev.* ✠ SIEFREDVS. Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·8.

Siefred (Siegfred, Siegferð, or Sievert) was the Viking leader, who assisted Hasting at Exeter in 892. Compelled by Aelfred to retreat he went to Northumbria and succeeded Cnut. As Siefred does not add the title of king to his name, it may be that this coin was struck before the death of Cnut.

102. SIEFRED, A.D. 894–898? York. *Obv.* ✠ SIEFREDVS REX. Cross crosslet. *Rev.* ✠ EBIAICE · CIVI. Small cross pattée, triangle of dots at each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 23·7.

The letter C, which sometimes precedes Siefred's name on coins of this class, may stand for "Comes," i.e. Earl Siefred, king. This and the following pieces to No. 106 give all the types of Siefred's coins. Of each type there are also halfpennies.

103. SIEFRED. *Obv.* ✠ SIEFREDVS. Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. *Rev.* ✠ REX at ends of large cross pattée. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·3.

104. SIEFRED. York. *Obv.* RSIEVERT between limbs of cross crosslet, dots (·:·) in each angle. *Rev.* ✠ EB ·:· IAI ·:· CEC ·:· IVI ·:· Small cross pattée in centre. Æ ·7. Wt. 19·8.

The form Sievert for Siefredus does not occur in any of the Chronicles. There can however be no doubt that Sievert and Siefredus are one person.

105. Siefred. *Obv.* ✠ SIEUERT REX. Patriarchal cross, dots in angles and at ends. *Rev.* ✠ MIRABILA FECIT. Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. Æ ·7. Wt. 21·6. Plate III. Silver.

Struck at York (see No. 107). The inscription on the reverse is from the *Cantate*, "Cantate Domino canticum novum, quia mirabilia fecit." It is also found on coins of Cnut (Guthred).

106. Siefred. *Obv.* ✠ SIEUERT REX. Patriarchal cross, dot in each angle. *Rev.* ✠ D · NS · DS · REX. (Dominus Deus Rex). Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. Æ ·75. Wt. 22·3.

Also struck at York. The inscription on the reverse may be compared with the passage in the *Gloria in excelsis*, "Domine Deus, rex cœlestis." It is also found on coins of Cnut (Guthred).

107–108. Cnut or Siefred. York. *Obv.* ✠ · EBRA · IC · EC. Patriarchal cross as on No. 106, but sideways to l. *Rev.* ✠ MIRABILIA FE : Cross pattée as on No. 106. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·2. 108. Same type but legend on reverse ✠ D · NS · DS · REX. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·2.

The issue of these coins from the York mint may have extended over both reigns, viz. of Cnut and Siefred.

109. Cnut or Siefred. *Obv.* ✠ MIRABILA FECIT. Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. *Rev.* DNS · DS · ✠ REX in two lines divided by a cross between two dots. Æ ·7. Wt. 20·5.

This coin may also be attributed to York. The type is copied from coins of Aelfred.

110. Earl Sihtric, circ. A.D. 895. Shelford? *Obv.* SITRIC COMEZ· In field ✠✠✠ Plate IV.

Rev. ꞩCELDFOR between CVIIDI BERTVꞩ in three lines; above and below ⁘ Æ ·8. Wt. 19·2.

The Earl Sihtric who struck this coin has not been identified. The statement that he was a son of Ivar seems to be without sufficient evidence, nor can he be either of the Sihtrics who fell at Ashdown in 871, as the type of the coin is the same as those of Aelfred struck at Oxford some twenty years later. Nor can it be of Sihtric Gale (see No. 114) as the only two extant specimens of these coins were in the Cuerdale hoard, the burial of which could not have been later than 905. "Sceldfor" may possibly be Shelford in Nottinghamshire, called Sceldford in Domesday.

111. Alwald, circ. A.D. 901–905. *Obv.* ✠ AL·VVALDV. Cross pattée, pellet in two angles. *Rev.* DN̄S ¯DS · REX in two lines. Æ ·8. Wt. 23·2.

This coin has been ascribed to Aethelwald, *the Aetheling*, son of Aethelred I and cousin of Eadweard the Elder, who laid claim to the throne of Wessex on the death of Aelfred. He was afterwards received by the Northumbrians as king, and later on by the Danes in Essex and East Anglia. Killed 905. The type of reverse connects this coin with the preceding ones of Cnut and Siefred. It is therefore Danish or Norse. Only two specimens are known, and both were in the Cuerdale hoard.

Plate iv. Silver.

112. Regnald I?, A.D. 919–921. York. *Obv.* ✠ RΛIENΛLT. Head to r. *Rev.* ✠ EΛRICE CT (Ebraice Civit.). In centre, blundered monogram of Charles the Bald, P / ⊏◇S / L. *R* ·75. Wt. 17·3.

The attribution of this and the next coin to Regnald I is somewhat uncertain. They resemble in type some of the St. Peter coins (see note No. 122), the issue of which may have begun as early as Regnald's time. He was grandson of Ivar, took York in 919, did homage to Eadweard I in 921, and died in the same year. A variety with the same reverse has for obverse type a hand.

113. Regnald I? York. *Obv.* R ·:· ΛCIIOIΛT. Hammer. *Rev.* ✠ RΛBICCIT (Ebraice Civit?). Bow stretched, with arrow in it. *R* ·75. Wt. 19·3.

This obverse type is also found on the St. Peter coins (see No. 121). The obverse legends on all the coins are blundered. The types here mentioned are the only ones known.

114. Sihtric Gale, A.D. 921–926? *Obv.* ✠ SITRIC · ⊏·UNVNC · Λ. Trefoil ornament of three bucklers? *Rev.* ✠ · Λ · SCOLV MONETR · Λ. Triangular pennon, fringed, and bearing cross. *R* ·75. Wt. 15·9.

Sihtric Gale, grandson of Ivar, driven from Ireland, succeeded Regnald I, and married in 926 the sister of Aethelstan. Varieties of his coins have for obverse type a sword, and for reverse, a cross, a hammer, &c.

115. Regnald II (Godfresson), A.D. 943–944? *Obv.* ✠ REGN°Λ·L°D ⊏ΛNVC. Cross moline. *Rev.* ✠ · ΛVRΛ · MONIT REГ (Aura Moneta Regis or Regnaldi?). Small cross pattée in centre. *R* ·8. Wt. 20·5.

Regnald II appears to have reigned jointly with Anlaf in Northumbria, as both were expelled by Eadmund of Wessex in 944. The word "Aura" is probably the old Norse Aura (Ore) signifying a thing of value, hence a coin (Cat. Eng. Coins, vol. i., p. 232). Another type of Regnald's coins is similar to Nos. 114 and 116.

116. Anlaf (Quaran), A.D. 940–944 and 948–952? *Obv.* ✠ · ΛNL · Λ · F CVNVNC ⁝ Trefoil ornament of three bucklers? *Rev.* ✠ FΛ · R · M · Λ · N · MONET · Λ. Triangular pennon, fringed, and bearing cross. *R* ·8. Wt. 17·3.

Anlaf, son of Sihtric Gale, driven from Northumbria by Aethelstan of Wessex in 927, received at York as king in 940, expelled with Regnald II in 944, restored in 948, but again expelled in 952? Died 981.

117. Anlaf (Quaran). ✠ ΛNLΛF CVNVNC ·:· Raven, wings displayed, head to l. *Rev.* ✠ ΛÐELFERD MINETREГ (Mineter = Monetarius?). Small cross pattée in centre. *R* ·8. Wt. 19·8.

The obverse type appears to represent the Viking war standard, the *raven*, probably derived from the Roman *aquila*.

118. Anlaf (Quaran). *Obv.* ✠ ΛNLΛF REX · TOD. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* RÆDVLF. Above legend a straight line, from which springs rose-branch; below, flower. *R* ·85. Wt. 20·5.

This type is copied from coins of Eadweard the Elder (see No. 152).

TOD is possibly a corruption of TOT. B. (Totius Britanniae), which occurs on coins of Aethelstan. Varieties have a cross on *obv.* and *rev.*, or the moneyer's name, &c., in two lines on the *rev.*, as on coins of Eadmund and Eadred of Wessex (see Nos. 163 and 166). The king's name often reads ONLAF. Plate IV. Silver.

119. Eric (Blothox), A.D. 948 and 952-954. *Obv.* oERIC / oREX divided by sword to r.; above and below, pellet ornament. *Rev.* ✠ · Ā · C · V · L · F · MO · N. Small cross pattée in centre. Æ ·8. Wt. 18·0.

Eric Blothox, son and successor of Harold Haarfagr of Norway, appears to have first come to England in 948, and to have been received as king of Northumbria. Expelled the same year, he returned in 952, and drove out Anlaf, but was himself driven out by Eadred of Wessex in 954. With the expulsion of Eric, the last Scandinavian kingdom of England came to an end, and the successors of Eadred assumed the title of "king of all England." The above-described coin is copied from the St. Peter money, and was probably issued in 948. The only other known type of Eric's coins has for *obv.* a cross, and *rev.* the moneyer's name in two lines, as on coins of Eadred of Wessex.

120. St. Peter (A.D. 919–940?). York. *Obv.* · ✠ · / SCI PE / TR & MO Sword to r., between lines of legend. *Rev.* ✠ EB✠R·Ā·CEI ·.· Cross pattée, dot in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·5.

It is not possible to fix the precise date of the issue of the quasi-ecclesiastical St. Peter coins struck at York. As no specimens occurred in the Cuerdale find, they were in all probability not struck till after the burial of the hoard (circ. 905). Their latest date would be about 940. The issue must have extended over several years, and may have commenced about the time of the accession of the House of Ivar in Northumbria (A.D. 919).

121. St. Peter. York? *Obv.* ✠ / SCIIE / TIIIO ✠ Sword to l., between lines of legend, crook at point. *Rev.* ✠ LBIOEVITR. Hammer. Æ ·75. Wt. 19·7.

The legends on these coins are often blundered. That on the reverse of the above may be intended for "Eborace Civ." (see next piece). A variety with this obverse type has a mitre or pall.

122. St. Peter. York. *Obv.* SCIPE / TRIMO divided by three crosses in pale, pellet on each side of centre one. *Rev.* ✠ EB◇RACE CIV. Cross pattée in centre. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·0.

This is the most common type of the St. Peter coins; the ornaments on the obverse are very varied. Others with the same obverse type have the Carlovingian monogram on the reverse as on No. 112.

Plate iv.
Silver.

WESSEX.

The coinage of Wessex, which is of silver, and of the penny class, is purely regal in character; for though the Archbishops of Canterbury continued to strike coins for nearly a century after Kent became subject to Wessex, their money is Kentish, and has already been described with the coins of that State. The first king of Wessex to issue money was Ecgbeorht, but it is possible that his earliest coins were not struck before A.D. 825, when he drove Baldred from his kingdom, and Kent became an appanage of Wessex. From this time the money of Wessex is continuous to the Norman Conquest; for as that State gradually absorbed the other kingdoms, so the area of its coinage extended until it merged into that of the kings of All England. At first the mint-names are few; but the increasing domination of Wessex was accompanied by a corresponding growth of mint-towns. The last king to strike coins without a mint-name was Eadgar, the first king of All England, and even his mint-towns extend from York in the north to Totnes in the south-west. The types are very varied. The majority however present on the obverse a bust and on the reverse some religious symbol. It will only be possible in most cases to give but a few examples of each reign.

123. Ecgbeorht, A.D. 802–838? Canterbury. *Obv.* ✠ ECGBEARHT · REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ BOXEL MOHETA. Monogram  for DOROB. C? (Dorobernia Civitas). Æ ·8. Wt. 22·0.

Ecgbeorht, son of Ealhmund, an under-king of Kent, succeeded Beorhtric as king of Wessex. He overcame Kent in 825, and Mercia in 829. These dates are important in connection with his coinage, and it is very probable that he did not issue any money till after the first event. The types of many of his coins are copied from those of the kings of Mercia and Kent. The reverse type of the above piece consists of the monogram of the city of Canterbury, and is without doubt adapted from the Karolus-monogram of Charles the Great, at whose court Ecgbeorht had resided many years. Canterbury and London (see No. 125) are the only mint-names which occur during this reign.

124. Ecgbeorht. *Obv.* ✠ ECGBEORHT RE. Head to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ DYNYN MONET. Four crescents, points outwards; in centre, lozenge. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·0.

This coin has a prototype in the coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia, A.D. 796–822.

125. Ecgbeorht. London. *Obv.* ✠ ECGBERHT REX M. Cross potent within dotted circle. *Rev.* ✠ LVN DONIA CIVIT in three lines, divided by two beaded straight lines. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·3.

This remarkable and unique coin, on which Ecgbeorht styles himself king of the Mercians, and which bears the mint-name of London, was

struck between 829 and 830, during which time he had banished Wiglaf and held Mercia (see No. 41). It is the earliest Anglo-Saxon coin bearing the mint-name of London, and it also commemorates one of the principal events of Ecgbeorht's reign. Plate IV. Silver.

126. Ecgbeorht. Rochester? *Obv.* ECGBEORHT RE. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ RCR ANDREAR. In centre A and ω. ℞ ·8. Wt. 20·0.

As St. Andrew was the patron saint of Rochester, this coin may have been struck in that city. The reverse type is derived from coins of Ceolwulf I of Mercia (see No. 35). Ecgbeorht also styles himself on the coins "Rex Saxoniorum." Other types of his coins are (1) cross potent on both sides; (2) V and Λ in monogram and cross potent; (3) cross and star; (4) "Saxon" (mon.) or "Saxoniorum" and cross, &c.

127. Aethelwulf, A.D. 838?–858. Canterbury. *Obv.* ✠ EÐELVVLF REX. In centre DORIBI irregularly written. *Rev.* ✠ VVEALHEARD. In centre, CAN. ℞ ·8. Wt. 19·0.

Aethelwulf, son of Ecgbeorht, succeeded to the West Saxon dominions; but gave Kent, Essex, Sussex and Surrey to his eldest son Aethelstan, at whose death, in 852, they reverted to Aethelwulf. Of Aethelstan no coins are known. In 856 the kingdom was again divided between Aethelwulf and his son Aethelbald, the former retaining Kent only. The above coin may have been struck after 856 if we read it "Aethelwulf Rex Cantiae." Canterbury is the only mint-name which occurs on the coins of this reign.

128. Aethelwulf. *Obv.* ✠ EÐELVVLF REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ ΠANNA ΠONETA. Cross crosslet. ℞ ·8. Wt. 20·5.

129. Aethelwulf. *Obv.* ✠ AEÐELVVLF REX. Bust to r. *Rev.* ✠ EÐELNOÐ MONETA upon limbs and in the angles of cross formed of beaded lines. ℞ ·8. Wt. 19·3.

This is probably the last type struck by Aethelwulf, as it occurs on coins of Aethelbald and Aethelbearht. On other coins Aethelwulf is styled "Rex Saxoniorum" or "Rex Saxoniorum Occidentalium." Other types of his coins are—without bust (1) "Doribi" and letter A; (2) CANT (mon.) and cross pattée, with CANT in the angles; (3) "Saxonu" (mon.) and cross pattée; (4) cross pattée and "Saxoniorum"; and with bust, *rev.* cross of various forms, the letter A, Christian monogram, &c.

Of Aethelbald, second son of Aethelwulf, who reigned in Wessex from 856 to 861, only four coins of doubtful authenticity are known. They are all of the same type as No. 129.

130. Aethelbearht, A.D. 858–866. *Obv.* ✠ AEÐELBEARHT REX. Bust to r. *Rev.* ✠ DEGL ⁘ AF MONETA upon limbs and in angles of cross formed of beaded lines. ℞ ·8. Wt. 22·2.

Aethelbearht succeeded his father, Aethelwulf, in Kent, Essex, Surrey and Sussex in 858, and his brother Aethelbald in Wessex in 861. He only strikes coins of two types, as this and the next. The first is like Aethelwulf's and is the more general one. They are without mint-name.

Plate iv. SILVER.

131. AETHELBEARHT. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELBEÆRHT REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ CENVEÆLD MONETÆ. Floriated cross, leaf in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 19·0.

132. AETHELRED I, A.D. 863–871. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELRED REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* MÆNN MONETÆ in three lines, upper and lower in lunettes. Æ ·8. Wt. 19·7.

Though Aethelbearht left children, he was succeeded by his brother Aethelred who had held Wessex since 863. This and the next coin are similar in type to those of Burgred, the contemporary king of Mercia. The only other type of this reign has on the obverse the façade of a Christian temple, and on the reverse a cross crosslet, or pattée. It is copied from the "Xristiana Religio" coins of Charlemagne. None have mint-names.

133. AETHELRED I. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELRED REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* CVÐHELM MONETÆ ·:· Æ ·:· in four lines divided by three straight lines, upper and lower ones with curved ends. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·0.

134. AELFRED, A.D. 871–901. *Offering Penny.* *Obv.* ✠ AELFRED REX SAXO-NVM in four lines and within two circles; inner one of dots. *Rev.* ELI MO in two lines, divided by three dots; all within two circles as on *obv.* Æ 1·3. Wt. 162·4.

Aelfred (the Great) was the youngest son of Aethelwulf and succeeded to the kingdom of all Wessex on the death of his brother Aethelred.

The above coin is considered to be an "offering penny," *denarius oblatorius*, which the king was wont to offer at mass on certain festivals. It weighs a little more than seven pennies. It was struck in the latter part of Aelfred's reign, and from its type and moneyer's name appears to be not unconnected with the coins issued at Bath during this and the next reign.

135. AELFRED. Canterbury. *Obv.* ✠ ÆELFRED REX D—◇ (Doroberniae). Cross pattée. *Rev.* DIÆRI / ÆLD ✠ ; in field ⁝ Æ ·75. Wt. 18·5.

This type also occurs on coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of Eadweard the Elder, Aelfred's successor. Aelfred's mints were Bath, Canterbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Lincoln, London, Oxford, Roiseng (Castle Rising?) and Winchester. Specimens of all are described here except that of Bath, which has a small cross on the *obv.* and has the *rev.* as No. 134 but reading ELI BAÐ.

Plate v.

136. AELFRED. Canterbury. *Obv.* Similar to the last. *Rev.* ✠ SC EÆDMVN RE. In centre Æ. Æ ·8. Wt. 19·4.

Copied from the St. Eadmund coinage of East Anglia (see No. 73).

137. AELFRED. Exeter. *Obv.* ✠ ÆELFRED REX SAXONVM in four lines across the field. *Rev.* EXÆ reading downwards; three pellets on each side. Æ ·8. Wt. 24·3.

This type belongs to the later issues of Aelfred. It is similar to that of Winchester (No. 144).

138. AELFRED. Gloucester. *Obv.* ÆLFR·:·ED X. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* CLEÆFÆÆT (Gleawacaestre). A T shaped ornament with limbs extended by beaded lines to the edge of the coin and dividing legend. Æ ·8. Wt. 24·5.

The obverse type is similar to that of coins of London (see No. 140),

but that of the reverse is unlike any other known. This coin was in the Cuerdale hoard and is unique. Plate V. SILVER.

139. AELFRED. Lincoln. *Obv.* ÞERIBERT. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.*  (LINCOLLA or LINCOLIA). Æ ·8. Wt. 21·0.

This type is similar to that of London (see No. 140). On account of the absence of the king's name and the rude work of the coin, it may be a Viking imitation. Another coin of Lincoln has the king's name on the *obv.*, and on the *rev.* that of the same moneyer, but in monogram and dividing name of mint.

140. AELFRED. London. *Obv.* ÆLFRED REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.*  (LONDONIA); above ✣; below ∴ Æ ·75. Wt. 25·0.

The reverse type of this coin is like the obverse type of the penny of Halfdan the Viking leader (see No. 94). Some of the London coins of Aelfred are of very rude work; they may be Viking imitations.

141. AELFRED. London. *Obv.* ÆLFR ∴ ✣ ED RE. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ΛELF ∴ ZTΛN in two lines, divided by monogram of London as on the preceding; small cross to l. Æ ·75. Wt. 22·0.

Probably of later issue than No. 140.

142. AELFRED. Oxford. *Obv.* ELFRED ✣ ORSИAFORDA in three lines, name of king in centre; above and below, ∴ *Rev.* BERNVΛLR IIO in two lines divided by three crosses. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·9.

Probably struck towards the end of Aelfred's reign. The obverse type is similar to the coins of Exeter (No. 137) and Winchester (No. 144). Bernvald is the only moneyer who strikes coins at Oxford during this reign.

143. AELFRED. Roiseng (Castle Rising?). *Obv.* ÆLFRED REX. Bust to r. *Rev.* ÆÐELVF MO in two lines divided by  (ROISENC?). Æ ·8. Wt. 22·9.

The attribution of this coin to Castle Rising is somewhat uncertain. Others have read the monogram as CROINDEN, and suppose the coin to have been struck at Croydon. Its issue was probably contemporary with No. 141.

144. AELFRED. Winchester. *Obv.* ✣ ΛELFRED REX ΣΛXOИVM in four lines across the field. *Rev.* ꟻIN (Winceastre) reading downwards; ornament of four pellets on each side. Æ ·8. Wt. 24·6.

The obverse is like the "Offering Penny" (No. 134), and the reverse is like that of the penny of Exeter (No. 137).

Halfpennies of the above types are known of Bath, Canterbury, London and Oxford.

145. AELFRED. *Obv.* ✠ Λ... ELFRED REX. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✣ DIΛRMVND. Lozenge with cross at each angle, one limb extending to edge of coin and dividing legend; small cross in centre of lozenge. Æ ·8. Wt. 19·3.

Similar to coins of Ceolwulf II of Mercia (see No. 46), of which it is probably a copy. This and the next coin are without a mint-name.

Plate V. SILVER.

146. AELFRED. *Obv.* ✠ ELFRED RE. Cross pattée. *Rev.* DVDIC / NHON divided by pellet between two crosses. Æ ·8. Wt. 24·2.

This is the commonest of Aelfred's types. The ornaments between, above, and below the moneyers' names are varied; but they always consist of pellets or crosses. This type was copied by Aethelstan II (Guthorm), king of East Anglia (see No. 72).

The above give the principal types of Aelfred's coins. Others with the bust have for *rev.* the moneyer's name in three lines, &c. (see No. 132); or the moneyer's name within and without leaves of quatrefoil, &c. (see No. 61); or two seated figures with angel between them (see *obv.* No. 94); without the bust, the king's name on limbs of cross with ornaments in angles and name of moneyer within leaves of quatrefoil, or small cross and CNVT at extremities of cross, &c. (as *obv.* No. 96).

147. EADWEARD THE ELDER, A.D. 901–925. *Obv.* ✠ EADVVEARD REX. Bust to l., diademed. *Rev.* HERE / MODM divided by three crosses; above ∴; below ∵ Æ ·8. Wt. 24·3.

Eadweard was the son of Aelfred, whom he succeeded, The types of his earlier coins resemble the late ones of his father. The above is the most common type. The ornaments on the reverse are varied; they are however always pellets and crosses. The only mint is that of Bath, the type of which coin is similar to Aelfred's of that place (see No. 135). Eadweard's later coins show a marked improvement in style; the bust being carefully modelled and the reverse types depicting elaborate designs (see Nos. 148–157).

148. EADWEARD THE ELDER. *Obv.* ✠ EADVVEARD REX. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* BRE ∴ CE ✠, above and below, star of eight rays pommés. Æ ·8. Wt. 24·5.

149–157. These have the same obverse type as the preceding, but the reverses are varied as follows: 149. ADVLEMO. Above, line, on which floral ornament; below, cross. Æ ·8. Wt. 27·0. 150. BOICA dividing double floriate design, each rising from base on two steps. Æ ·85. Wt. 25·0. 151. BV CA divided by floriate stem with two branches. Æ ·8. Wt. 24·0. 152. HEREMOD. Above, line terminating in two flowers; from it springs rose between two branches; below, flower. Æ ·85. Wt. 24·0. 153. HVNLAF. Above and below, floral ornament. Æ ·9. Wt. 23·0. 154. EA DV / ΓH ND divided by building. Æ ·85. Wt. 25·6. 155. VVLFCAR. Above, line on which is a church; below, cross. Æ ·85. Wt. 24·6. 156. TA AL HS / N ·MO· divided by Hand of Providence with cruciform nimbus. Æ ·55. Wt. 21·8. 157. DE D X / OC MO DM divided by Hand of Providence, giving Latin benediction, *i.e.* third and fourth fingers closed; below, cross. Æ ·9. Wt. 24·0.

This series of ornaments and designs is the most remarkable in the whole coinage of Wessex, and in fact finds no parallel in the Anglo-Saxon coinage except on that of Offa. It is not improbable that the building on the reverse of No. 154 may refer to the erection of the burgs, which began in Eadweard's reign.

Other types (without bust) not given above are, *obv.* small cross pattée; *rev.* moneyer's name in two lines, or rose on two saltires, or moneyer's name in one line, or bird with branch, &c. Plate V. SILVER.

158. AETHELSTAN, A.D. 925–941. London. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELSTAN REX. Bust to r., crowned. *Rev.* ✠ BIORNEARD MO · LOND · EI. Small cross pattée. Æ ·85. Wt. 23·0.

Aethelstan was the son of Eadweard, and his power is evidenced by the titles which he assumed on his coins as well as in his charters, as "Rex Saxonum," "Rex Totius Britanniae," or "Rex Britanniae." The early types of his coins are like those of his father, and there is a great increase in the number of mints.* Many coins however are without mint-names.

159. AETHELSTAN. Gloucester. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELSTAN REX BRE (Britanniae). Small cross pattée. *Rev.* ✠ EPÐEL PO · WO · GLEAPAZ (Gleawaceastre). Small cross pattée. Æ ·9. Wt. 23·8.

This is one of the more common types of this reign. Varieties have a rosette instead of a cross on both sides, or on one side only.

160. AETHELSTAN. York. *Obv.* ✠ AEDELSTAN REX ∴ Cross pattée. *Rev.* REGNALD ∴ MON ∴ EB OR AC AC· below a straight line, on which is a church dividing the legend Æ ·85. Wt. 22·0.

The reverse gives a view of the minster of York. This coin is of some historical importance as it shows how completely Aethelstan took possession of Northumbria, when he drove out Anlaf, son of Sihtric Gale, in 927. Coins of this reign also occur of Exeter, from which place Aethelstan drove out the Welshmen in 935. They are similar to No. 158.

161. AETHELSTAN. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELSTAN REX. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* ·MEGEN FREÐMO divided by three crosses; above and below triangle of dots. Æ ·9. Wt. 24·6.

This is probably the earliest of Aethelstan types. It occurs also on his father's coinage.

162. AETHELSTAN. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELSTAN REX. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* MON ÐEGN divided by three pellets; above and below, floral ornament. Æ ·9. Wt. 24·2.

This is also a survival of a type of Eadweard the Elder's coinage. Other types are with the bust diademed, crowned or helmeted, and on *rev.* moneyer's name in two lines, or cross crosslet.

* This increase in the mints is mainly due to an enactment of the Council of Greatley, A.D. 928, which ordered that there should be one kind of money throughout the realm; and that each burg was entitled to one moneyer, but certain places on account of their importance should have more. The money struck by the bishops and abbots is of the same types as the regal coins.

Plate v. Silver.

163. Eadmund, A.D. 941–946. *Obv.* ✠ EADMVND REX. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* EADVVE / ARDM divided by a cross between two lis, points inwards; above and below Ꝏ. Æ ·9. Wt. 24·6.

Eadmund was the half-brother of Aethelstan. Varieties of the above type have crosses or rosettes dividing the legend on the *rev.* As compared with the last reign the mints are few; but coins of this type show such variety of style and work that they must have been issued at a great number of places.

164. Eadmund. *Obv.* ✠ EADMVND REX. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* ÆÐELMOD. Above, line from which springs a floral ornament; below, a flower. Æ ·85. Wt. 24·6.

Copied from a type of Eadweard the Elder (see No. 149). Other types are:—without the bust, rosette and moneyer's name in two lines, or small cross and rosette: with the bust, *rev.* small cross, or cross crosslet.

165. Eadred, A.D. 946–955. Norwich. *Obv.* ✠ EADRED REX. Bust to r., crowned. *Rev.* ✠ HAИИE ИO ИORÞ ∴ X. Small cross pattée. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·3.

Eadred was the third son of Eadweard the Elder. The types of his coins are like those of the previous reign, and the mint-names are still fewer.

166. Eadred. *Obv.* ✠ EADRED REX. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* FVLLA / RESMOT divided by three crosses; above and below, rosette. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·2.

Varieties of this type have rosettes or pellets between the moneyer's name. Other types without the bust are:—small cross pattée and rosette; or rosette and moneyer's name in two lines with ornaments; or small cross pattée and floriate stem enclosing moneyer's name as No. 151.

167. Eadwig, A.D. 955–959. York. *Obv.* ✠ EADVVIC RE. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* DEOR / VLFM divided by mint-name OƎ ✠ NO (Eoferwic); above and below, rosette. Æ ·85. Wt. 22·3.

Eadwig was the son of Eadmund. This coin is historically interesting as it marks the supremacy of Wessex over Northumbria, Eric Blothox, the Northumbrian king, having been driven out by Eadred in A.D. 954 (see No. 119). York from this time was a mint of the kings of Wessex. A variety of this type has the moneyer's name only on the reverse, divided by crosses.

168. Eadwig. York? *Obv.* EADPIC REX. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* OSP ALD divided by mitre-shaped ornament; below which ⊤ ⁘. Æ ·8. Wt. 15·0.

This coin is unique; it may be of York. Other types, without the bust, have small cross pattée and moneyer's name in one line across the field; or small cross pattée on both sides. There is only one type with the bust, which is crowned; it has on the *rev.* a small cross pattée.

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169. Eadgar, A.D. 957–975. Derby. *Obv.* ✠ EADGAR REX ANGLOX. Bust to l., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ OSVLF MO ··DEORBY. Small cross pattée. Ar ·8. Wt. 20·0. Plate vi. Silver.

Eadgar, younger son of Eadmund, became king of all Britain on Eadwig's death, having already been king of Mercia since 957. In him were united all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. His coinage shows a considerable increase in the number of mint places, and the coins themselves are of excellent design and work. Their number too carries out the impression of magnificence and prosperity attributed by the chroniclers to this reign.

170. Eadgar. *Obv.* ✠ EADGAR R ✠. Small cross pattée. *Rev.* ÐVRF / ERÐMO divided by three circles; above and below, rosette. Ar ·9. Wt. 18·8.

Varieties of this type have crosses, rosettes or pellets, symmetrically arranged on the *rev.*, and another has the mint-name dividing that of the moneyer. Other types are:—without the bust, cross pattée on both sides, rosettes on both sides, or cross and mitre-shaped ornament as No. 168; and with the bust to r., *rev.* small cross pattée or four crosses. There is a unique halfpenny, similar to No. 164, with moneyer's name "Hildulf." Eadgar was the last king to strike coins without a mint-name; and from this time they have almost invariably * for the obverse type, the bust or head of the king, which is either bare, diademed, crowned or helmeted.

171. Eadweard II (The Martyr), A.D. 975–979. Stamford. *Obv.* ✠ EADPARD REX ANGL. Bust to l., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ EGCMAN M ̄O · STANF. Small cross pattée. Ar ·8. Wt. 21·3.

Eadweard II was the eldest son of Eadgar. He was murdered at Corfe in Dorsetshire. He struck coins of two types only. The second type has the king's bust on the obverse and on the reverse the Hand of Providence between A. ω. This coin is unique.

172. Aethelred II, A.D. 979–1016. Lewes. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGL. Bust to l., in armour and radiate helmet. *Rev.* ✠ LEOFPINE MO / LÆPE ·:· Long cross voided, dividing legend, above quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each corner. Av ·75. Wt. 51·5. Gold.

Aethelred II, son of Eadgar, succeeded to the throne on the death of his half-brother Eadweard II. He was deposed by Svend of Norway in 1013, but restored the next year. Svend did not strike any coins in his own name for England. This gold piece is probably a proof of a penny or a trial-piece. As there was no gold currency at this time, it cannot be considered as an attempt to introduce it. During this reign the number of mints was greatly increased and the output of the coinage was much larger than at any previous time. The heavy tribute paid to the Viking invaders was probably the chief cause of this large

* The chief exceptions are the coins of Aethelred II with the "Agnus Dei" (see No. 176), which however may be Danish, and the "sovercign" pennies of Edward the Confessor (No. 189).

Plate vi. SILVER.

coinage. It was nevertheless a sign of the increased wealth of England.

173. AETHELRED II. Bath. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOX. Bust to r., diademed; in front, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ÆÐELRIC M⁻O BAÐAN. Hand of Providence downwards, between Ā Ω. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·1.

This type is copied from coins of Eadweard II (see note No. 171).

174. AETHELRED II. Cambridge. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOX. Bust to l.; in front, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ EDRIC M⁻O GRANT. (Grantebrycge). Short cross voided; in the angles, GRVX. Æ ·8. Wt. 23·4.

This type, so general in later reigns, occurs for the first time under Aethelred II. It was adopted early in his reign and is one of the most common.

175. AETHELRED II. London. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGL. Bust to l., of rude form. *Rev.* ✠ LEOFNOÐ MO LVND. Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·6.

This is a late type and the most common of all Aethelred's coins. It was copied by the Scandinavian rulers, more especially by the Norsemen in Ireland, where Aethelred's money constituted a regular currency.

176. AETHELRED II. Thetford. *Obv.* ✠ EÐELRED REX ANG. Bust to l., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ ÆLFPOLD M⁻O ÐEO. Small cross pattée. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·0.

Identical with Eadweard's II's type and therefore probably an early one. The above constitute the chief types of Aethelred II's coinage; but of each one there are several small varieties, consisting chiefly in the bust, whether to r. or l., or wearing a radiate helmet, or with or without a sceptre. A very scarce type has the "Agnus Dei" on the obverse and the Holy Dove on the reverse (see Cat. Eng. Coins, Vol. II, p. 207).

177. CNUT, A.D. 1016–1035. Bath. *Obv.* ✠ CNVT REX ANGLORVM. Bust to l., crowned, within a quatrefoil. *Rev.* ✠ ÆÐESTAN ON BAÐAN. On quatrefoil, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents. Æ ·75. Wt. 22·7.

Cnut was the son of Svend, king of Denmark, who had obtained part of England and forced Aethelred II to take refuge in Normandy (see No. 172). He succeeded his father in 1013, but to maintain his authority in England he was involved in an arduous struggle with Aethelred and subsequently with the latter's son, Edmund Ironside. Ultimately in 1016 Cnut obtained possession of the whole kingdom, which he held till his death in 1035. He does not appear to have struck any coins before 1016. Of Edmund Ironside no coins are known.

The coinage of Cnut is very similar to that of Aethelred II. The chief type of reverse is that of a double or voided cross. It was already common in the previous reign. This type facilitated the cutting up of the coin into halves and quarters to pass current for halfpence and farthings (see No. 195). Cnut's mints are still more numerous than those of Aethelred II. His coins are in general very light, rarely reaching 24 grs. and often descending to 12 grs.

178. CNUT. Bristol. *Obv.* ✠ CNV·T RE·C. Bust to l., diademed, holding sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ÆCEL·PINE ON BRIC. Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Æ ·7. Wt. 17·7. Plate SILVER.

This is one of the later issues of Cnut. The type occurs on coins of Harold I and Harthacnut.

179. CNUT. Chichester. *Obv.* ✠ CNVT REX ANGL. Bust to l., wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ÆCELM ON CICESTR. Short cross voided, limbs united in centre by two circles; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Æ ·75. Wt. 16·0.

It is in a helmet of this form that Cnut is represented on the Bayeux tapestry.

180. CNUT. Cambridge. *Obv.* ✠ CNVT : RECX ·.· Bust to l., diademed, holding sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ CODPINE ON CR·AT (Grantebrycge). Quadrilateral ornament over short cross voided. Æ ·7. Wt. 17·7.

This type also occurs on coins of Harold I and Harthacnut; it is therefore somewhat late. There are several varieties of each of the above types. Others have for reverse a small cross pattée, or a long cross voided (as No. 175), or a long or a short voided cross with annulet in each angle, or a long cross voided with PAX in the angles. The latest type is as the next piece of Harold I. That with the legend PAX is supposed to commemorate the peace of 1016 between Cnut and Edmund Ironside.

181. HAROLD I, A.D. 1035–1040. Chester. *Obv.* ✠ HAROLD REX. Bust to l., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ ELEPINE ON LEICE ·.· (Leigecestre). Cross composed of four ovals, bases united by two circles. Æ ·7. Wt. 17·1.

Cnut had three sons, Harthacnut, who ruled over Denmark during his father's life; Svend, who succeeded to the kingdom of Norway, and Harold, who took England.

The above type is copied from the last issue of Cnut's coinage.

182. HAROLD I. Thetford. *Obv.* ✠ HAROLD RECX A. Bust to l., diademed, in armour; in front, shield and sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ÆLFPINE ON ÐEOD. Long cross voided, limbs united by circle enclosing pellet; in each angle, lis. Æ ·75. Wt. 18·2.

This type is the latest of this reign. It was copied by Harthacnut. Varieties have the bust to l. and in the angles of the cross on the *rev.* three pellets. Other types have on the *rev.* PAX in the angles of a long cross voided, or a short cross voided with a circle in centre, or a quadrilateral ornament over a short cross voided; the bust on the *obv.* is with or without sceptre.

183. HARTHACNUT, A.D. 1040–1042. Oxford. *Obv.* ✠ HARÐCNVT. Bust to l., diademed; sceptre in l. hand. *Rev.* ✠ ÆCELPINE ON OXA. Quadrilateral ornament over short cross voided. Æ ·75. Wt. 15·3.

Harold I was succeeded by his younger brother Harthacnut, king of Denmark, whose reign only lasted two years. His coins are more common in Scandinavian countries than in England, which circumstance shows how extensive was their export and how heavily England was drained to support the Danish army and fleet. Though Harthacnut struck coins of nine types more or less varied, only two are represented in the National Collection (see Cat. Eng. Coins, Brit. Mus., Vol. II, pp. 321–324).

Plate vi. Silver.

184. Harthacnut. Winchester. *Obv.* ✠ HARÐACNVT RE. Bust to r., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ ÆLFPINE ON PICE. Cross composed of four ovals; bases united by two circles. *R* ·7. Wt. 16·0.

Both these types occur on the coinage of Harthacnut's predecessor. Other reverse types are—small cross pattée; CRVX or PACX in angles of short cross voided; annulet in each angle of short cross voided; short cross voided with angles plain, or a long cross voided with lis in each angle. The bust of the king is varied, being to r. or l., with or without sceptre, and crowned or wearing a high peaked or crested helmet.

185. Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1042–1066. Ipswich. *Obv.* ✠ EDPE · RD REX : Bust to l., diademed; in front, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ LIFIC ONO GIPESPIIC. Short cross voided, the limbs gradually expanding and united at bases by two circles. *R* ·75. Wt. 27·0.

Son of Aethelred II, an exile at the court of Richard the Fearless, Duke of Normandy, during the reign of Cnut and his sons; was raised to the throne chiefly through the influence of Earl Godwine. His mints are very numerous, and the types of his coins very varied: those described below being however the chief ones. On his later coins Edward is represented with a beard. There is great diversity in the weight of the penny; sometimes it reaches 28 grs., at others it falls to 15 grs.

186. Edward the Confessor. Hastings. *Obv.* EADPARD REX. Bust facing, crowned and bearded. *Rev.* ✠ DVNNINC ON HÆ. Small cross pattée. *R* ·65. Wt. 17·4.

The facing bust appears now for the first time on English silver coins. This type may have been derived from the German coinage. It ultimately for a time survived all the others.

187. Edward the Confessor. Hereford. *Obv.* ✠ EDPERD RE. Bust to l., diademed. *Rev.* ✠ ERNDII ON HERE. Short cross voided. *R* ·6. Wt. 17·4.

This is one of the earliest types of this reign. The king's name is spelt in various ways on his coins, "Edwerd, Edward, Eadward, Eadweard, or Eadweardus." The first two occur mostly on his early coins, the others on the later pieces.

188. Edward the Confessor. Hereford. *Obv.* ✠ EDPRD··D REX. Bust to r., bearded, wearing pointed helmet; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ PVLFPINE ON HER. Cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, circle with pellet. *R* ·75. Wt. 21·4.

This is the most common type of this reign.

189. Edward the Confessor. Horndon. *Obv.* EADVVRD RAX ANGORV. Full-length figure of the king seated front on throne; long sceptre in r. hand; orb in l. *Rev.* ✠ DVDINC ON HORNIDVNE. Short cross voided, martlet in each angle. *R* ·75. Wt. 19·9.

Known as the "Sovereign type." The obverse is derived from Byzantine coins: and the reverse is commonly called the arms of the Confessor. This type of reverse also occurs with the bust of the king to r., wearing a pointed helmet as on the preceding.

190. Edward the Confessor. Taunton. *Obv.* ✠ EDPER··D RE : X : Bust to l., diademed; sceptre in front. *Rev.* ✠ BOIA ON TANTVNE. Quadrilateral ornament over short cross voided. *R* ·7. Wt. 17·6. Plate vi. Silver.

This type occurs on coins of Harthacnut.

191. Edward the Confessor. Wallingford. *Obv.* EADPARD R · EX. Bust to r., bearded and crowned; sceptre in front. *Rev.* ✠ BRAND ON PALLI. Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle. *R* ·8. Wt. 20·5.

A new type of this reign; and one which does not recur. This reverse is also found with the obverse of No. 189.

192. Edward the Confessor. Wallingford. *Obv.* EADPARD REX A. Bust to r., bearded and wearing arched crown. *Rev.* ✠ BRIHTMÆR ON PA : Short cross voided; at end of each limb, segment of circle outwards; in each angle, pyramid springing from inner circle. *R* ·75. Wt. 20·5.

This obverse type was copied by Harold II.

193. Edward the Confessor. Wilton. *Obv.* ✠ EDPERD REX · A. Bust to r., wearing radiate crown. *Rev.* ✠ LIFINCC ON PILTVN. Small cross pattée. *R* ·65. Wt. 16·8.

194. Edward the Confessor. Winchester. *Obv.* ✠ EDPERD REX ANG. Bust to l., diademed; sceptre in front. *Rev.* ✠ ELPINE : ON PINC : Long cross voided; each limb terminating in crescent; in centre, annulet; in angles, PACX. *R* ·75. Wt. 16·4.

This type was first introduced by Cnut and survived to William I and II.

195. Edward the Confessor. *Obv.* ✠ EDPAR . . . Similar to the last coin. *Rev.* ✠ BRVRNR . . . . Similar to the last coin. *R* ·7. Wt. 8·7. *Halfpenny.*

To supply a smaller currency than the penny, that coin was often divided into halves and quarters to pass for halfpence and farthings. The coins usually selected for this purpose were those with a voided cross on the reverse, as facilitating the division into equal parts. This practice began in the reign of Aethelred II.

The only other type of this reign which need be mentioned is that similar to the next coin of Harold II.

196. Harold II, A.D. 1066. Chichester. *Obv.* ✠ HAROLD REX ANG. Head to l., crowned and bearded; sceptre in front. *Rev.* ✠ ÆLEPINE ON CICEI. Across the field and between two lines, PAX. *R* ·75. Wt. 20·3.

Harold, son of Earl Godwine, was chosen king on the death of Edward the Confessor: but was killed at the battle of Hastings after a short reign of nine months. This is the only reverse type of Harold's coins. Of the obverse there are three varieties (see next coin).

197. Harold II. Southampton. *Obv.* ✠ HAROLD REX ANGLO. Same as the last, but no sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ LEOFSTAN ON HA (Hamtume). Same as the last. *R* ·75. Wt. 21·2.

A variety has the bust of the king to r., without a sceptre.

Plate vi.
SILVER.

ENGLISH COINS.

William I.* 1066-1087.

COINAGE.—The Conquest of England by the Normans brought about no change in the monetary system of England, and a coinage, consisting of silver pennies only, continued to be issued of precisely the same character as under the later Anglo-Saxon kings. Not only were the weight and the fineness of the metal retained, but even some of the types were adopted. The mints too were increased in number. The average weight of the penny during the reigns of William I and II is 21 grs.; and the standard of metal 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. alloy.

A difficulty has always existed in determining the respective coinages of William I and his son Rufus; no distinctive marks distinguishing each issue. Taking the obverse type as a criterion, the coins of the two kings may, however, be divided as follows :—

I. William I.—(a) Profile bust to l. with sceptre; (b) bust facing with crown having fillets, *Bonnet type*; (c) bust facing under a canopy, *Canopy type*; (d) small bust facing between two sceptres; (e) similar bust with star on each side of neck.

II. William I or II.—(a) Bust to r. with sceptre; *rev.* cross with trefoils in angles and also the PAXS type; (b) bust facing with sceptre, PAXS type; (c) bust facing with sword; *rev.* cross with trefoils in angles.

III. William II.—(a) Bust to r. with sword; (b) bust facing with sword; (c) bust facing with sceptre, star on r. of crown; (d) bust facing without sceptre, sword, or star; (e) bust facing, a star on each side.

This third series is marked by a general coarseness of work as compared with the earlier ones, and the coins are slightly lighter in weight. The type of reverse throughout consists of a cross, usually with ornaments or letters in the angles.

198. *Obv.* ✠ PILLEMVS REX I. Bust to l., crowned; in front, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ORDRIC ON GLEFEC (Gloucester). Cross fleury; in centre, circle. Æ ·7. Wt. 20·0.

This is considered to be William's first coinage.

199. *Obv.* ✠ PILLEMVS REX. Bust facing, wearing large crown, from which depend fillets on either side. *Rev.* ✠ GODRIC ON LVNDEI (London). Cross voided, each limb terminating in two crescents; in each angle, pyramid outwards; in centre, annulet. Æ ·75. Wt. 16·5.

From the shape of the crown this is known as the "bonnet type." A variety has the obverse as No. 198.

200. *Obv.* ✠ PILLEMVS REX. Bust facing, crowned, beneath canopy. *Rev.* ✠ ÆGELPI ON OXENEFO (Oxford). Lozenge-shaped ornament, each angle terminating in a trefoil; in centre, circle. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·0.

Known as the "canopy type."

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* Son of Robert le Diable, Duke of Normandy, claimed the throne as heir designate of Edward the Confessor, defeated and slew Harold II at Hastings, A.D. 1066. Succeeded by his sons, William Rufus and Henry I.

Plate vi. SILVER.

201. *Obv.* ✠ PILLEM REX ANGLOR. Bust facing, crowned, between two sceptres. *Rev.* ✠ MAN ON CANTVLBI (Canterbury). Cross botonnée over cross fleury, annulet in centre. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·0.

202. *Obv.* ✠ PILLEM REX ANGL. Bust facing, crowned, between two stars. *Rev.* ✠ PVLFPINE ON IEXE (Exeter). Quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle on cross botonnée; in centre, circle. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·4.

The above are the types usually classed to William I. It will be noticed that on these the name of the king is spelt "Willemus" or "Willem"; whilst on all subsequent types it reads "Willelm."

William I or William II.

203. *Obv.* ✠ PILLELM REX. Bust to r., crowned; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ CINSTAN ON DOFI (Dover). Cross pattée, circle in centre; trefoil in each angle, inwards. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·0.

204. *Obv.* ✠ PILLELM REX. Bust facing, crowned; sceptre on r., held by r. hand. *Rev.* ✠ PEGELMIE ON BAÐN (Bath). Cross pattée; in angles, PAXS, each letter within circle. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·0.

A variety has this reverse with the obverse of the preceding. The reverse type is copied from coins of Cnut, &c. It may be the last issue of William I, and would mark the generally quiet state of the country, or else it may be the first of William Rufus and points to his peaceful succession.

205. *Obv.* ✠ PILLELM REX I. Bust facing, crowned; in r. hand, sword. *Rev.* ✠ PICHXSCI ON GIFLI (Ilchester). Quadrilateral ornament on cross pattée, each point of ornament terminating in trefoil. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·6.

William II (Rufus). 1087-1100.

COINAGE, see under William I.

206. *Obv.* ✠ PILLELM REX. Bust to r., crowned; r. hand holding sword. *Rev.* ✠ LIFSVNE ON MÆLI (Maldon). Cross pattée over cross fleury; in centre, circle. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·6.

207. *Obv.* ✠ PILLELM REX. Bust facing, crowned; in r. hand, sword. *Rev.* ✠ COLBERN ON PALI (Wallingford). Cross pattée within quatrefoil; in centre, circle. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·4.

This reverse also occurs with the obverse of the preceding. Another variety has the reverse similar to No. 205.

208. *Obv.* ✠ PILLELM RI. Bust facing, crowned; in r. hand, sceptre; on r., star. *Rev.* ✠ IELFPINE ON LVN (London). Cross fleury; in centre, circle; in each angle, pyramid outwards. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·3.

209. *Obv.* ✠ PILLELM REX. Bust facing, crowned; on either side, star. *Rev.* ✠ LIFPIN ON LESTE (Leicester). Cross annuletty over cross pattée voided; in centre, circle. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·3.

This appears to be the last type of William II. A variety is without the stars at the sides of the head. The above give all the known types of William I and II.

Plate vi. SILVER.

Henry I. 1100–1135.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny.

The types of this reign are numerous and varied, and their sequence is difficult to determine. The different forms and positions of the bust on the obverse are:—(1) Bust facing or to l., often with sceptre or sword; resembling coins of William I and II. (2) Bust three-quarters to l. or r., with sceptre; this appears to form a middle type, but it may have lasted to the end of the reign. (3) Profile bust to r. or l., with or without sceptre; similar to coins of Stephen. The reverse types of the coins generally consist of some form of cross with ornaments, several of the earlier ones imitating those of William I and II. The weight and fineness of the coins should be as of William I and II; but they are often lighter, and the metal appears to be debased.

210. *Obv.* ✠ HNRI REX NL. Bust facing, crowned; annulet on either side. *Rev.* ✠ ALGAR ON LVNDN (London). Cross fleury, annulet in centre; pyramid inwards in each angle and terminating in three pellets. Æ ·75. Wt. 22·0.

This obverse type resembles very closely the later issues of William II.

211. *Obv.* ✠ HENRI REX. Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* ✠ ARCIL ON STNFR (Stamford). Across field and between two lines, PA+; above and below, two annulets. Æ ·7. Wt. 19·2.

The reverse is copied from coins of Harold II.

Plate vii. 212. *Obv.* ✠ hENRIC · REX. Bust facing, crowned; in r. hand, sceptre; on r., star. *Rev.* ✠ PVLFGAR · ON · LVNDE : (London). Cross pattée, voided; in each angle, lis inwards. Æ ·8. Wt. 18·2.

Adopted from a type of William II.

213. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS RE : Bust facing, crowned; in r. hand, sceptre; on r., star. *Rev.* ✠ BLACHEMAN : ON LVN (London). Cross composed of four ovals, within which another cross of pellets; in each angle, lis inwards. Æ ·8. Wt. 17·0.

This appears to be an intermediate type between the preceding and No. 215.

214. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS : Bust to l., crowned; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ PINTERLEDE : ON · BADA · (Bath). Quadrilateral ornament, ends terminating in lis; in centre, star; in each angle, ornament of three annulets. Æ ·75. Wt. 20·6.

215. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS. Bust, crowned, three-quarters to l., holding sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ALERIC : ON PINCE : (Winchester). Quadrilateral ornament, angles fleured, over cross fleury; pellet in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·2.

This is the most common of Henry's types, and appears to be of the middle period.

216. *Obv.* ✠ hENRI REX. Bust three quarters to r., crowned; sceptre in r. hand, and in front, three globes on which stars. *Rev.* ✠ DERLINC : ON : PARA (Wareham). Cross potent over cross annuletty; in each angle, star. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·4.

This is one of the rarest types of the reign.

217. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS R. Bust to l., crowned; before, rosette of pellets. *Rev.* ✠ OSVLF : ON : PALL : (Wallingford). Cross pattée, circle in centre; in each angle, pellet within annulet. Æ ·65. Wt. 19·4. Plate vii. Silver.

Other types of this reign are:—bust to l., with sceptre, *rev.* cross fleury; bust facing, with sceptre, *rev.* cross within quatrefoil, lis in angles; bust facing, with sceptre, *rev.* quatrefoil ornament enclosing five annulets crosswise (all early types); bust in profile, with sceptre, *rev.* legend in two concentric circles; and bust in profile, *rev.* cross moline, the tressures fleury (a common type of Stephen).

Stephen. 1135–1154.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Penny.

The types are mostly copies or adaptations from Henry I's coins; in consequence it is difficult to determine their sequence. On the obverse the king's bust is either in profile or three-quarters facing or actually facing. The reverse types as before consist of various forms of crosses with ornaments, a notable exception being one with martlets in the angles of the cross, as the "sovereign" pennies of Edward the Confessor (see No. 189). Though carelessly struck and seldom in good condition, Stephen's coins are of silver but little debased, and they are as a rule but slightly under the standard weight of 22½ grs. The pieces of rude work with legends almost illegible are said to have been issued by the barons during the civil war. Some of these coins have the king's bust defaced by a cross or by some other symbol. During this and the previous reign there is a falling off in the number of mints.

218. *Obv.* ✠ STEIFNE REX : Bust to r., crowned; in front, sceptre in r. hand. *Rev.* ✠ PILLEM : ON : CARDI : (Carlisle). Cross moline, pierced at ends; the tressures fleury. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·6.

This is precisely as the last issue of Henry I. On some coins of this type Stephen is represented holding a standard or a mace, a possible allusion to the Battle of the Standard (A.D. 1138).

219. *Obv.* ✠ STIEFNE. Bust facing; sceptre in r. hand. *Rev.* ✠ ADAM : ON : DOVRE (Dover). Short cross voided within circle, fleured internally. Æ ·8. Wt. 20·6.

This is also an early type.

220. *Obv.* ✠ STIFENE RE. Bust to l., crowned; in front, sceptre in r. hand. *Rev.* ✠ VRLEO : N : CCXIT (Exeter). Long cross voided on tressure, the arches fleured. Æ ·75. Wt. 19·7.

This is the usual type of the so-called baronial coins.

221. *Obv.* ✠ SIEFNE. Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* ✠ PILLEMI : ON : NOR (Norwich). Cross potent within circle, fleured internally. Æ ·8. Wt. 18·6.

Though a copy of an earlier coin, it is probable that this issue is a late one. Other types are:—bust facing, with sceptre, *rev.* cross voided with mullet in each angle; bust in profile to r., with sceptre,

Plate vii. SILVER.

rev. quadrilateral ornament on short voided cross, or cross potent with annulets in angles, or cross pattée over cross fleury (see No. 226); and head to r., with sceptre, *rev.* short cross voided, martlet in each angle.

The coins, which follow, were struck during the civil war either by the adherents of the king or by those who supported the cause of Matilda, the Empress and mother of Henry II.

222. STEPHEN AND MATILDA, his wife, A.D. 1141.

The following coin was formerly attributed to Stephen and Henry (afterwards Henry II), and was supposed to have been struck on the occasion of the treaty made between them at Wallingford in 1153. As however one of the figures appears to be that of a woman, it more probably represents Stephen and his wife, Matilda, being issued in 1141, when the queen commanded the army, which, by the capture of Robert of Gloucester, secured the liberation of the king.

Obv. ✣ STIEFNE R. Two figures standing opposite to each other, and holding between them a standard or a long sceptre, terminating in a lis. *Rev.* An escarbuncle of four plain limbs, each terminating in an annulet, and four engrailed limbs, each terminating in a lis; around, border of ornaments in place of legend. Æ ·85. *Cracked.*

The coins are of this type only and are very rare.

223. MATILDA, Empress, A.D. 1141?

Daughter of Henry I, married, first Henry V, the Emperor, and secondly Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, by whom she was the mother of Henry II, and appointed by her father his successor. She came to England in 1139, defeated Stephen and was acknowledged queen in 1141. Being herself defeated in 1142 she afterwards returned to Normandy. Her coins, pennies, bear the title of IMP. (Imperatrix), and were probably issued in 1141, in which year she was crowned at Oxford. They were struck at Bristol, London, Oxford and Warwick.

Obv. [✣ MA]TILDI : IMP. Bust to r., crowned; in front, sceptre. *Rev.* ✣ SVETIN : ON : OX : (Oxford). Cross moline, pierced at ends; the tressures fleury. Æ ·7. Wt. 15·8.

The coins struck at Bristol, Matilda's stronghold, bear the moneyer's name, Turchil, who also worked for Henry I, and Roger, Earl of Warwick. Matilda confirmed the privilege of a mint to Glastonbury; but no coins can be identified with that place. Her coins are of the above type only.

224. HENRY OF BLOIS, Bishop of Winchester, d. A.D. 1171.

Younger brother of Stephen, whose accession he supported. In 1141 he espoused the cause of Matilda; but soon restored his allegiance to Stephen. The following coin was probably struck before 1141.

Obv. ✣ ⊙hЄИ[RI]CVS ЄPC. Bust to r., crowned; in front, crozier and star. *Rev.* S[TЄ]PhAИVS · REX. Cross raguled on cross fleury. Æ ·8. *Broken.*

The king's name on the reverse shows that this coin was struck at a time when Henry was supporting his brother.

225. Eustace, elder son of Stephen, d. A.D. 1153. Plate vii. Silver.

He was appointed governor of York, and appears to have struck coins there by virtue of a licence from his father. Some bear the name of that city.

Obv. ⊙ EVSTACIVS ✣ ⊙ Full length figure to r., in pointed helmet; sword in r. hand; behind, ornaments. *Rev.* ✣ EBORACI ⊙ EDOTS (York). Cross raguled within quatrefoil, with annulet at each cusp and in each spandril. R ·75. Wt. 18·5.

The letters after the name of the mint may be that of the moneyer. Other pieces of the same type have on the reverse the legend "Thomas Filius Ulf" (*i.e.* Thomas FitzUlviet, who in 1131 was alderman and hereditary lagaman of York).

226. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, A.D. 1109–1149.

Illegitimate son of Henry I, created Earl *circ.* 1131, did homage to Stephen in 1136, but espoused the cause of Matilda, the Empress, and had the chief command of her forces from 1139–1147.

Obv. RODBERTUS D . . ✣ Horseman to r., wearing pointed helmet; in l. r. hand, sword. *Rev.* Cross pattée over cross fleury; around, various ornaments with the letter D in place of legend. R ·8. *Fragment.*

The similarity of this coin in type and style to No. 225 leaves no doubt that both were struck about the same time. The full inscription on the obverse is somewhat doubtful, as the only few genuine pieces are so broken as to render it in each case incomplete. A perfect specimen, not above suspicion, reads ✣ RODBERT · ⊄S · ЄST · D · (Comes Gloucestriae Dux?). Robert's coins are of this type only.

227. Eustace Fitz-John, d. A.D. 1157.

Son of John Monoculus and Magdalen, aunt of Stephen, was Lord of Knaresborough, commanded in the North against Stephen in 1138, and assisted David I of Scotland.

Obv. ✣ ЄISTAOhIVS : Lion passant to r.; beneath, two shackle-bolts; in field, cross, annulets, etc. *Rev.* Cross fleury with fleur-de-lis ornaments and annulets in the angles; other ornaments, crosses, crescents, etc., in place of legend. R ·8. Wt. 18·7.

Coins of this type were formerly attributed to Eustace, son of Stephen (see *Num. Chron.* 1890, p. 42).

228. Roger, Earl of Warwick, d. A.D. 1153.

Son of Henry, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1123, joined the Empress Matilda after the capture of Stephen at Lincoln in 1140. He struck coins at Bristol, Canterbury, Lincoln, London, and Warwick, probably by authority of the Empress.

Obv. ✣ PERERIC. Bust to r., crowned; in front, sceptre in r. hand. *Rev.* ✣ GODRICVS : ON LV (London). Cross moline, pierced at ends; the tressures fleury. R ·75. Wt. 22·0.

This type is copied from coins of Henry I and Stephen (see No. 218). All Warwick's coins are of this type. The bust may be intended either for that of Stephen or Matilda, but more probably for the latter.

Plate VII. SILVER.

The only other coins of the above class struck during the reign of Stephen are those which have on the obverse a full face and the legend LVILLEM DVO or WILLELMVS, and on the reverse a quadrilateral ornament over a short double cross. These have been attributed to William, son of Stephen. The mints are Chichester ? (CRST), Warwick (WAR), and Wisbeach (WIS). This attribution is however somewhat doubtful.

Henry II. 1154–1189.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny.

ISSUES, &c.—Two. The first issue, which consisted of coins of an uniform type (see Nos. 229–230), took place in 1156. Owing, however, to their being imperfectly struck and the legends often partly illegible, a new coinage, known from its reverse type as "the short-cross coinage" (see No. 231) was ordered in 1180. This second issue continued with but very slight variations in type till the middle of the reign of Henry III (A.D. 1248). The pennies therefore struck by Richard I and John do not bear their names, but that of their father. The coins of Richard and John are, however, to be distinguished from those of Henry II by slight changes in the portrait of the king, especially in the arrangement of the hair, and in their being somewhat smaller and neater in design. (For a full explanation of this classification, see *Num. Chron.* 1865, p. 255.)

The weight and fineness are as the coinage of William I.

ANGLO-GALLIC SERIES.—*Silver.* Denier d'Argent and Half-Denier.

Henry II was the first English monarch to strike money for the French domains. The issue was apparently limited to the Duchy of Aquitaine. This coinage must have taken place before 1168, in which year that province was ceded by Henry to his son, Richard Cœur-de-Lion. The weight of the denier is about 17 grs., and the standard of fineness about 3 parts silver to 9 parts alloy.

229. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* [✠ h]ENR REX ANG. Bust nearly full face, crowned; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ RENCARD : ON : BRIS (Bristol). Cross pattée with small cross pattée in each angle. *R* ·8. Wt. 22·0.

This is the only type of Henry's first money. The mints are more numerous than in the previous reigns.

230. *Obv.* ✠ hENRI REX ANGL. Bust, nearly full face, crowned, as on the preceding. *Rev.* ✠ WILLEM : ON : NIVCA (Newcastle). Cross pattée, etc., as on the preceding. *R* ·8. Wt. 22·4.

231. 2*nd issue*. *Obv.* hANRIQVS · RAX. Bust facing, crowned; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ISAQ · ON · EVARWI (York). Short cross voided; cross botonnée in each angle. *R* ·75. Wt. 22·0.

This also is the only type of the second issue. The name of Isaac of York has been immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in *Ivanhoe*.

232. ANGLO-GALLIC. Denier of Aquitaine. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS REX. Cross pattée. *Rev.* o ✠ o AQVITANI o € o arranged in four lines across the field. *R* ·7. Wt. 10·6.

Henry succeeded to the dukedom of Aquitaine by right of his

marriage with Eleanor, daughter of William, 9th Duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Poitou. The half-denier of Henry II, which is unique, has on the *obv.* a cross pattée and around ✣ ENRICVS, and on the *rev.* REX across the field with ɯ above and a cross pattée below. Eleanor, his wife, also struck deniers for Aquitaine. They are, *obv.* ✣ DVCISIT and two crosses dividing letters M and A (Moneta Alienora?); *rev.* ✣ AGVITANIE. cross pattée. These coins were probably not struck till after the death of Henry, when Eleanor assumed the title and exercised the authority of Duchess of Aquitaine. Plate VII. SILVER.

Richard I. 1189–1199.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny.

As noted above (see coinage of Henry II) the types of the coins attributed to Richard I are very similar to those of his father, even to the name on the obverse. The slight difference consists in the shape of the bust; the crown having more than five pearls or being frequently in the form of a beaded line, and the head quite full face with the number of curls varying from five to one on each side.

ANGLO-GALLIC SERIES.—*Silver.* Denier and Half-Denier or Obole d'Argent. These were struck for Aquitaine, Rouen (Normandy), Issoudun (Berri), and Poitou. Richard is also said to have coined money for Anjou, Le Mans, and Tours. The denier weighed from 17 to 13 grs. and varied in fineness from 8 parts silver and 4 of alloy to 3 parts silver and 9 of alloy.

233. *Obv.* hANRICVS REX. Bust facing, wearing crown with pearls in a beaded line, four curls each side of head; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✣ STIVANE · ON · LVN (London). Short cross voided; cross botonnée in each angle. *R* ·75. Wt. 21·6.

234. ANGLO-GALLIC. Denier of Aquitaine. *Obv.* RICARDVS in two lines; above, ✣; below, ω. *Rev.* ✣ AGVITANIE. Cross pattée. *R* ·75. Wt. 16·5.

As the title of Rex is omitted on the Aquitaine coins it is probable that they were issued before Richard's accession to the English throne. Aquitaine was granted to him in 1168. The half-denier of Aquitaine is of the same type as the denier, and only differs from it in size and weight.

235. DENIER OF BERRI. *Obv.* · RICARD' · REX. Cross pattée. *Rev.* ✣ EXOLDVNI (Issoudun). In centre ɯ; above, straight line; below, annulet. *R* ·7. Wt. 12·1.

Issoudun, in the province of Berri, was ceded to Richard by Philip II of France, and he held it from 1188 to 1195. The reverse type is supposed to be a degraded form of the Greek omega inverted.

236. DENIER OF POITOU. *Obv.* ✣ RICARDVS REX. Cross pattée. *Rev.* PICTAVIENSIS in three lines across the field. *R* ·75. Wt. 15·6.

In 1196 Richard ceded the revenues of Aquitaine and Poitou to Otho, the Emperor. The Poitou coins were therefore struck between 1189 and that date. The half-denier or obole is of the same type as the denier. The coins (deniers) struck at Rouen have the same *obv.* as the preceding, and on the *rev.* ✣ RODCSDVCO; in centre ✣ DVX.

Plate vii.
SILVER.

John. 1199-1216.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny and Halfpenny.

Like Richard's coins those of John are the same as his father's (see coinage of Henry II) and only differ in the bust, which has a long face, and beard formed by straight lines; two curls generally on each side enclosing pellets, and five or seven pearls in the crown. The halfpennies vary in type from the pennies and have John's own name (see below).

No Anglo-Gallic coins are known of this reign.

237. Penny. *Obv.* hANRICVS RAX. Bust facing, crowned, with beard, two curls on each side of head; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* hVA · ON · CANTA (Canterbury); *m. m.* cross botonnée. Short cross voided, cross botonnée in each angle. *R* ·75. Wt. 23·0.

The halfpennies have on the *obv.* the head of the king in profile, and around, his name IOhANNES: and on the *rev.* a cross pattée with lis and pellet in each angle, and around, the moneyer's name and mint (London or Winchester). Only a few specimens are known.

Henry III. 1216–1272.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Penny. *Silver.* Penny.

ISSUES, &c.—The gold penny, the first gold coin of the English series since the Conquest, was struck in pursuance of a writ dated at Chester, 16 Aug. 1257. It was of pure gold and was to be current for 20 pence sterling. The silver coins of this reign, pennies, are of two issues. The first issue (1216–1248) was of the short-cross type as Henry II's, but the coins varied from those of the previous reigns in being smaller in size, of neater workmanship, and in having the bust placed low down showing hardly any neck and usually three curls on each side of the head. The second issue (1248–1272) is known as the long-cross type, having on the reverse a long double cross extending to the edge of the coin, dividing the legend, and with three pellets in each angle. These coins have for the most part the numerals III or TARCI after the king's name, showing that they were struck by the third king of that name. They present three small varieties of type (see descriptions). The weight and fineness are as the coinage of William I. The number of mints was much reduced during this reign.

No Anglo-Gallic coins were issued by Henry III.

GOLD. 238. Penny. *Obv.* hANRIC' · RAX · I·I·I. Full-length figure of the king, crowned, seated facing on throne; in r. hand, sceptre; in l., orb. *Rev.* WILLAM : ON LVNDA : (London). Long cross voided, rose with three pellets in each angle. *N* ·85. Wt. 45·2.

In 1265 the current value of this coin was raised to 24 pence sterling; but on account of its meeting with little public favour it was withdrawn from circulation *circ.* 1270. No further issue of gold took place till 1344. Only a few specimens are known of the gold penny. Varieties read LVND or LVNDAN.

239. Short-cross Penny. *Obv.* hENRICVS REX. Bust facing, crowned; three curls on each side, the lowest one small; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ PIERES ON DVR (Durham). Short cross voided; cross botonnée in each angle. *R* ·65. Wt. 23·0. Plate VII. SILVER.

240. Long-cross Penny. 1*st type*. *Obv.* hENRICVS REX III. Bust facing, crowned; r. hand holding sceptre. *Rev.* RANDVLF ON S'ED (St. Edmundsbury). Long cross voided, dividing legend; in each angle, three pellets. *R* ·7. Wt. 23·4. Plate VIII.

This reverse type of a cross with three pellets in each angle continued on all the silver coins almost without variation till the middle of the reign of Henry VII, and was not abandoned on the smaller ones till that of James I.

241. Long-cross Penny. 2*nd type*. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS REX TERCI. Bust facing, crowned; no sceptre. *Rev.* NICOLE ON LVND (London). Long cross voided, &c., as on the preceding piece. *R* ·75. Wt. 23·0.

Pennies of the second type differ from those of the first in reading III or TERCI, in having a mullet before the king's name as mint-mark, and in there being no sceptre. The third type varies from the second in reading hENRICVS REX ANG, in omitting the numerals or TERCI after the king's name, and in having a crescent under the mullet. On some of the last type, however, the reverse legend continues that on the obverse, as LIE TERCI ANG., LVN., &c.

Edward I. 1272–1307.

COINAGE.—*Silver*. Groat?, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

The attribution of the groat (No. 242) to Edward I is somewhat doubtful. Some look upon this coin as a pattern, whilst others would assign it to Edward III. The penny, halfpenny and farthing are of uniform type having on the *obv.* the crowned head facing, and on the *rev.* a long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. This type remains unchanged till after the first coinage of Henry VII. With one exception, "Robert de Hadley" (see No. 243 note), the moneyers' names no longer occur, and that of the mint is usually preceded by CIVITAS or VILLA. The earlier pennies weigh 22½ grs., but in Edward's 28th year the standard was reduced to 22¼ grs. and remained so till the end of the reign of Edward II. No change took place in the fineness of the coins.

Considerable difficulty has hitherto existed in separating the pence, halfpence and farthings of Edward I, II, and III. The general principle of assigning the pennies with the clothed bust to Edward I and II, and those with the so-called unclothed bust to Edward III, and again those reading "Edw" to Edward I and "Edwardus" to Edward III, and the intermediate forms to Edward II, is now hardly altogether tenable in the light of recent discoveries. The clues are to be found in the shape of the bust, the style of lettering, which in the earlier pieces is larger, and also in the spelling of the king's name. The pennies reading "Edw" and without stops after the words may be assigned to Edward I; those reading "Edwa, Edwar and Edward,"

Plate VIII. SILVER.

also without stops after the words, to Edward II, and those with "Edw, Edwa, Edward and Edwardus" usually with stops, annulets or saltires, to Edward III. These general rules do not apply to halfpence and farthings. (For a full discussion of this question see *Num. Chron.*, 1898, pp. 8–72.)

ANGLO-GALLIC SERIES.—*Base Silver or Billon.* Gros, Denier d'Argent, Lion, and Demi-Lion. These were struck for Gascony, Aquitaine (Bordeaux, Guessin, *i.e.* Guiche, and Limoges), and Ponthieu. The lion and demi-lion, attributed to Gascony, were struck before Edward's accession to the English throne. The fineness varies from 7 parts silver to 5 of alloy, and 4 parts silver to 8 of alloy.

242. Groat. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARDVS : D'I : GRA' : REX : ANGL'. Bust facing, crowned and clothed, within quatrefoil; mullet on breast and at each side of head; trefoil in each spandril of quatrefoil. *Rev.* : DN'S hIBN'E DVX AQVT—LONDONIA CIVI (in two concentric circles). Long cross fleury, three pellets in each angle. *R* 1·15. Wt. 87·4.

These groats vary in weight from 138 grs. to 80 grs.; which is a strong argument in favour of their being patterns. The mullet on the king's breast would indicate a late issue, if this piece is of Edward I (see No. 244).

243. Penny. *Obv.* ✠ EDW R ANGL DNS hYB. Bust facing, crowned and clothed. *Rev.* ✠ CIVITAS DVREME (Durham). Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. *R* ·8. Wt. 21·4.

The cross moline is the badge of Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham (1283–1311), by whom this coin was struck. The number of mints during this reign was much reduced, and pennies were only struck at Berwick, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Kingston (Hull), Lincoln, London, Newcastle, St. Edmundsbury, and York, and by Robert de Hadley who resided at St. Edmundsbury. Those of Berwick have a bear's head in one of the angles of the cross on the reverse.

244. Penny. *Obv.* ✠ EDW R ANGL DNS hYB. Bust facing, as on the last. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée with pellets in angles. *R* ·75. Wt. 22·0.

The pennies may be divided into three classes from their obverse type; (i) with large letters and large *m. m.* a cross; (ii) with smaller letters, smaller *m. m.*, and the coin itself smaller; (iii) similar to the last, but mullet or star on king's breast. The last were probably not struck till after 1300. (*Hawkins*, 3rd ed., p. 200.)

245. Penny. *Obv.* EDW · R · ANGL · DNS · hYB. Bust facing, crowned and clothed, within a triangle; below, pellet. *Rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR (Canterbury). Long cross pattée with pellets in angles. *R* ·75. Wt. 21·2.

This is the usual obverse type of the Irish coins; similar pieces also occur of London. Irish pennies also have the English obverse type. As the dies for the Irish coins were made in London, these pieces are probably only so-called "mules." This coin may be of Edward II.

246. Halfpenny. *Obv.* ✠ EDW R ANGL DNS hYB. Bust facing, &c., as on No. 243. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée with pellets in angles. ·6. Wt. 11·0. Plate VIII. SILVER.

Others read EDWARDVS REX, EDWARDVS REX A—AN.—ANGL or ANGLI. Halfpennies were also struck at Berwick (with a bear's head in two or one angle of the cross on the *rev.*), Bristol, Lincoln, Newcastle, and York.

247. Farthing. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARDVS : REX. Bust facing, &c., as on No. 243. *Rev.* LONDONIENSIS. Long cross pattée with pellets in angles. ·5. Wt. 5·5.

The general reverse legend of the London farthing is CIVITAS LONDON. Others read on obverse EDWARDVS REX A. or AN. Those reading E. R. ANGLIE, or E. R. ANGL. D. H. and without inner circle are doubtful Edward I or II. The other mints are Berwick (with a bear's head in two angles of the cross), Bristol, Lincoln, and York.

248. ANGLO-GALLIC. Lion of Gascony. *Obv.* ✠ EDVVARD' : FILI'. Lion passant, guardant, to l. *Rev.* ✠ h : REGIS : ANGLIE. Cross pattée. Bil. ·75. Wt. 13·0. BILLON

Lions and demi-lions of this type are classed to Gascony, as Henry III resigned that province to Edward in 1252, and in 1254 on Edward's marriage to Eleanor of Castile his rights were confirmed by Alphonso XII. This coin was struck in Henry III's lifetime.

249. Gros of Aquitaine. *Obv.* EDOVARDVS REX—✠ BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DEI : (in two concentric circles). Cross pattée, dividing inner legend only. *Rev.* ✠ DVX AQITANIE. Lion rampant, guardant, to l.; around, ornamental border of arches enclosing trefoils. Bil. 1·05. Wt. 47·6.

It is somewhat uncertain by which Edward this coin and No. 251 were struck. If by Edward I, the issue probably did not take place till after 1302, when his possessions in France were confirmed by Philip IV. The gros is very similar in type to the coins of that denomination of Philip IV (1285–1314).

250. Lion of Aquitaine. *Obv.* ✠ EDVVARDVS REX. Lion passant, guardant, to l. *Rev.* ✠ DVX AQVITANIE. Cross pattée. Bil. ·7. Wt. 13·6.

The demi-lion is of similar type.

251. Gros of Bordeaux. Similar to No. 249, but the legend on the *rev.* reads ✠ MONETA ✠ BVRD (Bordeaux). Bil. 1·0. Wt. 40·0.

252. Lion of Guessin. *Obv.* ✠ EDVARDVS REX. Lion passant, guardant, to l.; above, G (Guessin); below E. *Rev.* ✠ DVX AQITANIE. Cross pattée. Bil. ·7. Wt. 16·0.

Guessin or Guiche was a castle near Bayonne. The lions of Bordeaux are of similar type, but have AQT. under the lion on the *obv.* and the name of the mint, BVRD. in the *rev.* legend. The deniers of Ponthieu have a cross with the king's name on the *obv.* and MONETA PONTI, in two lines, with ornaments on the *rev.*

Plate viii.

Edward II. 1307–1327.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

These are of the same weight, fineness and type as the later coinage of Edward I; but the letters of the legends are generally smaller and the workmanship neater. No star occurs on the king's breast and his name reads "Edwa, Edwar, or Edward" (see under Edward I). There are no Anglo-Gallic coins which can be attributed to Edward II.

Silver. 253. Penny. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD R ANGL DNS hYB. Bust facing, crowned and clothed. *Rev.* CIVITAS DVREME (Durham). Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. *R* ·7. Wt. 21·3.

This coin was struck by the king's moneyer. Those issued by the bishops of Durham have for mint-mark a cross moline (Bp. Beck), one limb of cross in form of crozier (Bp. Kellow), and a lion rampant (Bp. Beaumont). The mint name of Durham also reads DVREMIE, DVNELM, or DVNELMI. Pennies were also struck at Berwick, Bristol, Canterbury, London, Newcastle, St. Edmundsbury, and York.

254. Penny. *Obv.* ✠ EDWAR R ANGL DNS hYB. Bust as on the last. *Rev.* CIVITAS EBORACI (York). Long cross pattée with quatrefoil in centre and three pellets in each angle; three dots outside the pellets in the second quarter. *R* ·7. Wt. 20·6.

On some of the coins of this mint there is no quatrefoil in the centre of the cross on the reverse. This coin may be of the early issue of Edward III.

255. Halfpenny. *Obv.* ✠ EDWAR R ANGL DNS hYB. Bust facing, &c., as on No. 253. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée, &c., as on No. 253. *R* ·6. Wt. 10·5.

The only other mint, to which halfpennies of this reign have been attributed, is Berwick. They read EDWA R ANGL DNS hI and VILLA BEREWIC.

The farthings of this reign cannot be distinguished from those of Edward I or III.

Edward III. 1327–1377.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Florin, Half-Florin, Quarter-Florin, Noble, Half-Noble, and Quarter-Noble. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues.*—*Gold.* Four:—1st issue (1343), Florin, Half-Florin, and Quarter-Florin. 2nd issue (1344), Noble and Quarter-Noble. 3rd issue (1346), Noble, Half-Noble, and Quarter-Noble. 4th issue (1351–1377), Noble, Half-Noble, and Quarter-Noble. (For sub-divisions of this last issue see note No. 260). *Silver.* Two:—1st issue (1327–1351), Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing. 2nd issue (1351–1377), Groat, Half-Groat,

* For particulars relating to the changes in the types, &c., see the descriptions of the coins. When numerous changes occur in the issues this order will, where convenient, be adopted in the future.

Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing. (For sub-divisions of this issue see note No. 263.) Plate VIII.

WEIGHT.—*Gold.* Florin 108 grs.; Noble (1344) $138\frac{6}{13}$ grs.; (1346) $128\frac{4}{7}$ grs.; (1351–1377) 120 grs. *Silver.* Penny (1327–1344) $22\frac{2}{3}$ grs.; (1344–1346) $20\frac{1}{4}$ grs.; (1346–1351) 20 grs.; (1351–1377) 18 grs. The weights of the other denominations in gold and silver are in proportion.

FINENESS.—*Gold.** 23 carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs. pure gold to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. alloy. This is known as the "old standard." *Silver.* 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. alloy; as William I's coinage.

The current value of the Florin was 6*s.* and that of the Noble 6*s.* 8*d.*; the other denominations in proportion. The gold coins are all of the Tower mint; the mints of the silver are noted with the descriptions.

ANGLO-GALLIC SERIES.—*Gold.* Noble, Half-Noble, Guiennois, Leopard, Ecu or Chaise, Mouton, and Florin. *Silver.* Double-Hardi, Hardi, Double, Gros, Demi-Gros, Denier, and Demi-Denier. *Billon.* Gros, Demi-Gros, Double Tournois, and Denier Tournois. MINTS.—Abbeville(?), Aquitaine (Acquen, Agen (Dax), Bergerac, Bordeaux, Guessin or Guiche, La Rochelle, Lectoure, Limoges, and Poitiers), Bayonne and Calais. The types were for the most part copied from contemporary French coins, but those struck at Calais are similar to the English coins. The gold coins are $23\frac{3}{4}$ carats pure to $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy; and the silver coins were ordered to be of the same fineness as the English money.

256. Florin. *Obv.* ꟻDWR' · D' · ꟻRA' · RꟻX · AnꟻL' · ⅀ · FRAnꟻ' · DnS · hIB' (stops, annulets). King crowned and robed, seated facing, under a canopy; in r. hand, sceptre; in l., orb; on either side of throne, leopard; field semé with lis. *Rev.* ✠ Ihꟻ : TRAnSIꟻnS : PꟻR : MꟻDIVM : ILLORVM : IBAT : (stops, saltires). Floriated cross with crown at end of each limb, within quatrefoil foliated at angles; outside each angle, a lion or leopard. *N* 1·3. Wt. 106·3. GOLD.

This new money marks the introduction of a permanent currency in gold in this country. It was ordered to be current by proclamation, 27th January, 1343 (o.s.), but on account of the high value at which it was rated in proportion to the silver it was not generally accepted, and was withdrawn from currency in the following August. Only two specimens each are known of the florin and the half-florin.

257. Half-Florin. *Obv.* ✠ ꟻDWAR' · D' · ꟻRA' · RꟻX · AnꟻL' · ⅀ · FRAnꟻ' · DnS · hIB · (stops, annulets). Leopard to l., crowned and guardant, with banner of arms of France and England fastened to his neck and flowing back on his shoulder. *Rev.* ✠ : DOMInꟻ : nꟻ : In : FVRORꟻ : TVO : ARꟻVAS : Mꟻ : (stops, annulets). Quatrefoiled cross with three trefoils at end of each limb, within quatrefoil with lis at each angle: outside each angle, a lion. *N* ·95. Wt. 53·4.

258. Quarter-Florin. *Obv.* ꟻDWR' : R' : AnꟻL' : ⅀ : FRAnꟻ' : D' : hIB' : (stops, annulets). Lion, crowned and guardant, standing to l. on a cap of maintenance on helmet; field semé with lis. *Rev.* ✠ : ꟻXALTABITVR : In : ꟻLORIA : (stops, annulets). Floriated cross with quatrefoil in centre. *N* ·7. Wt. 27·0.

Several specimens are known of this piece.

* The fineness of gold is computed upon an ideal pound, the "carat pound," which is divided into 24 parts, called carats, and the carat into quarters, called grains. Thus pure gold is gold of 24 carats.

Plate viii. SILVER. 259. Noble, *2nd issue* (1344). *Obv.* EDWAR' : D' : GRA' : REX : ANGL' : Z : FRANC' : DnS : hYB' (stops, saltires). King crowned, standing, facing, in ship, holding sword and shield; three ropes from stern and two from prow of vessel. *Rev.* ✠ IhC : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORVM : IBAT : (stops, saltires). Within a tressure of eight arches having a trefoil in each spandril, a floriated cross with lis at end of each limb, and L (London) within an ornamented compartment in the centre; in each angle of cross, a lion passant, guardant, with crown above. ℳ 1·35. · Wt. 135·0.

After the withdrawal of the florin a new coinage consisting of the noble, its half and quarter, was ordered to be struck. The noble was to be coined at 39½ to the Tower pound, and to be current for 6*s.* 8*d.* Its type is supposed to refer to the victory over the French fleet off Sluys in 1340. Of the origin of its name no satisfactory explanation has been suggested. Ruding thought that it was derived "from the noble nature of the metal of which the coins were composed."

No half-noble of the second issue is known. For the quarter-noble see No. 262. The noble of the third issue is precisely the same as that of the second except that it has the letter E for Edwardus instead of L in the centre of the cross on the reverse. This is also one of the distinguishing marks of the later coins. The weight also is a criterion.

Plate ix. 260. Noble, *4th issue* (1360–1369). *Obv.* o EDWARD : DEI : GRA : REX : ANGL : DnS : hYB : Z · AQT (stops, saltires). King crowned, standing in ship, &c., as on the preceding. *Rev.* ✠ IhC : AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIV : ILLORVM : IBAT (stops, saltires). Floriated cross within eight arched tressure as on the preceding; but in centre of cross, the letter E for "Edwardus." ℳ 1·35. Wt. 118·5.

The gold coins of the fourth issue may be separated into three periods according to the titles of the king on the obverse, namely—(1) from 1351–1360, when he is styled King of France, but not Lord of Aquitaine; (2) from 1360–1369, when the title of France is omitted in accordance with the treaty of Brétigny and that of Aquitaine substituted; and (3) from 1369–1377, when, the treaty of Brétigny having been broken, both titles are assumed. This rule does not apply in all cases to the half and quarter-nobles. There are also many other small differences in the type and in the forms of letters and stops. On the earlier pieces the letter N is generally Roman, and the stops are annulets, but on the later ones we get the English n and saltires as stops. The above coin bearing the Aquitaine title belongs therefore to the second period. A flag at the stern of the vessel occurs on the nobles and half-nobles of the last issue, but the more common type is without the flag. (For gold coins of Calais see No. 272.)

261. Half-Noble, *4th issue* (1360–1369). *Obv.* EDWARD : DEI : G : REX : ANGL : D : hYB · Z · AQT · (stops, saltires). King crowned, standing in ship, &c., as on No. 259. *Rev.* ✠ DOMINE · NE · IN · FVRORE · TVO · ARGVAS · ME (stops, saltires). Floriated cross within eight-arched tressure, etc., as on the preceding. ℳ 1·05. Wt. 60·4.

The half-noble of the third issue is similar in style and work to the noble of the same period. That struck between 1369–1377 omits the Aquitaine title, and may be distinguished from the 1351–1360 pieces by the flag at the stern.

262. Quarter-Noble, *2nd issue* (1344). *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD' · REX : ANGL' : E : FRANC' · D' · hYB'. Royal shield within six arched tressure, having a trefoil in each spandril. *Rev.* ✠ : EXALTABITVR : IN : GLORIA : (stops, saltires). Within eight arched tressure floriated cross with lis at end of each limb, and L (London) in centre; in each angle, lion passant, guardant. N ·8. Wt. 39·5. Plate IX. GOLD.

The quarter-nobles of the third issue, like the nobles, have an E in the centre of the cross on the reverse; but those of the fourth issue have always an ornament—annulet, pellet, quatrefoil, lis, &c. On quarter-nobles struck between 1351–1360 the name of France always appears in the legend: but on those issued subsequently (1360–1369 and 1369–1377) both the titles of France and Aquitaine are omitted.

263. Groat, London (1360–1369). *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD : DEI : G : REX : ANGL : DNS : hYB · E · AQT (stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned, within tressure of arches with trefoil at each angle. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI : DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEV—CIVITAS LONDON (in two concentric circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée dividing legends; in each angle, three pellets. R 1·05. Wt. 70·5. SILVER.

The groats and half-groats, first issued in 1351, may also be divided into three periods on the same principles as the gold coins of the fourth issue (see No. 260). They show similar differences in the king's titles. They also correspond in the forms of the letters and the stops between the words, as well as in the workmanship. On the half-groats struck after 1369 the title of Aquitaine does not appear, and generally the groats of that date have only that of France. The type of these coins remained unchanged till the reign of Henry VII. During the present reign they were struck only at London and York. (For a full account of the classification of the silver coins of Edward III, see *Num. Chron.* 1898, pp. 8–72.)

264. Half-Groat, London (1351–1360). *Obv.* ✠ EDWARDVS · REX · ANGL · E · FRANCI (stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned, &c., as on the last. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI DEV ADIVTOREM—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles). Long cross pattée, &c., as on the last. R ·95. Wt. 34·3.

This half-groat with open E's and Roman M's belongs to the earliest issue of 1351–1360. There are corresponding nobles, groats, and pennies.

265. Penny, London (1360–1369). *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD : ANGL : R : DNS : hYB (stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON · (stop, saltire). Long cross pattée, dividing legend; in each angle, three pellets. R ·7. Wt. 15·5.

Struck also at Canterbury, Durham, Reading, and York. The pennies issued before 1351 can only be distinguished from those of previous reigns by slight differences in the bust, in the shape of the crown, which in most cases has a large lis in the centre, in the lettering, which is small, and in having stops generally between the words on the *obv.* The king's name is usually spelt "Edw" or "Edwa." The later pieces from 1351 have "Edward" or "Edwardus." (See p. 43.)

266. Halfpenny, London (1351–1360). Similar to the Penny, but reading on *obv.* EDWARDVS · REX · AN · (stops, annulets). R ·6. Wt. 10·3.

Struck also at Berwick, Canterbury, Reading, and York. The penny and halfpenny of Reading have an escallop in one angle of the

Plate IX. SILVER. cross instead of pellets. Others read "Edwardus Rex" or "Rex A," and "Londoniensis" for "Civitas London." The halfpence and farthings, on account of their small size and few varieties, do not admit of such minute classification as the larger pieces.

267. Farthing. London. *Obv.* ✣ EDWARDVS REX. Bust facing as on the Penny. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée and pellets as on the Penny. R ·5. Wt. 4·6.

Struck also at York. The farthings show the same varieties of legends as the halfpence.

GOLD. 268. ANGLO-GALLIC. Guiennois. *Obv.* ED · DEI : GRA : REX ANGLIE DNS : AQVITANIE F (stops, annulets). King in armour standing to r., beneath portico; in r. hand, sword; in l., shield; at his feet, two leopards couchant, guardant. *Rev.* ✣ GLIA : IN : EXCELCIS : DEO : ET : IN : TERRA : PAX : hOIBV (stops, annulets). Within tressure of arches, floriated cross; in alternate angles, lis and leopard. N 1·1. Wt. 59·2.

Edward III was the first English king to strike gold coins for France. The letter F in the obverse legend may be for "Francie." As Edward did not assume the title of "Lord of Aquitaine" till 1360, these coins were probably struck after that date. Some have in the field on the obverse the mint-letter; as B (Bordeaux), L (Limoges), P (Poitiers) and R (Rochelle). This is the only gold coin with the mint-letters.

269. Leopard. *Obv.* ✣ EDWARDVS : DEI : GRA : ANGLIE : FRANCIE : REX : (stops, quatrefoils). Within tressure of arches a leopard to l., passant, guardant and crowned; quatrefoil in each spandril. *Rev.* ✣ XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT (stops, quatrefoils). Within ornamented quatrefoil floriated cross with leopard passant, guardant in each angle; small quatrefoil in each spandril of large quatrefoil. N 1·15. Wt. 36·6.

Struck about 1344.

270. Ecu or Chaise. *Obv.* ✣ EDVVARDVS : DEI · GRA · ANGL : FRANCIE : REX (single stops, quatrefoils). Within tressure of arches, king seated facing on throne; in r. hand, sword; in l., shield with arms of France. *Rev.* ✣ XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT. Within quatrefoil foliated at each angle, trefoiled cross with quatrefoil in centre and at end of each limb; in each spandril, trefoil. N 1·2. Wt. 69·4.

This coin was probably struck soon after 1337, as the king is styled King of France. The type was first used by Philip VI on his coins in 1336.

271. Mouton. *Obv.* ✣ AGN : DEI : QVI : TOLL' PCCA : MVDI : MISERE : NOB (stops, annulets). Within tressure of arches, the Agnus Dei to l.; below, EDVARD. *Rev.* ✣ XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT (stops, trefoils). Within ornamented quatrefoil with lis in each spandril, floriated cross with rose in centre and lis in each angle. N 1·2. Wt. 71·0.

This type first occurs on coins of Philip III of France (1270–1285).

272. Florin of Aquitaine. *Obv.* ✣ S · IOHANNES B · (crown before and after legend). St. John the Baptist standing, facing, r. hand raised; staff in l. *Rev.* ✣ DVX : AQITANIE. Large fleur de lis. N ·85. Wt. 53·0.

This is a direct copy of the *fiorino d'oro* first coined at Florence in 1252. This and the mouton were probably struck before 1337 as they do not bear the French title.

The noble and half-noble were struck at Calais and are of the same type and legends as the English coins of those denominations, but they have the letter C for Calais instead of E in the centre of the cross on the reverse. They are of the fourth issue, 1360–1369 and 1369–1377. Quarter-nobles, if any were struck, cannot be distinguished from the English pieces. Plate IX.

273. Denier of Aquitaine. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD' REX · ANGL'. Bust three-quarters to l., crowned; below and in line of inscription, leopard passant to l. *Rev.* ✠ DVX AQVITANIE. Cross pattée with quatrefoil at end of each limb, dividing legend; in each angle, open crown. R ·75. Wt. 21·4. SILVER.

On account of their weight this and the next coin were probably the earliest Anglo-Gallic pieces of this reign. As such they would correspond to the English pennies of the first issue.

274. Demi-Denier of Aquitaine. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD' × REX ANGLI. Bust three-quarters to l., as on the last. *Rev.* DVX AQVITANIE. Cross pattée, as on the last. R ·6. Wt. 8·7.

275. Double-Hardi of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD · DEI · GRA · REX · ANGLI. Within tressure of arches, half-length figure of king to r.; sword in r. hand; the l. raised. *Rev.* GLA · IN · EXEL · DO · ET · IN · T : RA · PAX_DNS AQVITANIE (in two concentric circles). Long cross pattée dividing legends; in each angle, three pellets. R 1·05. Wt. 34·4.

Sometimes called a gros (see similar piece of Edward the Black Prince, No. 290). A variety has the bust on the *obv.* facing.

276. Hardi of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ✠ EDWAR · DE · GRA · REX · ANGLIE (stops, annulets). Half-length figure of king to r., as on the preceding, but no tressure. *Rev.* DNS AQITANIE · B (Bordeaux). Cross pattée dividing legend; in each angle, three pellets. R ·7. Wt. 15·6.

277. Double of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ✠ AIVITAS · BVRDEGALE. Bust to l., crowned; on either side, crown. *Rev.* ED' [REX AN]GLIE. Cross pattée dividing legend; crown and three pellets in alternate angles. R ·85. Wt. 37·5.

Supposed to be unique. The denier or sterling of Bordeaux has a crowned head facing, and on the *rev.* a cross cantoned with pellets (in two quarters), a lis and a crown; legends as on the double.

278. Gros of Calais. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD : DEI : G : REX : ANGL : DNS : hYB · ⊼ · AQT · (stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned, within tressure of arches, each terminating in a trefoil, except the lowest one which has an annulet. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI · DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEV_VILLA · CALESIE (in two concentric circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée dividing legends; in each angle, three pellets. R 1·05. Wt. 72·3.

The silver coins and also the gold of Calais (see note No. 272), have always the same types as the English money. Those of silver were struck during 1360–1369, as they are similar to the English pieces with the Aquitaine title.

279. Demi-Gros of Calais. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARDVS : REX : ANGL : DNS : hYB (stops, annulets). Bust facing, &c., as on the last. *Rev.* Similar to the Gros, but reading ADIVTORE. R ·85. Wt. 33·2.

Plate ix. SILVER. 280. Denier of Calais. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARD : ANGL : R : DNS : hYB (stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* VILLA · CALESIE. Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. ℞ ·7. Wt. 17·2.

The demi-denier and the quart d'argent, *i.e.*, halfpenny and farthing, do not appear to have been struck at Calais during this reign.

281. Gros Tournois of Aquitaine. *Obv.* ✠ BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : D—✠ ED : REX : A ✱ NELIE (in two concentric circles). Cross pattée in centre. *Rev.* ✠ DVX : AQITA • NIE. Representation of a building, a triangular figure between two towers, &c.; outside, ornamented border. ℞ 1·1. Wt. 62·0.

The gros and the demi-gros of this type occur in very base metal.

282. Demi-Gros Tournois of Aquitaine. Similar to the Gros in type and legends, but in two angles of the cross pattée on the obverse is a lis. ℞ ·9. Wt. 38·7.

BILLON. 283. Double Tournois of Aquitaine. *Obv.* ✠ EDVVARD[VS REX]. A large crown in centre. *Rev.* [✠ MONET]A DVPLEX. A cross calvary fleured. Bil. ·8. Wt. 22·7.

Of this coin there are several types. For these and other Anglo-Gallic silver and billon coins of this reign, see Lt.-Gen. Ainslie, *Anglo-French Coinage*, pls. iii–iv, nos. 20–37, and pl. vii, nos. 92–95, and Poey d'Avant, *Monnaies Féodales de France*, vol. ii, pp. 87–103.

Henry Duke of Lancaster. d. 1361.

Henry Earl of Lancaster was the great-grandson of Henry III, and grandfather of Henry IV; created Earl of Derby 1338, and Duke of Lancaster 1352. For his successes in Guienne, Edward III granted to him and his heirs in 1345 the town of Bergerac, with the privilege of striking coins. These are in *silver*, the Denier, and in *billon*, the Gros, Demi-Gros and Denier. They all bear the mint-name of Bergerac.

284. Gros of Bergerac. *Obv.* ✠ BND. [SIT.] NOME. DNI. [BANEDI]CI— ✠ EN : DNS : BRAGIIE (in two concentric circles). Cross calvary, limbs pattés. *Rev.* Leopard couchant to l., guardant; above, LANDAIIE : DVX in two lines; outside, border of arches and trefoils. Bil. 1·0. Wt. 27·0.

All the coins bear the mint-name of Bergerac and the early pieces give the title of "Comes." The types are copied from coins of Edward III. Others are similar to the denier of Bordeaux (No. 277 note), and to the gros and demi-gros tournois of Aquitaine (Nos. 281–2).

Edward the Black Prince. 1330–1376.

COINAGE.—ANGLO-GALLIC. *Gold.* Noble, Guiennois, Leopard, Chaise, Demi-Chaise, Hardi d'Or, and Royal d'Or. *Silver.* Gros, Demi-Gros, Hardi d'Argent, and Denier. *Billon.* Double and Denier.

Edward the Black Prince was granted by his father, Edward III, the Duchy of Aquitaine in 1362, which was erected into a principality. His coins are all subsequent to that date. His mints are Agen, Bordeaux, Fontenoy or Figeac, La Rochelle or La Réole, Limoges or

Lectoure, Poitiers, and Tarbes; the initials of which places generally occur on the coins. The gold is $23\frac{3}{4}$ carats fine to $\frac{1}{4}$ carat alloy, and the silver 9 parts fine to 3 parts alloy.

285. Guiennois of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ꟻD' · P' · ꟾnS' · RꟻGIS ΛnGLIꟻ P'InΩPS ΛQITΛnIꟻ. Full length figure of the Prince in armour, standing to r., under a Gothic canopy; in r. hand, sword; in l., shield; beneath, two leopards, couchant. *Rev.* ✠ ꟾLIΛ : In ꟻXΩꟻLSIS : DꟻO : ꟻT In : TRΛ : PΛX : hOMInIBVS (stops, quatrefoils). Within tressure of arches, floriated cross; in centre, B (Bordeaux); lis and leopard in alternate angles. ⋀ 1·2. Wt. 56·3. Plate x. Gold.

The Guiennois appears to have been struck only at Bordeaux. The types of the Black Prince's coins are copied either from those of his father or from French contemporary money.

The noble, of which only one specimen is known, is of the same type as the English coin of that denomination, but it has on the *obv.* the legend as on the Guiennois above.

286. Leopard. *Obv.* ✠ ꟻD' : PMO' : ꟾnS : RꟻGIS : ΛnGLIꟻ : PnΩꟻPS : ΛQITΛnIꟻ · (stops, quatrefoils). Leopard passant to l., guardant, crowned, within tressure of arches; quatrefoil at each point and in each spandril. *Rev.* ✠ XPΩ : VInΩIT :: XPΩ : RꟻGnΛT : XPΩ : IMPꟻRΛT (stops, quatrefoils). Floriated cross within ornamented quatrefoil, with small quatrefoil in each spandril; in centre of cross, compartment with six roundels; in each angle, leopard passant, guardant. ⋀ 1·15. Wt. 53·6.

Like Edward III's type. It is uncertain at which mint this coin was struck.

287. Chaise of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ✠ ꟻD' · ꟾnS · RꟻGIS · ΛnGLIꟻ · PnS · ΛQITΛnIꟻ · (stops, roses). The Prince in armour, robed and crowned with roses; seated facing on throne; in r. hand, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ DꟻVS · IVDꟻX · IVSTVS · FORTIS · ⋿ · PΛΩIꟻnS · B (Bordeaux; stops, roses). Within ornamented quatrefoil with cinquefoil in each spandril, cross collarino, floriated, centre voided and containing cinquefoil; lis and leopard in alternate angles. ⋀ 1·05. Wt. 51·3.

Struck at Bordeaux and Tarbes. The demi-chaise is of similar type but smaller.

288. Hardi d'Or of Limoges. *Obv.* ✠ ꟻD' · PO' · ꟾnS · RꟻGIS · ΛnGLI' · PnS · ΛQVI' (stops, rosettes). Half-length figure of the Prince facing, robed and wearing bonnet, within tressure of arches; in r. hand, sword; l. raised. *Rev.* ✠ : ΛVXILIVM · MꟻVM · Λ · DOMInO · L : (Limoges; single stops, roses). Within tressure of arches, cross collarino, quernée, with quatrefoil in centre; lis and leopard in alternate angles. ⋀ 1·1. Wt. 61·8.

Struck also at Bordeaux and La Rochelle or La Réole. A variety shows the prince wearing a wreath of roses.

289. Royal d'Or of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ꟻD : PO : ꟾnS : RꟻG ΛnGL : PnΩPS : Λ (stops, roses). The Prince, robed, standing facing, under a Gothic portico; in r. hand, sword; l. raised; beneath his feet, two leopards couchant, and at each side ostrich plume; on either side of portico, tressure of arches. *Rev.* ✠ DnS : ΛIVTO : ⋿ : PTꟻΩTO : Mꟻ : ⋿ : IIPO : SPΛVI : ΩOR : MꟻVM : B : (Bordeaux; stops, roses). Within ornamented quatrefoil with trefoil in each spandril, cross collarino, quernée, centre voided and containing cinquefoil; lis and leopard in alternate angles. ⋀ 1·25. Wt. 83·0.

Struck also at La Rochelle (or La Réole), Limoges, Poitiers, and Tarbes. This beautiful coin was only issued by Edward the Black

Plate x. Prince. It does not occur before or after in the Anglo-Gallic series. It is commonly called the pavillon or pavilion; but the coin of that denomination in the French series shows the king seated in a tent. The type is taken from coins of Philip VI of France. The plumes on the *obv.* were the badge of the Prince.

Silver. 290. Gros of Agen. *Obv.* ✠ EDWARDVS : PRIMO : ENS : REGIS A (Agen; stops, annulets). Half-length figure of the Prince to r., within tressure of arches; in r. hand, sword; l. raised. *Rev.* ELIA : IN EXCELSIS DEO : ET IN TRA : PAX—PRINCEPS AQITANIE (in two concentric circles; stops, annulets). Long cross pattée dividing legends; in each angle, three pellets. ℞ 1·1. Wt. 67·5.

The silver coins were struck at all the mints; but the billon only at Bordeaux, Fontenoy or Figeac, and Poitiers. The types are all taken from Edward III's coins.

291. Demi-Gros of Agen. *Obv.* ✠ : ED : PO : ENS : REGIS : ANGLIE : A (Agen; stops, annulets). Half-length figure of the Prince as on the last. *Rev.* ELIA : IN XCELCIS DEO : E IN TRA : PA—PRNCPS AQITAN : (in two concentric circles; stops, annulets). Long cross pattée as on the last. ℞ ·95. Wt. 31·6.

292. Denier of Tarbes. *Obv.* ✠ : ED : PO : ENS : REGIS : T (Tarbes; stops, annulets). Half-length figure of the Prince, as No. 290, but no tressure of arches. *Rev.* PRNCPS AQITAN (stops, annulets). Same as No. 290. ℞ ·75. Wt. 18·4.

293. Hardi d'Argent of Poitiers. *Obv.* ED PO ENT REGI ANGIE. Half-length figure of the Prince, facing, beneath canopy, robed and wearing chaplet; in r. hand, sword; l. raised. *Rev.* PRNCPS AQPITAN. Long cross pattée; leopard and lis in alternate angles. ℞ ·8. Wt. 16·8.

The small P after AQ on the reverse is the initial letter of Poitiers.

Billon. 294. Denier of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ✠ ED : PRIMO : GENITVS (stops, annulets). Leopard to l., couchant, guardant; below B (Bordeaux). *Rev.* ✠ PRINCEPS : AQITANIE (stops, annulets). Cross pattée. Bil. ·75. Wt. 12·4.

A variety of the denier has on the obverse a cross with a lis and a leopard in the alternate angles (see No. 307). The double has a crown above AQITANIE on the obverse, and a cross calvary fleury on the reverse. These and the above give all the types of Edward the Black Prince's coins.

Richard II. 1377–1399.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Noble, Half-Noble, and Quarter-Noble. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

The coinage, gold and silver, of Richard II is of precisely the same denominations, types, weights, and standard of fineness as the last issue of Edward III; the only difference being in the name of the monarch. The gold coins are of the Tower mint only, but the silver were struck at Durham, London, and York.

Anglo-Gallic Series.—*Gold.* Hardi d'Or and Demi-Hardi d'Or. *Silver.* Double-Hardi d'Argent and Hardi d'Argent. *Billon.* Denier. The only ascertained mint is that of Bordeaux, and there are no coins, either of gold or silver, struck at Calais of the English type. The gold is 23¾ carats fine to ¼ carat alloy, and the silver 9 parts fine to 3 parts alloy, as the coinage of Edward the Black Prince.

295. Noble. *Obv.* RICAARD' · DEI : GRA' · REX : ANGL' · DNS' · hIB' · Plate x. GOLD.
Σ · AQT (stops, saltires). King standing in ship as on No. 259; but three ropes from stern and one from prow; and at stern, flag. *Rev.* ✠ IhC : AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIV : ILLORVM : IBAT (stops, saltires). Floriated cross within tressure of arches, &c., as on No. 259; but in central compartment of cross, R for RICARDVS. 𝔐 1·85. Wt. 118·6.

Varieties of the noble as well as of the half-noble (see No. 296), are without the flag at the stern. Others, struck from old dies of Edward III, have the letter E in the centre of the cross on the reverse instead of R. The only mint-mark on all the coins, gold and silver, of this reign is the cross pattée.

296. Half-Noble. *Obv.* RICARD' · D : G : REX : ANGL' · Σ · F : D : hIB' · Σ · AQ (stops, saltires). Same as the Noble, but no flag at the stern of the vessel. *Rev.* ✠ DOMINE : NE : IN : FVRORE : TVO : ARGVAS : ME (stops, saltires). Same as the Noble. 𝔐 1·05. Wt. 60·1.

297. Quarter-Noble. *Obv.* ✠ RICARD' · DEI : GRA : REX : ANGL' (stops, saltires). Royal shield within arched tressure with trefoils at angles. *Rev.* ✠ EXALTABITVR : IN : GLORIA (stops, saltires). Floriated cross within arched tressure, lis at end of each limb and in centre; in each angle, lion passant, guardant. 𝔐 ·8. Wt. 29·2.

This is the type of the quarter-noble of the third and fourth issues of Edward III (see No. 262). Of each denomination of the gold coins there are numerous varieties of readings in the legends.

298. Groat. London. *Obv.* ✠ RICARD' · DI : GRA : REX : ANGL' · Σ · Silver. FRANC' · (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing, crowned, within arched tressure. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEV.—CIVITAS LONDON (in two concentric circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets. 𝔅 1·0. Wt. 69·3.

Groats and half-groats were struck in London only. The legends on the silver coins, like those on the gold, vary.

299. Half-Groat. London. Same as the preceding; but the legend on the *obv.* reads ✠ RICARD' · DI : GRA : REX : ANGLIE. 𝔅 ·9. Wt. 35·7.

300. Penny. York. *Obv.* ✠ RICARDVS : REX : ANGLIE (stops, saltires). Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* CIVITAS EBORACI. Long cross pattée with quatrefoil in centre and three pellets in each angle. 𝔅 ·7. Wt. 16·3.

Struck also at Durham and London; but on these there is no quatrefoil in the centre of the cross on the reverse.

301. Halfpenny. London. Similar to the Penny; but no quatrefoil in centre of cross and reading on the *obv.* ✠ RICARD' · REX · ANG; and on the *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. 𝔅 ·55. Wt. 9·6.

Halfpence and farthings are of London only. On the pence and halfpence there are many private marks such as a lis, a saltire, a cross, or a quatrefoil on the breast; and additional pellets in the angles of the cross on the reverse. These show various issues and take the place of the changing mint-marks, which occur in later reigns.

302. Farthing. London. Same as the Halfpenny, but reading on the *obv.* ✠ RICARD' · REX · ANGL. 𝔅 ·45. Wt. 3·5.

A variety has roses instead of pellets on the reverse.

Plate x. Gold. 303. Anglo-Gallic. Hardi d'Or of Bordeaux. *Obv.* ✠ RICARD' : D : GRA : ACL · G : FRACIG : D : AQITAN. Within tressure of arches, each terminating in a roundel, half-length figure of the king facing, robed and crowned; in r. hand, sword; l. raised. *Rev.* ✠ AVXILIVM · MAVM · A · DOMINO · B · (Bordeaux; stops, roses). Within arched tressure, each arch terminating in a roundel, a cross collarino, quernée, with quatrefoil in centre; lis and leopard in alternate angles. ⅄ 1·1. Wt. 57·7.

The gold coins, of which there are only two denominations, appear to have been struck at Bordeaux only. The types of Richard's coins are similar to those of his father, Edward the Black Prince.

304. Demi-Hardi d'Or. *Obv.* ✠ RICARD : RX : ANGLIG : FRAC. Similar to the Hardi d'Or, but bust only showing, no sword or hands. *Rev.* ✠ AVXILIVM : MAVM : A : DOMIN. Cross collarino, &c., as on the preceding, but no arched tressure. ⅄ ·75. Wt. 29·0.

A variety has the letter B at the end of the *rev.* legend, which shows that these coins also were struck at Bordeaux.

Silver. 305. Double-Hardi d'Argent. *Obv.* RICARDVS : RAX : ANGLIG. Half-length figure of the king facing, robed and crowned, beneath canopy; in r. hand, sword; l. raised. *Rev.* FRANCIG · DNS · AQVITANIG. Cross pattée dividing legend, lis and leopard in alternate angles. ⅄ ·95. Wt. 30·0.

This and the next coin are frequently called billon money; but the analysis shows that they are to be classed amongst the silver. No mint-letter or name occurs on them; but from their type they are probably of Bordeaux.

306. Hardi d'Argent. Same as the preceding, but reading on *obv.* RICAR · R · ANGLIG; and on *rev.* FRACIG DNS · AQI. ⅄ ·75. Wt. 11·7.

Billon. 307. Denier. *Obv.* ✠ RICARD RX · ANGLIG FRACIG. Cross with lis and leopard in alternate angles. *Rev.* ✠ DOMINVS AQITANIG. Cross pattée. Bil. ·7. Wt. 14·3.

A variety has a cross on the *obv.* and a leopard passant on the *rev.*; and the legends RICARDVS RAX ANGL and DVX AQITANIG.

Henry IV. 1399–1413.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Noble, Half-Noble, and Quarter-Noble. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—There were two issues of gold and silver money during this reign. They are known as the heavy and light coinages, and each consists of all the denominations in both metals. Of the first issue the noble weighed 120 grs., and the penny 18 grs., as in the previous reign; and of the second issue they weighed 108 grs. and 15 grs. respectively. The fineness in both metals is as Edward III's money; and the mints as in the previous reign.

Anglo-Gallic Series.—*Gold.* Hardi d'Or. *Silver.* Double-Hardi d'Argent, Hardi d'Argent, and Gros Tournois. *Billon.* Denier. As in the reign of Richard II, the only mint which can be identified is Bordeaux, and there are still no coins which can be classed to Calais. The gold is of the same standard of fineness as in the last reign, but the silver is 7 parts fine to 5 parts alloy.

308. Noble. *Heavy coinage.* *Obv.* hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX : ANGL' · Plate x. GOLD.
Z FRANC' · DNS' ·, hIB Z AQ (stops, saltires). King standing in ship as on No. 259; but the French arms on the shield are represented by three lis only; four ropes from stern of vessel and one from prow. *Rev.* ✠ IhC'. AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIV : ILLORVM : IBAT (stops, saltires). Floriated cross within tressure of arches, &c., as on No. 259; but in central compartment of cross h for hENRICVS. ⌀ 1·35. Wt. 118·8 grs.

On other nobles of the heavy coinage there are three ropes and a flag at the stern of the vessel. The only half-noble of this issue known has a crown for mint-mark. This sign also occurs on a noble of the same period, but not as a mint-mark. Nobles, half-nobles, and quarter-nobles of the light coinage, besides being distinguishable by their weight, have generally a trefoil slipped, or an annulet in the field on the *obv.* or *rev.*, *i.e.*, on the ship, or in one angle of the cross. In both series the number of lis in the French arms varies; being either three, or more than three, *i.e. semé de lis.* On nobles and half-nobles of the light money, however, only three lis are found.

309. Quarter-Noble. *Light coinage.* *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS : D : GRA : REX : ANGL (stops, saltires). Royal shield within arched tressure as on No. 297; but arms of France *semé de lis.* *Rev.* ✠ EXALTABITVR : IN : GLORIA : (stops, saltires). Floriated cross, &c., as on No. 297. ⌀ ·75. Wt. 18·8.

The quarter-noble of the first issue is of the usual type, but it has a crescent above the shield which is *semé de lis* and a pellet in the centre of the reverse. A variety without crescent and with three lis has a crown for mint-mark (see the preceding and No. 340, note). Only a few specimens are known. Others of the light coinage have three lis in the arms and vary in the legends.

310. Groat. London. *Light coinage.* *Obv.* ✠ hENRIC' · DEI : GRA' · SILVER.
REX : ANGLIE (stops, saltires). Bust facing, crowned, within arched tressure; pellet to l., and annulet to r. of head. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEV.—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets. ⌀ 1·05. Wt. 59·0.

Groats and half-groats of both coinages are of London only. On those of the second the old English n is sometimes found in the mint-name. They are also to be distinguished from the earlier pieces by pellets, annulets, trefoils, &c., in the field on the obverse. The bust on the early coinage bears a very strong resemblance to that of Richard II. Only one specimen of the groat, and two of the half-groat of the first issue are known.

311. Penny. Durham. *Light coinage.* *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS : REX : ANGLIE (stops, saltires). Bust facing, crowned; on breast, cross. *Rev.* CIVITAS DVNVM. Cross pattée with pellets in angles. ⌀ ·7. Wt. 10·3.

The usual reading of this mint is "Dunolm." The mints of the smaller coins are:—pennies, heavy coinage, London and York; light coinage, Durham, London, and York; halfpence and farthings of both issues, London only. Like the groats, the smaller pieces of the second issue can be distinguished by the presence of pellets, annulets or mullets in the *obv.* field, as well as by their weight. On the farthings of both issues the king's head only is shown, without

Plate x. Silver. shoulders. One specimen only of each is known. The only mint-marks during this reign are the cross pattée and the crown for gold, and the cross pattée for silver.

312. Anglo-Gallic. Double-Hardi d'Argent. *Obv.* · ꝺnRICVS · RꝺX · ΛnꝺLIꝺ · (stops, roses). Half-length figure facing, crowned, under canopy; sword in r. hand; l. raised. *Rev.* FRΛCIꝺ · DnS · ΛQITΛnIꝺ. Long cross pattée; leopard and lis in alternate angles. *R* ·95. Wt. 26·5.

The hardi d'or, of which there is no specimen in the National Collection, is of two types or varieties of types: (1) crowned half-length figure of king facing, holding sword, between a leopard and a lis; *rev.* floriated cross with lis and leopard in alternate angles, XPC VInCIT, &c.; (2) similar, but leopard and wild boar on shoulders of figure; and on the reverse the legend reads ΛVXILIVM ꝺEVM Λ DOMINO, B (Bordeaux).

The types of the silver coins are similar to those of the preceding reign.

Plate xi. 313. Hardi d'Argent. Same as the preceding, but reading on *obv.* ꝺnRIC · R · ΛꝺLIꝺ; and on *rev.* FRΛCIꝺ DnS ΛQI. *R* ·75. *Chipped.*

The gros tournois is of three types or varieties: (1) bust facing crowned; *rev.* castle, within tressure, name and titles of king on both sides; (2) cross and legend in two circles, ꝺIT nOMEn, &c., and ꝺRI RꝺX ΛnꝺLIꝺ; *rev.* crowned leopard, DVX ΛQVITΛnIꝺ; (3) same, but with *rev.* leopard on castle. They are generally called "gros Bordelais."

Billon. 314. Denier. *Obv.* ✠ hꝺnRIC · RꝺX · ΛnꝺLIꝺ (stops, roses). Cross with leopard and lis in alternate angles. *Rev.* ✠ FRΛnCIꝺ · D · ΛQITΛnIꝺ (stops, roses). Cross pattée. Bil. ·7. Wt. 18·8.

Varieties have leopard and cross, or cross and leopard, or branch and cross with leopard and lis in alternate angles, for *obv.* and *rev.* types.

Henry V. 1413–1422.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Noble, Half-Noble, and Quarter-Noble. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—No change took place either in the denominations, types, weights or fineness of the coins of this reign as compared with those of the second issue of the previous one. The gold pieces may however be distinguished by the occurrence of certain marks or signs, which are generally found in the field of the coin either on the obverse or reverse, or on both sides. Thus on the noble there is a mullet, an annulet, or a lis, above or below the sword-arm of the king, and a quatrefoil in one angle of the cross on the reverse. The mullet and lis occur above the shield on the half-noble, and at the side or above the shield on the quarter-noble. Other marks are the annulet or broken annulet, which is placed on the ship on the nobles and half-nobles, and at the sides of the shield on the quarter-nobles. The mint-mark is a plain or pierced cross, and the French arms are represented by three lis only, never *semé de lis*. The silver

coins are of three classes, distinguished as follows: (1) those with egg-shaped swelling on neck; (2) those with egg-shaped swelling on neck and mullet on breast or shoulder; and (3) those without the mullet on breast, and with annulets between the pellets on the reverse, and in the legends. Other marks are the broken annulet, cross, mullet, star, or pellet. These occur on the half-groats and smaller coins and are placed at the sides of the crown. On the earlier pieces the mint-mark is a cross pattée, but on the later ones a plain or pierced cross. Plate xi.

Gold coins still continued to be struck at the Tower mint only; and those of silver are of Durham, London and York.

Anglo-Gallic Series.—*Gold.* Mouton d'Or or Aignel, and Salute. *Silver.* Gros, Demi-Gros, Denier, Demi-Denier, and Quart d'Argent. *Billon.* Double Tournois and Denier Tournois. The Aquitaine coinage appears to have ceased with the last reign. The attributed mints of Henry V, with their marks, are Rouen (leopard), and St. Lô (lis). The Calais coins are, as before, after the English pattern. The fineness of the gold appears to have been 22 parts fine and 2 parts alloy, and that of the silver, exclusive of the Calais coins, 7 parts fine and 5 parts alloy.

315. Noble. *Obv.* hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FRANC' · DNS : hYB · (stops, saltires). King standing in ship as on No. 308; but the ship has one rope from prow and two from stern, and in front a broken annulet; mullet near king's sword-hand. *Rev.* ✠ IhC · AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIV' · ILLORV' · IBAT (stops, saltires). Floriated cross within tressure of arches as on No. 308, with h in centre of cross, and pellet behind lion in first quarter and quatrefoil before lion in the second one. ℳ 1·25. Wt. 107·2. Gold.

The nobles only vary in the position and nature of the marks in the field, in the mint-mark, and in the number of ropes at the stern and prow of the vessel. None are known with the flag at the stern.

316. Half-Noble. *Obv.* hENRIC' · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL' · Z · FR' · D' · hYB (stops, saltires). King standing in ship as on the preceding, but two ropes from prow and three from stern; mullet over shield. *Rev.* ✠ DOMINE · NE · IN · FVRORE · TVO · ARGVAS · ME (stops, saltires). Floriated cross as on the preceding; but broken annulet above lion in second quarter; no other marks. ℳ 1·0. Wt. 51·0.

The marks are varied as on the nobles: also the number of ropes at the stern and prow of the vessel.

317. Quarter-Noble. *Obv.* ✠ hENRIC' · REX · ANGL' · Z FRANC (stops, saltires). Royal shield within arched tressure similar to No. 309, but annulets at angles, three lis in French arms; above, lis; on r., mullet; on l., trefoil. *Rev.* ✠ EXCVLTABITVR : IN : GLORIA (stops, saltires). Floriated cross with lis in centre, &c., similar to No. 309. ℳ ·75. Wt. 27·0.

"Excultabitur" is a blunder for "exaltabitur." The marks vary as on the nobles, but they occur on the obverse only. All the quarter-nobles of Henry IV–VI have a lis in the centre of the cross on the reverse.

Plate xi. Silver.

318. Groat. London. *Early issue. Obv.* ✠ hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX : ANGLIE' · ⚜ : FRANC (stops, saltires). Bust facing, crowned, within arched tressure; egg-shaped swelling on neck. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTORE' · MEVM.—CIVITAS LONDON : (in two circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets in angles. *R* 1·05. Wt. 59·4.

Struck only in London. Pieces of the second issue, as stated above, have a mullet on the shoulder. Those without a mullet, but with annulets between the pellets on the reverse, are often classed to Henry VI, but their issue was begun by Henry V. The York groats, half-groats, &c., of this class are usually assigned to Henry VI.

319. Half-Groat. London. *Second issue. Obv.* ✠ hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGLIE · ⚜ · FR (stops, saltires). Bust of king, similar to the last, but mullet on breast and broken annulet to l. of crown. *Rev.* POSVI · DEVM · ADIVTORE' · ME'.—CIVITAS · LONDON · (in two circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée as on the last. *R* ·85. Wt. 28·0.

Struck only in London. The earlier pieces are like the groats with the egg-shaped swelling on the neck; the latest are of the annulet series.

320. Penny. London. *Annulet issue. Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS :: REX : ANGLIE (stops, saltires). Bust facing, crowned; mullet to l. of crown. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée with pellets in angles; in two of which they are joined by an annulet. *R* ·7. Wt. 14·8.

Struck also at Durham and York. On the earlier pennies and halfpence the egg-shaped swelling on the neck is scarcely perceptible; but they can easily be distinguished by the broken annulet, mullet or pellet at the sides of the crown.

321. Halfpenny. London. *Annulet issue.* Similar to the Penny, but reading on *obv.* ✠ hENRIC' : REX : ANGL; annulet on each side of crown; and none in pellets on the reverse. *R* ·55. Wt. 7·6.

Varieties of this issue have the annulets on the reverse or a trefoil and an annulet at the sides of the crown. The early pieces have broken annulets at the sides of the crown or head. Halfpence and farthings are of London only.

322. Farthing. London. *Obv.* ✠ hENRIC' : REX · ANGL (stops, saltires). Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée with pellets. *R* ·35. Wt. 3·3.

The absence of any special marks and their rarity render it impossible to separate the issues of the farthings.

Gold.

323. Anglo-Gallic. Mouton d'Or. *Obv.* ✠ AGN : DEI : QVI TOLL : PECA : MVDI MISE NOBIS (stops, annulets). Within tressure of arches, the Agnus Dei to l.; below, h F RX. *Rev.* ✠ XPC · VINCIT · XPC · REGNAT · XPC · IMPERAT (stops, cinquefoils). Within ornamented quatrefoil with lis in each spandril, floriated cross with lis and leopard in alternate angles; in centre, cinquefoil. *N* ·95. Wt. 39·2.

Only three specimens of this coin are known. There is a variety which has the staff of the banner ending in a lozenge and three E's, and on the reverse a lis in each angle of the cross. The legends are the same. The salute of Henry V is similar to No. 343, but varies in having on the obverse one shield instead of two before the Virgin and

the Angel. Only three specimens are known, one of which has lately been acquired for the National Collection. On account of the absence of mint-marks on most of the coins their locality of issue cannot be identified. Plate xi.

SILVER.

324. Gros of Calais. *Obv.* ✠ hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGLIE · Ȝ · FRANC (stops, saltires). Bust of king, facing, crowned, within arched tressure; annulet at each side of neck. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI · DEVM : ADIVTORE' · MEVM.—VILLA : CALISIE : (in two circles; stops, annulet and saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets; annulet between pellets in two quarters. Æ 1·1. Wt. 59·6.

As in the reign of Edward III the Calais silver coins are of the same types, denominations, &c., as the English money. This series corresponds in date to the annulet coinage of the English money. It was therefore issued somewhat late in the reign. The pieces of the various denominations only vary in the legends and stops. No gold was struck at Calais in this reign.

325. Demi-Gros of Calais. Similar to the Gros; but the legends read, *obv.* ✠ hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGLIE' · Ȝ · F · (stops, saltires); and *rev.* ✠ POSVI · DEVM : ADIVTORE' · M ·—VILLA : CALIS' : (stops, annulet and saltires). Æ ·9. Wt. 25·5.

326. Denier of Calais. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICVS : REX : ANGLIE (stops, saltires). Bust facing, crowned, annulet at each side of neck. *Rev.* VILLA : CALIS : (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets and annulets, as on No. 324. Æ ·7. Wt. 15·0.

327. Demi-Denier of Calais. Same as the Denier, but the *obv.* legend reads hENRIC' · REX : ANGL' · Æ ·6. Wt. 7·1.

328. Quart d'Argent of Calais. Same as the Demi-Denier; but no annulets between the pellets on the reverse. Æ ·45. Wt. 3·8.

329. Gros d'Argent. *Obv.* ✠ h : REX : ANGLIE : Ȝ : hERES : FRANCIE. Leopard passant to l., guardant, crowned; above, two lis surmounted by crown; below, lis. *Rev.* ✠ SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM. Cross fleury; h in centre. Æ 1·05. Wt. 42·2.

By an ordinance dated at Gisors 25 Sept. 1419, Henry directed that all his coins should be distinguished by the letter h in the centre of the cross on the reverse: and the title of *Heres* was inserted in conformity of the treaty of Troyes in 1420. A variety has on the *obv.* three lis surmounted by a crown and with supporters, two leopards, and on the *rev.* a cross fleury with crown and leopard in two angles: legends same. Another variety of the gros with this reverse has for the *obv.* three lis surmounted by a crown. These last having no letter on the cross were struck before 1419.

BILLON.

330. Double Tournois. *Obv.* ✠ h : REX : ANGL : hERES : FRANC. Leopard passant to l., guardant, and crowned; above, lis. *Rev.* ✠ SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV. Cross pattée; in centre, quatrefoil with open trefoil at each angle and enclosing h. Bil. ·9. Wt. 33·0.

The denier tournois has a leopard passant on *obv.* and a cross pattée with TVRONVS CIVIS on *rev.*

Henry VI. 1422–1461; restored 1470–1471.

Plate xi. COINAGE.—*Gold.* Noble, Half-Noble, Quarter-Noble, Angel, and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—The coinage of Henry VI is of two periods, namely, that struck before his deposition in 1461, and that during his short restoration in 1470–71. The former is known as the "heavy money"; the latter as the "light money."

Period I. (1422–1461).—The gold coins are of four series or issues, distinguished by certain marks or series of marks which are usually found between the words of the legends. Their order is: annulet (noble, half, and quarter-noble); rosette or rosette and mascle (noble, half, and quarter-noble); pine-cone or pine-cone and mascle (noble); and trefoil (noble, half, and quarter-noble). The silver coins may be similarly arranged into six series, alike distinguished by similar marks in the legends, &c. Their order is: annulet, rosette and mascle, pine-cone and mascle, pine-cone and trefoil, pine-cone and pellet, and cross and pellet. These marks appear on all the denominations except the farthing. The weight, fineness, and mints of both gold and silver are as during the last reign.

Period II. (1470–1471).—The denominations of this period are in *Gold*, the angel and half-angel; and in *Silver*, the groat, half-groat, penny, and halfpenny. The weight of the angel was 80 grs., and that of the penny 12 grs. as Edward IV's money (see descriptions).

ANGLO-GALLIC SERIES.—*Gold.* Noble, Half-Noble, Salute, Angelot, and Franc à Cheval. *Silver.* Gros, Demi-Gros, Denier, Demi-Denier, and Quart d'Argent (Calais); Grand-Blanc, and Petit or Demi-Blanc. *Billon.* Denier Parisis, Denier Tournois, Obole, Double, and Triple. The attributed mints of Henry VI, with their marks are:—Amiens (Agnus Dei), Auxerre (mill-rind or *fer de moulin*), Chalons-sur-Marne (crescent), Dijon (St. Veronica), Le Mans (root), Nevers (star), Paris (crown), Rouen (leopard), St. Lô (lis), St. Quentin (mullet), and Troyes (rose). The Calais coins in gold and silver remained of the same type, weight, &c., as the English money. The fineness of the gold was 23¾ pure to ¼ alloy, and that of the silver 7 parts pure to 5 parts alloy. The Anglo-Gallic series belongs to the first period.

Heavy Money (1422–1461).

GOLD. 831. Noble. *Trefoil coinage.* *Obv.* hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FRANC' · DNS' · hYB' (stops, lis and trefoils). King standing in ship as on No. 808; but the ship has one rope from prow and two from stern; annulet at king's wrist; lis above stern of vessel. *Rev.* IhC · AVT' · TRANSIENS · PER · MEDIVM · ILLORV' · IBAT (stops, mullet and annulets); *m. m.* lis. Floriated cross within tressure of arches, as on No. 808; but in spandril of one arch, annulet. ⌀ 1·35. Wt. 107·4.

The nobles and the half and quarter-nobles of the various series or issues only differ in the marks as given above, annulets, rosettes, &c. Varieties of the noble have a flag at the stern of the vessel. The gold coins correspond to the first four series of the silver coins. The mint-marks are on the 1st issue a pierced cross, on the 2nd a plain cross or lis, and on the 3rd and 4th, a lis only.

332. Half-Noble. *Trefoil coinage.* Same as the Noble but the legend on the *obv.* ends at FRANC; and that on the *rev.* reads DOMINE · NE · IN · FVRORE · TVO · ANGVS · ME (stops, mullet and annulets); *m. m.* lis. Plate xi. GOLD. *N* 1·05. Wt. 53·8.

The flag also occurs on the half-nobles.

333. Quarter-Noble. *Trefoil coinage.* *Obv.* HENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · (stops, lis and trefoils); *m. m.* lis. Royal shield within arched tressure similar to No. 317, but trefoils at angles, lis above shield, and no marks at sides. *Rev.* EXALTABITVR · IN · GLORIA (stops, mullet and annulet); *m. m.* lis. Floriated cross with lis in centre, &c., similar to No. 317. *N* ·75. Wt. 26·7.

334. Groat. London. *Rosette-mascle coinage.* *Obv.* ✠ HENRIC · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL' · ⚜ · FRANC (stops, mascle and rosettes). Bust of king facing, crowned, within arched tressure. *Rev.* + POSVI · DEVM : ADIVTORE' · MEVM—CIVITAS · LONDON · (in two circles; stops, rosettes, mascles and saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets. *B* 1·05. Wt. 57·0. SILVER.

Groats and half-groats were struck at London and York only; those of the latter place are of the annulet or first issue only and have a lis on each side of the king's neck on the obverse. For the succession of the marks on the silver coins, see above. The mint-marks are on the earlier issues the cross pierced or plain cross, and on the later ones the cross patonce.

335. Half-Groat. London. *Pine-cone and mascle coinage.* *Obv.* HENRIC · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL · ⚜ · F (stops, pine-cones, mascles and saltires); *m. m.* cross patonce. Bust facing as on the Groat. *Rev.* + POSVI · DEVM : ADIVTORE : MEVM—CIVITAS · LONDON (in two circles; stops, mascle and pine-cones). Long cross pattée as on the Groat. *B* ·85. Wt. 27·5.

336. Penny. London. *Cross and pellet coinage.* *Obv.* HEN × RIC · REX · ANGLI (stops, trefoil and mascles); *m. m.* cross patonce. Bust of king facing, crowned; cross on breast and pellet at each side of crown. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON : (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets; a fourth pellet occurs in two angles. *B* ·75. Wt. 13·5.

Struck also at Durham and York. Pennies exist of all the issues at each mint. The Durham coins bear the special marks of the bishops:—thus, mullet for Langley, interlaced rings for Neville, and B for Booth. Those of York with a quatrefoil in the centre of the cross on the reverse probably belong to the mint of the archbishops.

337. Halfpenny. London. *Rosette-mascle coinage.* Similar to the Penny, but reading ANGL, and stops between legends on both sides, rosettes and mascles; no extra pellets on reverse. *B* ·55. Wt. 8·0.

Halfpence and farthings are of London and York only. Halfpence of York are only known of the annulet and the pine-cone and pellet coinages. Those of London are of all six series.

338. Farthing. London. *Obv.* + HENRIC REX ANGL. Bust of king, facing, crowned. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée with pellets. *B* ·45. Wt. 6·4.

As this coin has no peculiar marks it belongs to one of the earlier issues. Others of London are of the pine-cone mascle, pine-cone pellet, and cross and pellet coinages.

Light Money (1470–1471).

Plate xl. Gold. 339. Angel. *Obv.* hENRICVS · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FRANCIE · (stops, trefoils). The Archangel, St. Michael, standing, facing, on the dragon, which he pierces with his spear. *Rev.* ✠ PER · CRVSEM TVA SALVA NOS · XPE · REDEMT (stops, trefoils). Ship to r., with mast in form of cross surmounted by top-castle; in front of mast, shield with arms; at sides of mast, h and lis. ℳ 1·15. Wt. 79·3.

During his short restoration, 1470–1471, Henry struck gold and silver coins of the same denominations and standard, as were then current. The angel, which appears to have been first issued by Edward IV about 1470 (see No. 357) was current for 6*s.* and 8*d.* and weighed 80 grs. Those of Henry VI were struck at London and Bristol, the latter being distinguished by having the letter B on the ship.

340. Half-Angel. *Obv.* hENRIC' · DEI · GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FR · (stops, trefoils). The Archangel, St. Michael, &c., as on the Angel. *Rev.* O CRVX · AVE · SPES V ∴ NICA : (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* lis. Ship to r., similar to the Angel. ℳ ·85. Wt. 36·1.

Struck at London only. The only gold coins of this period are the angel and half-angel.

The quarter-noble with the mint-mark, a crown, which is given to this period of Henry's reign, is a very doubtful attribution (see Kenyon, *Gold Coins of England*, p. 54). If Henry had struck any other gold coins than the angel and half-angel, he would have adopted the types and standard then in use. It probably belongs to the first issue of Henry IV.

Silver. 341. Groat. London. *Obv.* ✠ hENRICV' DI GRA REX · ANGL' · Z · FRANC (stops, saltires). Bust of king, facing, crowned, within arched tressure. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI DEVM · ADIVTOREM' MEVM—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles; lis after DEVM). Long cross pattée with pellets. ℛ 1·0. Wt. 42·5.

A peculiarity very marked of the silver coins of the restoration is that the letter R is often written as B. This is found occasionally on the gold pieces. Groats were struck at London, Bristol, and York; half-groats and pennies at London and York; and halfpence at London only. The groats of Bristol and York have a B or an E on the king's breast.

342. Half-Groat. London. Same as the Groat, but reading FR for FRANC : the letter R is correctly written throughout. ℛ ·75. Wt. 23·7.

The York half-groat has a lis for mint-mark and the letter E on the king's breast. The York penny has the letter G (for Abp. George Neville) and a key at the sides of the neck. Both the penny and halfpenny have generally B's for R's in the legends.

Plate xli. Gold. 343. Anglo-Gallic. Salute of St. Lô. *Obv.* hENRICVS : DEI : GRA : FRANCORV : Z : ANGLIE : REX; *m. m.* lis. An angel saluting the Virgin, type of the Annunciation; between them on scroll AVE; in front, two shields, one with arms of France, the other with those of England. *Rev.* XPE' · VINCIT · XPE · REGNAT · XPE' · IMPERAT (stops, mullets); *m. m.* lis. Cross calvary within arched tressure; at sides, leopard and lis; below, h. ℳ 1·1. Wt. 53·0.

The names of the salute and angelot are derived from their types. It is said that Henry V adopted this type so that his coinage should

have a distinct difference from that of the French monarch. The mint-marks as given above are all found on the salute, except those of Chalons, Nevers, and St. Quentin. These however occur on silver coins. Plate xii. Gold.

344. Angelot of Paris. *Obv.* hANRICVS : FRANCORV : ET : ANGLIE : REX; *m. m.* crown. Angel facing, holding shields of France and England. *Rev.* XPC : VINCIT : XPC : REGNAT : XPC : IMPERAT; *m. m.* crown. Cross calvary between lis and leopard. ✓ ·9. Wt. 35·8.

The angelot appears to have been first struck in 1427. The mint-marks are varied as on the salute, but the series is not so complete.

The "Franc à cheval" has on the *obv.* the king on horseback holding sword; around, his name; and on the *rev.* a floriated cross within a quatrefoil; around, XPC : VINCIT, &c. This coin is only known from illustrations; no specimen having been met with in recent years. It is said to have been issued in 1423.

345. Gros of Calais. *Rosette-mascle coinage. Obv.* hANRIC' · DI' · GRA · REX · ANGL' · Σ · FRANC (stops, mascle and rosettes); *m. m.* cross patonce. Bust of king facing, crowned, within arched tressure. *Rev.* + POSVI · DEVM : ADIVTORE' · MEVM—VIL · LA : CALISIE · (in two circles; stops, mascles, rosettes and saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets. ✠ 1·05. Wt. 58·5. Silver

The Calais money in gold and silver is, as before, of the same types, denominations and standard as the English money. The nobles and half-nobles are distinguished by having the letter C instead of h in the centre of the cross on the reverse. They are with and without the flag at the stern of the ship. There are no quarter-nobles. The silver coins bear the same distinguishing marks as the English ones; but they belong only to the annulet (or annulet-trefoil and annulet-rosette), rosette-mascle, and pine-cone-mascle series. The marks of the later issues do not occur, so that the Calais silver coinage must have come to an end about the middle of Henry's reign. The nobles and half-nobles are of the trefoil coinage only. Their issue therefore did not commence till after that of the silver had ceased.

346. Demi-Gros of Calais. *Rosette-mascle coinage.* Same as the Gros, but reading F for FRANC; stops, same. ✠ ·85. Wt. 27·6.

347. Denier of Calais. *Rosette-mascle coinage. Obv.* hANRICVS · REX · ANGLIE (stops, rosette and mascle); *m. m.* cross patonce. Bust of king facing, crowned. *Rev.* VILLA : CALIS' · (stops, saltires and rosette). Long cross pattée with pellets. ✠ ·7. Wt. 14·4.

348. Demi-Denier of Calais. *Rosette-mascle coinage.* Similar to the Penny; but the *obv.* legend reads + hANRIC' · REX · ANGL (stops, rosette and mascle). ✠ ·55. Wt. 8·0.

349. Quart d'Argent of Calais. *Rosette-mascle coinage.* Same type and legends as the Demi-Denier. ✠ ·4. Wt. 3·6.

The quart d'argent appears to be only known of this issue.

350. Grand Blanc of Rouen. *Obv.* FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX; *m. m.* leopard. Above shields of France and England, hENRICVS. *Rev.* SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV; *m. m.* leopard. Cross calvary between lis and leopard, and above hENRICVS. ✠ 1·1. Wt. 48·3.

The grand blanc and petit blanc were current for ten and five deniers respectively. The grand blanc was first ordered to be struck

Plate XII. SILVER. at Paris in 1422, and they are sometimes of such base metal that they are classed with the billon series.

351. Petit Blanc of Paris. *Obv.* hENRICVS REX ; *m. m.* crown. Shields of France and England, side by side. *Rev.* SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV; *m. m.* crown. Cross calvary between h R. Æ ·9. Wt. 23·1.

The petit blanc was not issued till 1423. These and the gros blancs appear to have been struck at all the mints.

BILLON. 352. Denier Parisis. *Obv.* FRANCORV · Z · AGL' · REX. Crown above hERI. *Rev.* PARISIVS · CIVIS (stop, rosette); *m. m.* crown. Cross pattée, ends fleured. Bil. ·85. Wt. 14·0.

A variety has a lis and a lion under the king's name.

353. Denier Tournois of Auxerre. *Obv.* hENRICVS o REX ; *m. m.* millrind. Fleur de lis before leopard passant. *Rev.* TVRONVS o FRANCIE ; *m. m.* millrind. Cross pattée. Bil. ·75. Wt. 14·7.

The mint-mark shows that this piece was struck at Auxerre.

The obole or denier has on the *obv.* a cross pattée above a leopard, and on the *rev.* a cross pattée above a lis, and the legend OBOLVS CIVIS. The triple has for type two shields surmounted by a crown and on the *rev.* a cross between a lis and a leopard, TVRONVS TRIPLEX FRANC ; and the double, a lis, and on the *rev.* a cross fleury, TVRONVS DVPLEX.

With the exception of a few groats struck by Henry VIII (see Nos. 439–440), the Anglo-Gallic series virtually came to an end during this reign.

Edward IV. 1461–1483.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Noble, Rose Noble or Ryal, Half-Rose Noble, Quarter-Rose Noble, Angel, and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—*Gold.* Three :—1st issue (1464?), Noble. 2nd issue (1465–1470), Rose Noble or Ryal, Half-Rose Noble, Quarter-Rose Noble, and Angel. 3rd issue (1471–1483), Angel and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Two :—1st issue (1461–1464), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing; *heavy coinage.* 2nd issue (1464–1483), same denominations; *light coinage.*

The weight of the noble was 108 grs. as during the previous reign; that of the rose noble 120 grs.; and that of the angel 80 grs. In the silver coinage the penny of the first issue was 15 grs. and that of the second issue 12 grs. The other denominations in gold and silver were in proportion. No change took place in the fineness of the metals; the gold being at 23 carats 3½ grs. fine to ½ gr. alloy, and the silver 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine to 18 dwts. alloy. For the mints see the descriptions.

GOLD. 354. Rose Noble. *Obv.* EDWARD' · DI · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FRANC' · DNS' · IB' · (stops, lis and trefoils); *m. m.* lis. King standing, facing in ship, holding sword and shield, as on the Noble; one rope from prow and three from stern; full-blown rose on side of ship, and at stern flag with letter E. *Rev.* IhC' · AVT' · TRANSIENS : PER · MEDIVM : ILLORVM · IBAT · (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* sun. Within arched tressure

with trefoil in each spandril, floriated cross with rose on sun in centre and lion surmounted by crown in each angle. ✓ 1·4. Wt. 119·4.

The rose noble, first struck in 1465, is so-called on account of the rose, which is stamped on both sides. There is a considerable variation in the mint-marks, which show the different issues (see note, No. 359 and Appendix A), and from which it would appear that no rose nobles, half-rose nobles, or quarter-rose nobles were struck after 1470. The rose and sun were the badges of Edward IV.

Hitherto gold coins had been struck at the Tower only. Edward extended their issue to several of the local mints. These coins are distinguished by the initial letters of the towns which are placed under the ship; thus, B (Bristol), C (Coventry), E (York = Eboracum), and N (Norwich). These letters are found on rose nobles and half-rose nobles, but not on quarter-rose nobles. The weight of the rose noble being 120 grs., its current value, in accordance with the reduced standard of the silver money of 1464, was 10*s*. This coin was much imitated in the Low Countries. These copies can be easily distinguished by their coarse style of work.

The noble of the first issue was of precisely the same type as that previously struck; but as its current value was fixed at 8*s*. 4*d*., instead of 6*s*. 8*d*. as formerly, it was probably not issued before 1464, when the change occurred in the weight of the silver money. No half-nobles or quarter-nobles of this issue are known, and of the nobles only two specimens have been identified. These have a lis mint-mark and on the reverse the letter E in the centre of the cross is struck over h showing that an old die of Henry VI had been used.

355. Half-Rose Noble. *Obv.* EDWARD' · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL' Σ FRANC (stops, trefoils). King in ship, &c., as on the Rose Noble. *Rev.* DOMINE : NE · IN · FVRORE · TVO : ARGVAS ME (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* crown. Floriated cross within arched tressure, &c., as on the Rose Noble. ✓ 1·1. Wt. 59·0.

356. Quarter-Rose Noble. *Obv.* EDWARD · DI · GRA : REX ANGLOR · (stops, lis and trefoils); *m. m.* rose. Within quatrefoil shield between sun and rose; above, E; below, lis; trefoil in each spandril. *Rev.* EXALTABITVR : IN : GLORIA CN (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* sun. Within arched tressure floriated cross with rose on sun in centre; lion in each angle. ✓ ·85. Wt. 29·8.

The earliest issue of this coin varies slightly in having on the obverse a tressure of eight arches instead of a quatrefoil. The meaning of the letters CN in the reverse legend of the above piece is uncertain. They can scarcely refer to Coventry. Similar pieces with the lis mint-mark on both sides are supposed to have been struck at York, of which mint this is a common mark. As the gold coinage was a very large one, there are numerous small varieties of each denomination.

357. Angel. *Obv.* EDWARD' · DEI : GRA' : REX · ANGL · Σ · FRANC (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cinquefoil pierced. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 339. *Rev.* PER CRVCEM · TVA' · SALVA · NOS · XPE' · REDEMPT (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cinquefoil pierced. Ship to r. as on No. 339; but E and rose at sides of mast. ✓ 1·1. Wt. 79·7.

The angel, though ordered to be struck in 1465, when the change took place in the other gold coins, was probably, from its mint-marks,

Plate xii. Gold. not actually issued much before 1470. It weighed 80 grs. and was current for 6*s.* 8*d.*, the original value of the noble. The above type is that used from 1471. Those issued before that date vary in having sun-rays above the mast, which has no top-castle, and at the sides sun and rose, or rose and sun. On the earlier angels of 1471 a sun instead of a rose is found at the side of the mast. It is an intermediate type. The only provincial mint which struck angels was Bristol. Those have a B under the ship, and are subsequent to 1471.

358. Half-Angel. *Obv.* ✠ O ꞠRVX · ΛVꞠ · SPꞠS · VПIꞠΛ · (stops, trefoils). The Archangel, St. Michael, &c., as on the preceding. *Rev.* ꞠDWΛRD' DI ꞤRΛ' RꞠX · ΛПꞤL' · Σ · FRΛ · Ship to r., as on the preceding. *N* ·85. Wt. 39·7.

The transposition of the *obv.* and *rev.* legends is an unusual variety. The half-angels all belong to the period from 1471, and none were struck at the provincial mints.

Silver. 359. Groat. London. *Heavy coinage. Obv.* ꞠDWΛRD' DI · ꞤRΛ · RꞠX · ΛПꞤL' · Σ · FRΛПꞠ' (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose pierced. Bust of king, facing, crowned, within arched tressure; crescent on breast; quatrefoil on each side of neck. *Rev.* POSVI DꞠVM : ΛDIVTORꞠ' · ꝑꞠVM CIVITΛS LONDON (in two circles; stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose pierced. Long crosspattée with pellets. *R* 1·15. Wt. 58·5.

The types of the silver coins of the heavy and light issues are the same. They vary chiefly in the weight and mint-marks. Groats of the first coinage were struck in London only, and those of the second at Bristol, Coventry, London, Norwich and York. The local issues have the initial of the mint on the king's breast. The use of the changing mint-mark, to note the various issues, was first generally adopted during this reign, and continued down to the time of Charles I. From these it is possible to ascertain the sequence of the issues both in gold and silver. This sequence on the groats of Edward IV appears to have been: *heavy coinage*, cross (patonce or plain) and rose pierced; *light coinage*, rose pierced, sun, crown, cross fitchée, annulet, cross pierced, cross and pellets, annulet enclosing pellet, cross pierced or plain with one pellet, plain cross, and cinquefoil. On the later pieces a sun or a rose, or both, occur in the legends. Besides these there are numerous marks in the field of the coins which also connect the issues.

360. Half-Groat. London. *Heavy coinage. Obv.* ꞠDWΛRD' · DI' · ꞤRΛ' · RꞠX ΛПꞤL' · Σ · FRΛ (stops, saltires); *m. m.* plain cross. Bust of king as on the preceding; but lis on breast and pellet at each side of crown. *Rev.* Similar type and legends as on the Groat; *m. m.* plain cross. *R* ·9. Wt. 29·0.

Struck at the same mints as the groats and also at Canterbury. The heavy pieces are of London only. Some struck at Canterbury and York bear the private marks of the archbishops as on the pennies (see next coin).

361. Penny. London. *Light coinage. Obv.* ꞠDWΛRD' DꞠI ꞤRΛ' RꞠX ΛПꞤ; *m. m.* cinquefoil. Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* CIVITΛS LONDON. Cross pattée with pellets. *R* ·65. Wt. 12·4.

Pennies of the heavy coinage have been attributed to Durham and York; those of the light are of Bristol, Canterbury, Durham, London and

York. The coins of the ecclesiastical mints often bear the private mark or initial of the prelate by whom they were struck; thus, the *knot* for Abp. Bourchier (Canterbury), B for Booth, and D for Dudley (Durham), and G for George Neville, B for Booth and T or R for Rotherham (York). Plate xii. Silver.

362. Halfpenny. London. *Light coinage.* Same as the Penny, but legend on *obv.* EDWARD' · DI · GRA' · REX · A; quatrefoil at each side of neck, and *m. m.* cinquefoil on *obv.* *R* ·6. Wt. 8·0.

Heavy halfpence were struck in London only, and the light ones at Bristol, Canterbury, Durham, London and York. The light halfpence often exceed their legal weight.

363. Farthing. London. *Heavy coinage.* Same as the Penny, but legend on *obv.* EDWARD' : REX : ANGL; *m. m.* plain cross on *obv.* *R* ·4. Wt. 3·3.

Farthings are of both coinages, but of London only.

Edward V. 1483.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Angel and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Groat.

Issues, &c.—The coins of Edward V, which are limited to three denominations, two in gold and one in silver, are precisely similar to those of his father, and can only be identified by their mint-marks, a rose and a sun united or a boar's head. The former was the well-known cognisance of Edward IV (see the rose noble), and the boar's head the badge of the Protector, Richard III. The weight and fineness were the same as Edward IV's coinage.

364. Angel. *Obv.* EDWARD' · DI · GRA' · REX ANGL' · S · FRANC :: (stops, saltires); *m. m.* boar's head. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 357. *Rev.* PER CRVCEM TVA SALVA NOS XPE' · REDEMP' : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose and sun united. Ship to r., &c., as on No. 357. *N* 1·1. Wt. 78·2. Gold.

A variety has the mint-mark, rose and sun united on both sides. These coins are very rare.

365. Half-Angel. *Obv.* EDWARD' · DI' · GRA REX ANG (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose and sun united. The Archangel, St. Michael, &c., as on the preceding. *Rev.* : O : CRVX : AVE : SPES : VNICA : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship to r. &c., as on the preceding. *N* ·75. Wt. 38·1.

No half-angels of Edward V are known with the boar's head mint-mark. All the gold coins were struck at the Tower.

366. Groat. London. *Obv.* EDWARD' · DI' · GRA' · REX ANGL S FRANC (stops, saltires); *m. m.* boar's head. Bust of king, facing, crowned, within arched tressure; pellet below bust. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM : ADIVTORE · MEVM—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles; stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose and sun united. Long cross pattée with pellets. *R* 1·05. Wt. 42·8. Silver.

Struck in London only. Varieties have for mint-marks the rose and sun united, or the boar's head only on both sides; and a further variety of each of these issues has a pellet under the king's bust.

Plate xii.

Richard III. 1483–1485.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Angel and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny.

ISSUES, &c.—No change took place in the coinage of this short reign. The types are the same as those of the two preceding ones, and the coins are of the same weight and fineness. The denominations in gold were limited to the angel and half-angel, and in the silver no farthings have hitherto been recognised. Richard used the same mint-marks, a rose and a sun united and a boar's head, as his nephew. They are found on all his coins except the pennies struck at Durham. The gold coins are of the Tower mint only, but those of silver are of Durham, London and York.

GOLD. 367. Angel. *Obv.* RICARD · DI · GRA · REX ANGL · S · FRANC : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose and sun united. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon, &c., as on No. 357. *Rev.* PER CRVCE · TVA · SALVA NOS XPE · REDEMPT (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship to r., &c., as on No. 357; but R and rose at sides of mast. ⅄ 1·1. Wt. 78·5.

Richard's early angels were struck from altered dies of Edward V. On some, Edward's name is left, and only the letter E changed into R in the field on the reverse. On others the first three letters "Ric" have been substituted for "Edw." Varieties have for mint-marks the united rose and sun and boar's head on opposite sides, or the boar's head on both sides.

368. Half-Angel. *Obv.* RICARD · DI · GRA · REX ANGL (stops, saltires); *m. m.* boar's head. Same type as the Angel. *Rev.* O CRVX · AVE · SPES · VNICA · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Same type as the Angel. ⅄ ·8. Wt. 38·8.

The half-angel also has the mint-mark, rose and sun united, on both sides. The two mint-marks, however, are not found on the same piece.

Plate xiii. SILVER. 369. Groat. London. *Obv.* RICARD' · DI' · GRA' · REX ANGL' · S · FRANC (stops, saltires); *m. m.* boar's head. Bust facing, crowned, within arched tressure. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM : ADIVTORE' · MEVM.—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles; stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose and sun united. Long cross pattée with pellets. ℞ 1·05. Wt. 46·5.

Struck also at York, but with mint-mark rose and sun only. The mint-marks vary on the London pieces as on the angels. A unique variety in the National Collection has an arched crown, as in Henry VII's second issue, and a rose on the king's breast. It is of coarse work, and not above suspicion.

370. Half-Groat. London. Same as the Groat, but reading FR for FRANC; no stops after words on either side, and *m. m.* rose and sun united on *obv.* and *rev.* ℞ ·75. Wt. 16·5.

Half-groats are only known of London, with the exception of one of Canterbury, which having blundered legends may be a contemporary forgery. Some have the mint-mark a boar's head on the *obv.* only and none on the *rev.*

371. Penny. York. *Obv.* RICARD DI GRA REX ANG; *m. m.* boar's head. Bust facing, crowned; T (Thomas Rotherham) and key at sides of neck. *Rev.* CIVITAS EBORACI. Long cross pattée with pellets in angles and quatrefoil in centre. ·65. Wt. 11·5. Plate xiii. Silver.

Struck also at London and Durham; that of London being unique. It has for mint-mark the boar's head. Varieties of the York pennies have the mint-marks, a rose and sun united or a rose with T and key at sides of king's neck. The Durham pieces have for mint-mark a lis, S for Bishop Sherwood on breast, and D in centre of cross on reverse.

372. Halfpenny. London. *Obv.* RICARD · DI · GRA; *m. m.* rose and sun united. Bust facing, crowned. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée with pellets. ·5. Wt. 6·3.

These coins are only known of London and of the above mint-mark.

Henry VII. 1485–1509.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Ryal or Noble, Sovereign, Angel, and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Shilling, Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—*Gold.* Two:—1st issue (1485), Ryal, Angel, and Half-Angel. 2nd issue (1489), Sovereign or Double Ryal, Angel, and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Three:—1st issue (1485), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny *with front face and open crown.* 2nd issue (1489?), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing *with front face and arched crown.* 3rd issue (1504), Shilling, Groat, Half-Groat, *with profile crowned bust*, and Penny, *sovereign type.*

The gold coins were of the same weight, fineness and current values as those of the second issue of Edward IV; but the sovereign, which weighed 240 grs., was current at 20*s*. The silver money remained throughout at 12 grs. to the penny, as fixed in 1464 (see under Edward IV), and no change occurred in the fineness.

Two new denominations were struck by Henry VII, viz., the sovereign in gold and the shilling in silver. The gold coins still continued to be issued from the Tower mint only, and the silver from Canterbury, Durham, London, and York.

373. Ryal. *Obv.* HENRIC · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FRANC · DNS · IBAR (stops, trefoils). King wearing arched crown and holding sword and shield, standing, facing in ship with two ropes from prow and three from stern; flag with h at prow and another with dragon at stern. *Rev.* IHC · AVTEM · TRANSIENS · PER · MEDIV · ILLORV · IBAT (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* cross fitchée. Small shield with arms of France only on double rose and within arched tressure with trefoil at each arch and in each spandril. 1·45. Wt. 118·4. Gold.

Of this coin only three specimens are known. The ryal was equivalent to half the sovereign so may have been known by that name, as half-sovereigns are mentioned in late charters of this reign. All the known specimens bear the mint-mark a cross fitchée, which

Plate xiii. Gold. only occurs on silver coins of the first issue, *i.e.* with the king wearing an open crown. It is therefore probable that none were struck after 1489.

374. Sovereign. *4th type.* *Obv.* hENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA · REX · ANGLIE : ET : FRANCIE : DNS : IBAR (stops, cinquefoils); *m. m.* dragon. King enthroned, facing, holding sceptre and orb; the throne has a high canopy on each side of the king's head, and on arms a greyhound and a dragon; the field of the coin is *semé de lis*. *Rev.* IhESVS · AVTEM · TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM · ILLORVM : IBAT :: (stops, cinquefoils); *m. m.* dragon. Shield with arms of France and England quarterly on large double rose within arched tressure; a lion and a lis alternately in the arches. ℵ 1·6. Wt. 239·1.

This handsome gold coin was first struck in 1489. It weighed 240 grs., or double that of the ryal or noble, and was current for 20*s*. There are four series or distinct varieties of this coin, which can be identified by changes chiefly in the *obv.* type as follows:—(1) king seated on throne with concave back; on *rev.* large crowned shield on rose, no tressure; (2) similar, but back of throne straight and not so high, and field chequered and covered with lis; on *rev.* small shield, not crowned, on rose within tressure; (3) similar to type 2, but canopy of three arches above throne and field on *obv.* not chequered; and (4) similar, but the throne has no arch over the king's head, the back is high, and on the arms at the sides are a greyhound and a dragon. This seems to have been the order of issue.

375. Angel. *1st issue.* *Obv.* × hANRIC · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FRANC · DNS × (stops, trefoils). The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 339, his left foot only on the beast. *Rev.* IhC · AVTE · TRANSIENS · PER MEDIV ILORV · (stops, trefoils). Ship to r., as on No. 339; but h and rose at sides of mast. ℵ 1·1. Wt. 79·9.

The angels and half-angels of the first and second issues differ in the position of the Archangel; in the former he has only only one foot on the dragon, but in the latter both feet. This change probably took place in 1489. The more common reverse legend is as that on the next coin, but both legends occur in each series.

376. Angel. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* hANRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL · Z · FRAN (stops, rosettes); *m. m.* escallop. Same as the preceding, but the Archangel has both feet on the dragon and his body is slightly turned away from it. *Rev.* PER · CRVCEM · TVA · SALVA · NOS · XPE · REDEM (stops, rosettes); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Same type as the preceding. ℵ 1·05. Wt. 77·7.

The mint-marks on these coins are numerous and appear to fall into the same order as those on the silver coins (see Appendix A).

377. Half-Angel. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* hANRIC' : DI' : GRA' : REX : ANGL' · Z · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* pheon. The Archangel as on the preceding. *Rev.* O : CRVX : AVE : SPES : VNICA · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Same type as the Angel (No. 375). ℵ ·85. Wt. 38·7.

Only one specimen of the half-angel of the first issue is known. It is of the same type as the angel, and it has for mint-mark the rose and sun united on both sides as on coins of Edward V and Richard III.

378. Groat. London. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* hENRICVS · DEI · GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FR : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cross fitchée. Bust facing, wearing open crown, within arched tressure; cross at each side of neck. *Rev.* +POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles). Long cross pattée with pellets. R 1·0. Wt. 38·3. Plate xiii SILVER.

Groats of this issue are only known of London. Each of the three issues of the silver money is marked by a change of type. On the first issue the king's bust is facing and he wears an open crown; on the second issue the bust is also facing but the crown is arched; and on the third issue the king's bust is in profile, and on the reverse, instead of the usual cross pattée and pellets, there is a shield on a cross fourchée. This change of reverse type was gradual, as in the second issue the cross fourchée was substituted for the cross pattée. An exception occurs in the obverse type of the pennies, which is known as the "sovereign type" (see No. 391). For reasons stated below (see No. 385) it is very probable that this new type had already been partly introduced during the period of the second issue. The groats and half-groats of the first and second issues bear many small marks showing differing series, and throughout the whole coinage the mint-marks are very numerous. For their probable sequence see Appendix A.

379. Half-Groat. Canterbury. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* hENRIC · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FRA (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* ton. Same type as the Groat and with cross at each side of the king's neck. *Rev.* POSVI · DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM—CIVITAS CANTOR (stop, Eye of Providence). Same type as the Groat; but with M (Abp. Morton) in centre of cross. R ·8. Wt. 23·8.

Struck also at London and York. Archbishop Morton, who struck this coin, held the see of Canterbury from 1487–1500. The *m. m.* ton is a rebus on the name of Morton.

380. Penny. Canterbury. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* hENRIC · [DI · GRA] REX ANGL; *m. m.* ton. Bust facing, crowned, with cross at each side of neck. *Rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR. Long cross pattée with pellets; M (Morton) in centre. R ·6. *Broken.*

Struck also at Durham, London, and York. The Durham pieces have an S (for Bp. Sherwood) on the king's breast. Those of London can be identified by the mint-mark, a rose and lis united; whilst those of York have the letter T (for Thomas Rotherham, 1480–1500) and a key, or two T's, or T and a lis, or T and a trefoil at each side of neck. Some have also the letter h or a quatrefoil in the centre of the cross on the reverse.

381. Halfpenny. London. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* hENRIC [DI GRA] REX; *m. m.* lis on rose. Bust facing, with open crown. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Long cross pattée with pellets. R ·45. Wt. 4·4.

Struck also at Canterbury with mint-mark ton. Pennies and halfpence of this issue are very scarce, and no farthings have hitherto been identified.

382. Groat. London. 2*nd issue*. *Obv.* hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX : ANGL' · Z · FR' (stops, saltires); *m. m.* heraldic cinquefoil. Bust facing, wearing arched crown; around, tressure of arches; annulet at each side of neck. *Rev.* POSVI DEV' ADIVTOR' MEV—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles). Long cross fourchée with pellets in angles. R 1·1. Wt. 46·3.

Only struck in London. On the earlier pieces of this issue the

Plate xiii. Silver. arches of the crown are plain; but on the later ones they are ornamented. The cross fourchée on the reverse is the first attempt at a departure from the stereotyped form of the cross pattée which had been in continuous use since the reign of Edward I.

383. Portcullis Groat. London. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* hENRIC · DI · GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FRANC · (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* cross. Bust with arched crown, similar to the preceding. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM · ADIVTORE · MEVM ·—CIVITAS LONDON (in two circles; stops, trefoils); *m. m.* lis. Long cross fourchée with portcullis in centre. *R* 1·0. *Pierced.*

As only one other specimen of this variety is known, it may be a pattern. It belongs to the early period of this issue as the arches of the crown are plain. The portcullis was the badge of the Beaufort family.

384. Half-Groat. Canterbury. *2nd issue.* Similar to the Groat No. 382; but F for FR and mint, CIVITAS CANTOR : *m. m.* ton, and no stops between words. *R* ·75. Wt. 20·3.

Struck by Abp. Morton; some having the letter m in the centre of the reverse as on No. 379. Half-groats were also struck at London and York; those of York have generally a key on each side of the neck. Some early half-groats of this issue have the crown breaking the tressure and not arched. They are sometimes classed to the previous issue.

385. Penny. Canterbury. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* hENRIC' DI' GRA' REX ANG; *m. m.* ton. Bust facing, with arched crown. *Rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Long cross fourchée with pellets. *R* ·65. Wt. 10·0.

Pennies of this type are only known of Canterbury, and they all have the mint-mark ton (for Morton). From this circumstance and the occurrence of early mint-marks it is conjectured that the "sovereign type" (see No. 391) was introduced at this period: otherwise there are no pennies of the second issue which can be classed to London and York.

386. Halfpenny. London. *2nd issue.* Same as the Penny, but legend on *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON : *m. m.* cinquefoil on *obv.* *R* ·55. Wt. 6·0.

Struck also at Canterbury and York; on some of the latter there is a key under the king's bust.

387. Farthing. *2nd issue.* Similar to the Halfpenny, but the cross on the reverse is pattée; legends obliterated. *R* ·45. Wt. 3·0.

This attribution is doubtful. Farthings are only known of London. They are very rare.

388. Shilling. London. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* hENRIC' · SEPTIM' · DI' GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FR' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Bust of king in profile to r., draped and wearing arched crown; around, double circle, inner one plain. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM · ADIVTORE' · MEVM (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. The royal shield within double circle as on *obv.* upon a cross fourchée with lis or trefoil in each fork. *R* 1·15. Wt. 141·3.

This is the first issue of the shilling in the English coinage, and also the first instance, except in the reign of Henry III, in which the numeral or number occurs after the king's name. The reverse type is also new for the larger coins (see Nos. 389 and 390); the shield occupying the place of the pellets and the name of the mint being discontinued. For the first time also we have a genuine portrait, and one which is executed with considerable skill. Varieties have the numerals

VII after the king's name, or are without these or SAPTIM. The shilling was current for twelve pence, and its full weight was 144 grs. Plate xiii SILVER.

389. Groat. London. *3rd issue. Obv.* hANRIC' : VII' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FR' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cross crosslet. Bust of king, similar to the preceding, but only one circle. *Rev.* POSVI DEV' : ADIVTORE' : MEV' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* The royal shield on cross fourchée. *R* 1·05. Wt. 45·0.

The groat like the shilling occurs also without the numerals after the king's name. They also read SAPTIM. Both the shillings and groats of this issue appear to have been struck in London only. None bear any mint-name or special local mint-mark.

390. Half-Groat. London. *3rd issue.* Similar to the Groat, but FR in *obv.* legend omitted, and *m. m.* lis on both sides. *R* ·8. Wt. 22·3.

Struck also at York; these may be distinguished by having two keys below the shield on the reverse, and the mint-mark a martlet or a rose.

391. Penny. Durham. *3rd issue. Obv.* hANRIC D GRA REX A. Full length figure of the king seated facing on throne and holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* CIVITAS DIRhAM. Royal shield on cross fourchée; at sides, D S (Dunolmensis Senhouse). *R* ·65. Wt. 11·2.

Struck also at London and York. This type is known as the "sovereign type." It only occurred once previously in the English coinage, viz., in the reign of Edward the Confessor (see No. 189), and only survived to the reign of Edward VI.

William Senhouse was Bp. of Durham, 1502–1507. Other pennies of Durham bear the initials B D or D B probably of Christopher Bainbridge, 1507–1509, the successor of Senhouse. The York pennies have two keys under the shield, whilst those of London can only be distinguished by small varieties from the earliest of Henry VIII. Those with the mint-mark cinquefoil, lis, and pheon are probably of Henry VII.

There appear to be no halfpence and farthings of this issue; at least none have been identified as such.

Henry VIII. 1509–1547.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Double-Sovereign, Sovereign, Half-Sovereign, Crown, Half-Crown, Ryal or Rose Noble, Angel, Half-Angel, Quarter-Angel, George Noble, and Half-George Noble. *Silver.* Shilling or Testoon, Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Hitherto the standard of the gold coins had been 23 carats 3½ grains fine and ½ grain alloy, and of the silver 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. alloy; both known as "standard gold and silver." During this reign a new gold standard of 22 carats fine and 2 carats alloy was introduced. It was known as "crown gold." The change in the standard brought with it variations in the current values of the coins, especially as in each case a debasement occurred. The standard of the silver coinage was also much debased, so that at the end of the reign it stood at ¼ fine to ¾ alloy.

ISSUES, &c.—There were five issues both of the gold and silver which approximated to the dates 1509 (1st year), 1526 (18th year), 1543

(35th year), 1544 (36th year), and 1545 (37th year). The denominations, weights, and current values of the different issues were :—*Gold* : 1st issue (1509), Double-Sovereign (480 grs.), Sovereign (240 grs.), Ryal (120 grs.), Angel (80 grs.), and Half-Angel (40 grs.), current for £2, £1, 10*s*., 6*s*. 8*d*. and 3*s*. 4*d*. respectively ; all 23 cts. 3½ grs. fine and ½ gr. alloy. 2nd issue (1526), Double-Sovereign (480 grs), Sovereign (240 grs.), Angel (80 grs.), George Noble (71⅓ grs.), Half-George Noble (30⅓⅓ grs.), Crown (57⅔ grs.), and Half-Crown (28⅓⅔ grs.), current for £2 4*s*. or 5*s*., £1 2*s*. or 2*s*. 6*d*., 7*s*. 4*d*. or 6*d*., 6*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 4*d*., 5*s*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. respectively ; fineness as 1st issue, but Crown and Half-Crown 22 cts. (crown gold). 3rd issue (1543), Sovereign (200 grs.), Angel (80 grs.), Half-Angel (40 grs.), and Quarter-Angel (20 grs.), current for 20*s*., 8*s*., 4*s*. and 2*s*. respectively ; fineness 23 cts. 4th and 5th issues (1544 and 1545), Sovereign (192 grs.), Half-Sovereign (96 grs.), Crown (48 grs.), and Half-Crown (24 grs.), current for 20*s*., 10*s*., 5*s*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. respectively ; fineness 22 cts. for 1544 and 20 cts. for 1545. *Silver* : 1st and 2nd issues (1509 and 1526), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing at 12 grs. and 10⅔ grs. to the Penny respectively ; fineness, standard silver 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. alloy. 3rd issue (1543), Shilling, Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny, at 10 grs. to the Penny ; fineness, two series, (a) fine silver, (b) base silver, 5 parts fine to 1 part alloy. 4th issue (1544), Shilling, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny, at 10 grs. to the Penny ; fineness half silver and half alloy. 5th issue (1545), Shilling, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny, at 10 grs. to the Penny ; fineness ½ silver to ⅔ alloy.

The new denominations in gold of this reign were the double-sovereign, the half-sovereign, the quarter-angel, the George noble, the half-George noble, the crown and the half-crown. No additions were made to the silver coins. The mints were, for gold, London (the Tower and Southwark) and Bristol ; and for silver, Bristol, Canterbury, London (Tower and Southwark), and York.

Anglo-Gallic Series.—The only coins of this class consist of Groats struck at Tournay. They are of two types. Henry VIII was the last English monarch to strike money for the English possessions in France.

First Issue (1509–1526).

Gold. 392. Double-Sovereign (?). *Obv.* HENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX ANGLIE : ET · FRANC' · DNS' · HIB' · (stops, saltires) ; *m. m.* lis. King enthroned, holding sceptre and orb ; at his feet, portcullis. *Rev.* IHESVS : AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORVM : IBAT : (stops, saltires) ; *m. m.* cross crosslet. Royal shield on double rose, all within ornamented tressure. ✓ 1·7. Wt. 788·6.

As the double-sovereigns differ only in weight from the sovereigns, it is possible that they may be patterns or trial pieces. The above specimen is abnormally heavy ; the true weight would be about 480 grs. Only one other specimen, weighing 474 grs., is known. The mint-marks which occur on the gold coins of the first issue are the lis, cross crosslet, portcullis and castle. For the mint-marks on all the coins of this reign see Appendix A.

393. Sovereign. Same as the preceding, but reading on the reverse TRANSIENS; lion and lis alternately in the arches of the tressure and two crosses in each spandril; *m. m.* portcullis crowned on *obv.* and *rev.* ⌀ 1·6. Wt. 236·1. Plate xiv. GOLD.

The portcullis and cross crosslet mint-marks were also used by Henry VII; but these coins are attributed to Henry VIII on account of the portcullis under the king's feet, which is a special mark of that king's coinage. A variety like the double-sovereign has no lions or lis in the tressure on the reverse.

394. Ryal. *Obv.* HENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FRANC' · DNS' · I · B' · (stops, saltires). King, crowned, holding sword and shield, standing facing in ship, similar to No. 354, but flag at stern inscribed with the letter H. *Rev.* IHC' · AVT' · TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORVM : IBAT (stops, saltires); *m. m.* portcullis crowned. Floriated cross with rose on sun in centre, &c., similar to No. 354. ⌀ 1·4. Wt. 117·9.

This coin is excessively rare. Kenyon, *Gold Coins of England*, p. 84, only mentions the above specimen.

395. Angel. *Obv.* HENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FR' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* portcullis crowned. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 376. *Rev.* PER · CRVCEM · TVAM · SALVA · NOS · XPE' · REDEMIT' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship to r., &c., as on No. 376. ⌀ 1·1. Wt. 78·8.

The angels and half-angels of this reign are of the same type as those of the second issue of Henry VII.

396. Half-Angel. Similar to the Angel, but with legends, *obv.* HENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANL' · Z; and *rev.* O : CRVX : AVE : SPES : VNICA (stops, saltires); *m. m.* portcullis crowned on *obv.* and *rev.* ⌀ ·8. Wt. 38·6.

Though there are many small varieties of the angel and half-angel of this issue, only two mint-marks occur. These are the crowned portcullis and the castle.

397. Groat. London. *Obv.* HENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · FR' (stops, saltires); *m. m.* portcullis crowned. Bust of king to r., in profile, draped, and wearing arched crown. *Rev.* POSVI DEV' : ADIVTORE' : MEV' (stops, saltires); *m. m.* portcullis crowned. Royal shield on cross fourchée. ⌀ 1·0. Wt. 45·2. SILVER.

Groats of this issue were struck in London only. There are three distinct portraits on the silver coins of Henry VIII. On the first issue of the groats and half-groats he used his father's last portrait which is in profile; on the second issue he placed his own portrait also in profile; and on subsequent issues his bust, which is either three-quarters or full-face, occurs on all the denominations.

398. Half-Groat. London. Same as the preceding, but FR omitted on *obv.* legend, and that on the *rev.* reads ADIVTOE; *m. m.* portcullis crowned on both sides. ⌀ ·8. Wt. 24·5.

Half-groats of this issue were also struck at Canterbury and York. These have on the reverse the mint-name instead of the POSVI, &c., legend. An exception however occurs in the York piece, bearing the initials X B (see below). Those of Canterbury have on the reverse the initials W A for Abp. Wareham, and those of York X B for Christopher Bainbridge, and T W for Thomas Wolsey. Others also of York, and

Plate XIV. SILVER.

struck by Wolsey, have a cardinal's hat and keys under the shield (see next coin).

399. Half-Groat. York. *Obv.* HENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cross. Bust of king in profile as on No. 397. *Rev.* CIVITAS : EBORACI (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cross. Royal shield on cross fourchée; at sides T W (Thomas Wolsey); below, two keys and cardinal's hat. R ·8. Wt. 22·5.

The placing of the cardinal's hat under the royal arms was the subject of one of the articles of the impeachment of Wolsey a few years later.

400. Penny. Durham. *Obv.* HENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. King enthroned, holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* CIVITAS : DVRRAM · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Royal shield on cross fourchée; above shield, T D (Thomas Ruthall). R ·6. Wt. 10·8.

Struck also at Canterbury, London and York, all with the mint-name. Those of Canterbury have W A for Wareham; those of York two keys; and others of Durham D W (Dunolmensis Wolsey).

401. Halfpenny. London. *Obv.* HENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* portcullis. Bust facing, wearing arched crown. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Cross fourchée with pellets. R ·5. Wt. 7·1.

Struck also at Canterbury and York. Those of Canterbury have W A (Wareham) at the sides of the king's head, and those of York a key under the bust. Halfpence of this and the next issue can be distinguished for the most part by the change in the obverse legend; though that of the first for a time survived into the second. These coins preserved their reverse type.

402. Farthing. London. *Obv.* HENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* portcullis. In centre, portcullis. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Cross fourchée, rose in centre. R ·45. Wt. 3·3.

This is the only known legible specimen of the farthings of this issue. They were struck at London only.

Second Issue (1526–1543).

GOLD.

403. Double-Sovereign. Same as No. 392, but four crosses after IBAT and *m. m.* lis on *obv.*, pheon on *rev.* N 1·65. Wt. 470·0.

The pheon mint-mark also occurs on silver coins of the second issue. This coin is struck from the dies of the sovereign.

404. Sovereign. Same as No. 393, but the legend on the reverse reads TRANSIENS, and there are no crosses in the spandrils of the tressure; *m. m.* on *obv.* lis; on *rev.* arrow. N 1·65. Wt. 238·5.

These coins can only be distinguished from those of the first issue by their mint-marks (see No. 392). A variety, as No. 393, has crosses in the spandrils of the tressure on the reverse.

405. Angel. *Obv.* HENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · REX · ANGL' · Z · F' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* pheon. The Archangel, &c., as on No. 395. *Rev.* PER · CRVCEM · TVAM · SALVA · NOS · XPE' · RED · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* pheon. Ship to r., &c., as on No. 395. N 1·15. Wt. 80·0.

The angels of the 1st and 2nd issues are also attributed by their mint-marks. From these it would appear that there are no half-angels of the second issue.

406. George Noble. *Obv.* hENRIC' · DI' · G' · R' · ANGL · Z · FRANC' · DNS' · hIBERI (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Ship to r., as on the reverse of the Angel (see No. 339), but a double rose instead of a shield on the cross, and at sides h and K (Henry and Katherine of Aragon). *Rev.* ANLI : DICA' : SIGO : MAS' : FLVCTVARI : NEQVIT · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. St. George in armour riding on horse to r. and piercing the dragon. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 70·4. Plate xiv. GOLD.

The George noble and half-George noble were ordered to be struck in 1526, and to be current at 6*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* respectively. They are all of the above type, and if the letter K on the reverse is the initial of Katherine of Aragon, they must have been struck between 1526 and 1533, in which last year that queen was divorced. The half-George noble, of which only one example is known and which is of the same type as the George noble, appears to be of a somewhat later date, as the legends, also similar, are in Roman and not in old English characters. The letter K in the field on the reverse would in that case be the initial of Katherine Howard, who was married from 1541–1543. The inscription on the reverse in full is "tali dicata signo mens fluctuare nescit." It is from a hymn by Prudentius written in the 4th cent., entitled "Hymnus ante Somnum."

407. Crown. *Obv.* hENRIC' · VIII' · RVTILANS · ROSA : SIE' · SPIA' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Double rose crowned between h K (Henry and Katherine of Aragon), both crowned. *Rev.* DEI : G' · R' · AGLIE' · Z · FRANC' · DNS' hIBERNI (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Royal shield crowned. ✓ 1·0. Wt. 57·0.

Other crowns of this period have at the sides of the rose on the obverse the letters h A (Henry and Anne Boleyn), h I (Henry and Jane Seymour), and h R (Henricus Rex), always crowned. These were the first gold coins issued of the new standard, consisting of 22 carats fine and 2 carats alloy.

408. Half-Crown. *Obv.* hENRIC' : DI' : G' : R' : AGL' : Z : FRA' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Royal shield, crowned. *Rev.* RVTILANS : ROSA : SINE : SPINA · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Double rose crowned; between h K (Henry and Katherine of Aragon). ✓ ·75. Wt. 27·9.

Others have the letters h I and h R not crowned on the reverse (see the preceding coin). Most of the half-crowns of this issue have the numeral 8 after the king's name. This is the earliest coin of this reign, on which the Arabic numeral occurs. It was almost exclusively adopted on the later issues. The absence of any numeral or numerals as on the above specimen is the exception.

409. Groat. London. *Obv.* hENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · REX : AGL' · Z · FRA' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Bust to r., in profile, crowned and clothed. *Rev.* POSVI DEV : ADIVTORE' : MEV' (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield on cross fourchée with saltire in each fork. ✓ 1·0. Wt. 41·3. SILVER.

The groats and half-groats of this issue bear the king's own portrait instead of that of his father. In the legend the letters are partly Roman and partly old English. This change is also found on the gold coins; but it does not become general till the next reign. A very rare variety of the groat has 8 for VIII. The London groats and half-groats have always the POSVI &c. legend on the reverse; those of York and Canterbury always the mint-name.

Plate xiv. Silver. 410. Groat. York. *Obv.* hENRIC' · VIII' · D' · G' · R' · ANGL' · Z · FRANC' (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cross. Bust of king, &c., as on the preceding. *Rev.* CIVITAS : EBORACI : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* cross. Royal shield on cross fourchée; at sides T W (Thomas Wolsey); below, cardinal's hat. *R* 1·0. Wt. 89·3.

London and York appear to have been the only mints which struck groats of this issue. Others of York have for mint-mark a voided cross or an acorn : both struck by Wolsey.

411. Half-Groat. Canterbury. *Obv.* hENRIC' · VIII' · D' · G' · R' · ANGL' · Z · FR · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* wheel. Bust of king as on No. 409. *Rev.* CIVITAS : CANTOR : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield on cross fourchée; at sides T C (Thomas Cranmer). *R* ·75. Wt. 21·3.

Struck also at London and York. Others of Canterbury have the initials W A (Wareham), and of York T W (Thomas Wolsey) and E L or L E (Edward Lee). The mint-mark, a wheel, is no doubt an allusion to Katherine of Aragon, whose cause Cranmer espoused.

412. Penny. Durham. *Obv.* h' · D' · G' · ROSA · SIE · SPIA · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* trefoil. King enthroned as on No. 400. *Rev.* CIVITAS . . DVRRAM (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield as on No. 400, with T W (Thomas Wolsey) at sides, and cardinal's hat below. *R* ·6. Wt. 9·2.

Struck also at London and Canterbury. Those of Canterbury have W A at sides of shield and others of Durham have C D (Cuthbert Tonstall). The pennies and halfpennies of this issue may be distinguished from those of the first by the change in the obverse legend (see Nos. 400 and 401). They all have the mint-name.

413. Halfpenny. Canterbury. *Obv.* h · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPIA · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* wheel. Bust of king facing, crowned; at sides T C (Thomas Cranmer). *Rev.* CIVITAS :: CANTOR (stops, saltires). Cross fourchée with pellets. *R* ·5. Wt. 7·6.

Struck also at London and York. Others of Canterbury have the letters W A (Wareham); and those of York E L (Edward Lee). The farthing of this issue is of the same type as that of the first one; but the legend on the obverse is RVTILANS ROSA, and the king's name is on the reverse.

The episcopal mints end with this issue, Archbishops Cranmer and Lee and Bishop Tonstall being the last to exercise this right. As also no more coins were struck at Durham from this time onwards, it may be concluded that this mint had been latterly a purely ecclesiastical one.

Third Issue (1543).

Plate xv. Gold. 414. Sovereign. *Obv.* hENRIC · 8 · DI' · GRA' · ANGLIE · FRANCIE : ET · HIBE : REX · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. King with beard, enthroned, holding sceptre and orb; at his feet, rose; inner circle ornamented with lis. *Rev.* IhESVS : AVTEM : TRANCIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORV' : IBAT (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Royal shield crowned, and with supporters, lion and dragon; below, tablet inscribed H R (in mon.). *N* 1·65. Wt. 196·4.

Besides the change in the king's portrait, a distinguishing mark of this issue is the use of the title of "King of Ireland" which Henry assumed in 1543. The Arabic numeral 8 instead of the Roman numerals

VIII too generally follows the king's name. The sovereigns with mint-mark W S (mon.), the initials of Sir William Sharington, were struck at Bristol, of which mint he was the master. The only other mint-mark on the gold coins of this issue is the lis (see Nos. 415–417). Half-sovereigns of the above type appear from their mint-marks to belong to the later issues; nor are there any crowns or half-crowns of this issue. Plate XV. GOLD.

415. Angel. *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 · D' · G' · ANGL' · FRA' · Z · HIB : REX · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. The Archangel piercing the dragon, &c., as on No. 395; to l. of head, annulet. *Rev.* PER : CRVCE' · TVA : SALVA · NOS : XPE' · RED' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship to r., &c., as on No. 395; annulet on ship. ⅄ 1·1. Wt. 78·8.

416. Half-Angel. Similar to the Angel; but the legend on the *rev.* reads, O : CRVX · AVE · SPES · VNICA (stops, annulets); *m. m.* lis on *obv.* and *rev.* ⅄ ·85. Wt. 39·6.

417. Quarter-Angel. Same type as the Angel; but the legends are, *obv.* HENRICVS · VIII · DEI · GRA' · ANGLIE; *rev.* FRANCIE : ET : HIBERNIE · REX (stops, saltires), and *m. m.* lis on both sides. ⅄ ·7. Wt. 19·8.

These angels with their divisions are classed to this issue on account of the mint-mark, a lis, and because they bear the title of "King of Ireland." There are none of the later coinages of this reign.

418. Shilling or Testoon, *fine*. London. *Obv.* HENRIC' · VIII' · DI' · GRA' · ANGL' · FRA' · Z · HIB' · REX (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Bust of king facing, crowned, bearded and wearing mantle with fur collar. *Rev.* POSVI : DEVM : ADIVTOREVM : MEVM · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Double rose crowned between H R, both crowned. Æ 1·25. Wt. 121·3. SILVER.

The silver coins of this and the subsequent issues of this reign have the bust of the king full face or nearly full face instead of in profile as before. The third issue consists of two series, one in fine silver, the other in debased silver. Those of fine silver have for mint-mark a lis only. The mint-marks of the baser coins are the lis, annulet, arrow, picklock, martlet, &c. The testoons of fine silver have Roman numerals after the king's name, and those of base metal the Arabic numeral. Both series appear to be of London only. The use of Roman letters in the legends becomes more general.

419. Groat, *fine*. London. *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 · D' · G' · ANGL' · FRA' · Z · HIB' · REX · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Bust of king as on the preceding. *Rev.* POSVI DEV' · ADIVTORE' · MEV' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Royal shield on cross fourchée; annulet in each fork. Æ 1·0. Wt. 49·0.

The groats and half-groats of fine silver are of London only: but the debased ones were struck at London, Bristol, Canterbury and York. The groats of London bear sometimes the legend CIVITAS LONDON, and those of Bristol have the mint-mark W S (mon.) for William Sharington.

420. Half-Groat, *fine*. London. Same as the Groat, but reading FR. Z. HB. and ADIVTOR., and same *m. m.* Æ ·7. Wt. 19·0.

The debased Bristol half-groat has also W S (mon.) for mint-mark.

Plate XV. SILVER.

421. Penny, *fine*. London. *Obv.* h' · D' · G' · ROSA : SING : SPA · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Bust of king facing, as on the Shilling, No. 418. *Rev.* CIVITAS · LONDON (stops, saltires). Royal shield on cross fourchée. R ·6. Wt. 9·4.

Pennies of fine silver appear to have been struck also at Canterbury and York, and debased ones at those mints and at Bristol.

422. Halfpenny, *debased*. Canterbury. *Obv.* h · D · G · [ROSA · SING · SPI ·] (stops, saltires). Bust facing, as on the Shilling, No. 418. *Rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross fourchée with pellets. R ·45. Wt. 4·7.

No halfpennies of fine silver of this issue appear to be known. Debased ones were also struck at London and York.

Fourth Issue (1544).

GOLD.

423. Sovereign. Southwark? *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 : DI' · GRA' · AGL' : FRANCIE : Z : hIBERN' · REX (stops, saltires); *m. m.* S. King enthroned as on No. 414, but inner circle plain. *Rev.* IhS' · AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER MEDIVM : ILLOR' : IBAT · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* S. Royal shield with supporters as on No. 414. R 1·5. Wt. 193·7.

The mint-mark S may be the initial of Southwark, where a mint was established during the reign of Henry VIII. The letter G, which also occurs as a mint-mark during this and the next issue, is probably the initial of Hugh Eglonby or Egleby, assayer and comptroller of the Tower mint. Sovereigns struck at Bristol have W S in monogram as mint-mark. It is somewhat difficult to distinguish the gold coins of the fourth and fifth issues as they are identical in type. It may however be presumed that those on which Roman letters predominate in the legends are of the later date, as they correspond more in that respect to the early coinage of Edward VI.

424. Half-Sovereign. *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 : D' · G' · AGL' : FRANCI' · Z · HIB' · REX : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* annulet enclosing pellet. King enthroned as on the preceding. *Rev.* IHS' · AVTE' · TRANSI' · PER MEDI' ILLOR' : IBAT (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield with supporters as on the preceding. R 1·35. Wt. 97·0.

There are numerous varieties of this coin. Those with G or E under the shield on the reverse may belong to the first issue of Edward VI (see note No. 441).

425. Crown. Bristol. *Obv.* hENRICVS · 8 : ROSA · SING · SPING (stops, annulet and saltires); *m. m.* cinquefoil. Double rose crowned between h R, both crowned. *Rev.* D' · G' · ANGLIG · FRA' · Z · hIB' · REX (stops, saltires and trefoils); *m. m.* W S (mon.). Royal shield crowned between h R, both crowned. R 1·0. Wt. 48·1.

Varieties have on the obverse the legend RVTILANS ROSA SING SPINA after the king's name. The half-sovereigns as well as the crowns and half-crowns are all of London and Bristol.

426. Half-Crown. Bristol. *Obv.* · hENRIC' · 8 · D' · G' · ANG' · FR' · Z · hIB' · REX (stops, plain); no *m. m.* Royal shield crowned between h R. *Rev.* RVTILANS : ROSA : SING : SPI' · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* W S (mon.). Double rose crowned between h R. R ·75. Wt. 22·2.

Occasionally the *obv.* and *rev.* legends are in part transposed as on the preceding.

427. Shilling. Bristol. *Obv.* hENRIC' : 8 : D' · G' · AGL' : FRAN' : Z · HIB' · REX : (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing, as on No. 418. *Rev.* CIVITAS . . . BRISTOLLIE (stops, lis); *m. m.* W S (mon.). Double rose crowned, &c., as on No. 418. *R* 1·4. Wt. 120·4. Plate xv. Silver.

Struck also in London; on the coins of which place the *rev.* legend is either POSVI DEVM, &c., or CIVITAS LONDON. The silver coins of this issue are mainly to be distinguished from those of the previous one by being of more debased metal, viz. half silver and half alloy.

428. Groat. London (Southwark?). *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 · D' · G' · AGL' · FRA' · Z : HIB' · REX (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing, as on No. 418. *Rev.* : CIVITAS :: LONDON : (stops, saltires). Royal shield on cross fourchée with S (Southwark?) in each fork. *R* 1·0. Wt. 38·2.

Struck also at Bristol, Canterbury, and York. Those of Bristol have usually the mint-mark W S (mon.), and sometimes what appears to be T C, also in monogram, which may be for Thomas Chamberlain, who was also an officer of that mint under Edward VI.

There are no half-groats, which can with any certainty be attributed to this issue, unless it be the less debased pieces with Roman letters.

429. Penny. Canterbury. *Obv.* H · D · G · ROSA : SINE : SP · (stops, lozenges). Bust of king facing, as on No. 418. *Rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR. Royal shield on cross fourchée. *R* ·6. Wt. 7·0.

This is the only mint to which pennies of this issue have been attributed.

430. Halfpenny. Canterbury. Similar to the Penny, but on the *rev.* a cross fourchée with three pellets in each angle. *R* ·5. Wt. 4·5.

Though no halfpence are usually attributed to this and the next issue, yet it is very probable that those with Roman letters in the legends and of base metal were struck during this period.

Fifth Issue (1545).

431. Sovereign. Bristol. *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 · DEI · GRA' · AGL' · FRAN' · Z · HIB' · REX (stops, roses); *m. m.* W S (mon.). The king enthroned as on No. 423. *Rev.* · IHS · AVTEM · TRANSIENS · PER · MEDIVM · ILLOR' · IBAT (stops, roses); *m. m.* W S (mon.). Royal shield crowned, with supporters as on No. 414. *R* 1·5. Wt. 199·5. Gold.

As the legends on this and the following gold pieces are entirely Roman in character, they belong to the last issue of this reign. They appear to have been struck at London and Bristol only.

432. Half-Sovereign. London. *Obv.* HENRIC' : 8 : DI' : GRA' : AGLI : FRANCIE : Z : HIBERN' : REX (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* annulet enclosing pellet. The king enthroned, &c., as on the last. *Rev.* IHS : AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORVM : IBAT : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield crowned, &c., as on the last. *R* 1·3. Wt. 94·6.

The half-sovereigns, which have the name of Henry and which are of similar character to the above, but bear a young portrait of the king, belong to the first issue of Edward VI (see No. 441).

433. Crown. London. *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 : RVTILANS' · ROSA' · SIN' · SP' · (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* martlet. Double rose crowned as on No. 425. *Rev.* DEI' · GRA' · AGL' · FRA' · Z · HIB' · REX (stops,

Plate xv. GOLD.

lozenges); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Crowned shield, &c., as on No. 425. ℵ 1·0. Wt. 47·2.

434. Half-Crown. London. *Obv.* HENRIC : 8 : D : G : ANGL' : FR : Z · HIB : RX : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* annulet enclosing pellet. Crowned shield between h R. *Rev.* RVTILANS : ROSA : SINE : SPI : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Double rose crowned between h R. ℵ ·8. Wt. 22·1.

The legends on the half-crowns are somewhat varied. Others have them as on No. 425; whilst a third variety has the RVTILANS ROSA legend on both sides, but with the king's initials preceding that on the obverse. The crowns and half-crowns of Bristol have the usual mint-mark, W S (mon.).

SILVER.

435. Shilling. London. *Obv.* hENRIC' 8 : D' G' · ANGL' : FRA' · Z · hIB' · REX (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing, &c., as on No. 418. *Rev.* POSVI : DEVM : ADIVTORIVM : MEVM (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* annulet enclosing pellet. Double rose crowned, &c., as on No. 418. R 1·25. Wt. 97·5.

Probably struck at London only (Tower and Southwark). On the reverse the inscription CIVITAS LONDON also occurs and with *m. m.* S or E. This and the next piece are of such very base metal that they can only be classed to the last issue. They show that the forms of the letters, Roman or English, are not always a criterion of date. The metal of this issue is ¼ fine to ¾ alloy.

Plate xvi.

436. Groat. Bristol. *Obv.* hENRIC' : 8 · D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · Z · hIB' · REX. Bust facing, as on No. 418. *Rev.* CIVITAS . . BRISTOLIE (stops, rosette and lis); *m. m.* W S (mon.). Royal shield on cross fourchée with lis in each fork. R 1·0. Wt. 34·6.

These debased groats are also known of Canterbury and London. The latter have for reverse inscription the usual POSVI DEVM, &c., legend or REDDE CVIQVE QVOD SVVM EST, and *m. m.* a bow, for Sir Martin Bowes (see No. 442). The letters are Roman.

437. Half-Groat. London. *Obv.* HENRIC 8 · D · G · ANGL · FR · Z · HI · REX · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* uncertain. Bust of king facing, as on No. 418. *Rev.* CIVITAS · · LONDON (stops, saltires); *m. m.* E (Hugh Eglonby?). Shield on cross fourchée. R ·5. Wt. 19·0.

Struck also at Canterbury and York. Those of London have the reverse legends as on the groat (*see* the preceding coin). For particulars of Hugh Eglonby, see note No. 423.

438. Penny. London. *Obv.* H · 8 · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPI (stops, lozenges). Bust of king as before. *Rev.* RED · CVIQ · Q · SV · [EST] (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* bow (Sir Martin Bowes). Royal shield on cross fourchée. R ·5. *Chipped.*

These base pennies are also known of Canterbury and York. Others of London, like those of Canterbury and York, have the mint-name instead of the above *rev.* legend. No halfpence or farthings can be attributed to this issue.

439. ANGLO-GALLIC. Groat of Tournay. *Obv.* hENRIC' · DI' · GRA' · REX · FRANC' · Z · ANGLIE (stops, saltires); *m. m.* T crowned. Bust of king to r. in profile, crowned and draped. *Rev.* CIVITAS :: TORNACENS (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield on cross fourchée. R 1·05. Wt. 43·7.

Henry held Tournay from Sept. 1513 to Feb. 1519. The above coin

is of precisely the same type as the English groat of the first issue of Henry VIII, which bears the portrait of his father. Plate xvi. Silver.

440. Groat of Tournay. 1513. *Obv.* HENRIC' · 8 · ƋI · GRA · FRANCIE : ET : ANGLIE : REX (stops, plain). Royal shield, crowned, between lis and leopard passant. *Rev.* CIVITAS TORNACENSIS : 1 : 5 : 1 : 3. Long cross, voided, each limb crossed with three bars and fourchée; in centre, h, within quatrefoil, and in alternate angles, lis and leopard. R 1·1. Wt. 44·3.

A variety also dated 1513 has no lis and leopard at the sides of the shield: and on the *rev.* a star in the centre of the cross, nothing in the angles, and an inner border of arches. These coins, though possessing some of the characteristics of the later ones of Henry VIII struck in England, may from their date have been issued on the taking of Tournay. The date however may only refer to the capture of the city.

With these pieces the Anglo-Gallic series comes to an end. It had practically ceased with the reign of Henry VI.

Edward VI. 1547–1553.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Triple-Sovereign, Double-Sovereign, Sovereign, Half-Sovereign, Crown, Half-Crown, Angel, and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Several changes took place in the fineness of both gold and silver coins, which considerably affected, as in the previous reign, their current values.

Issues, &c.—*Gold.* Four:—1st issue (1547), Half-Sovereign (96 grs.), Crown (48 grs.), and Half-Crown (24 grs.), current for 10*s.*, 5*s*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively; fineness, 20 cts. gold and 4 cts. alloy. 2nd issue (1549), Triple-Sovereign ($508\frac{4}{11}$ grs.), Sovereign ($169\frac{7}{11}$ grs.), Half-Sovereign ($84\frac{2}{11}$ grs.), Crown ($42\frac{6}{11}$ grs.), and Half-Crown ($21\frac{3}{11}$ grs.), current values as 1st issue; fineness, 22 cts. gold and 2 cts. alloy. 3rd issue (1550), Double-Sovereign (480 grs.), Sovereign (240 grs.), Angel (80 grs.), and Half-Angel (40 grs.), current for £2 8*s.*, £1 4*s.*, 8*s.* and 4*s.* respectively; fineness, 23 cts. $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs. gold and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. alloy (standard gold). 4th issue (1552), Sovereign ($174\frac{6}{11}$ grs.), Half-Sovereign ($87\frac{3}{11}$ grs.), Crown ($43\frac{7}{11}$ grs.), and Half-Crown ($21\frac{9}{11}$ grs.), current at 20*s.* to the sovereign; fineness, 22 cts. gold and 2 cts. alloy. *Silver.* Three:—1st issue (1547), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny, at 10 grs. to the penny; fineness, 4 oz. silver to 8 oz. alloy. 2nd issue (1547), Shilling (80 grs.); fineness, two series, (a) 3 oz. silver to 9 oz. alloy, (b) 6 oz. silver to 6 oz. alloy. 3rd issue (1551), Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing, at 8 grs. to the penny; fineness 11 oz. 1 dwt. silver to 19 dwts. alloy, except the halfpenny and farthing which were much debased. The penny was of two standards, fine and base.

The new denominations were, in gold, the triple-sovereign, and in silver the crown, half-crown, sixpence, and threepence. The mints were, for gold, London, Southwark and Bristol; and for silver, London, Southwark, Bristol, and Canterbury.

First Issue (*Gold and Silver* 1547).

Plate xvi. Gold. 441. Half-Sovereign. *Obv.* EDWARD' : 6 : D' · G' · AG' · FRAN' · Z · HIB' · REX ·.· (stops, mascles); *m. m.* E (Hugh Eglonby?). The king enthroned, holding sceptre and orb; at his feet, rose; on each arm of throne, angel. *Rev.* IHS' · AVTEM TRANSIE' · PER MEDI' · ILLOR' · IBAT · (stops, mascles); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield crowned with supporters, lion and dragon; below, ꝺ and H R (mon.) on tablet. ℳ 1·2. Wt. 93·0.

For explanation of the *m. m.* see No. 423. The earliest half-sovereigns of Edward VI, as has already been mentioned (see No. 432), bear his own portrait but his father's name. The letters H R on the label below the shield on the above coin show that it is struck from an altered die of Henry VIII's coinage. The mint-marks on these coins—trefoil and W S, cinquefoil and W S, and W S only, show that the Bristol mint continued to strike gold early in this reign, but it ceased to do so before 1549.

442. Crown. *Obv.* RVTILANS · ROSA · SINE · SPINE ·.·.·.· (stops, mascles); *m. m.* arrow. Rose crowned between E R, each crowned. *Rev.* DEI · GRA' · ANGL' · FRA' · Z · hIB' · REX (steps, trefoils); *m. m.* annulet enclosing pellet. Royal shield crowned between h R, each crowned. ℳ 1·0. Wt. 45·7.

The reverse is also from an old die of Henry VIII's coinage. The arrow is the mark of Sir Martin Bowes, master of the mint under Henry VIII and Edward VI. Other marks of his, which occur on coins of this reign, are the swan, rose, and bow. A variety of the crown has the king's name preceding his titles on the reverse and E R crowned at the sides of the shield. Both these coins are unique specimens (see next coin).

443. Half-Crown. *Obv.* RVTILANS : ROSA : SINE : SPINE : (stops, mascles); *m. m.* arrow. Rose crowned between E R, not crowned. *Rev.* EDWARD' · 6 · D' · G' · AG' · FR' · Z · HI' · REX (stops, mascles); *m. m.* arrow. Royal shield crowned between E R, not crowned. ℳ ·8. Wt. 22·0.

The few specimens known of this coin show no varieties.

Silver. 444. Groat. London. *Obv.* EDWARD' · 6 : D' · G' · AG' · FR' · Z · HIB' · REX · (stops, mascles); *m. m.* E. Bust of king in profile to r., crowned and draped. *Rev.* : CIVI :: TAS :: LON :: DON : (stops, mascles); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield on cross fourchée. ℛ 1·0. Wt. 35·7.

Struck also at Canterbury. Some of the London groats have the POSVI DEVM, &c., legend on the reverse.

445. Half-Groat. Canterbury. *Obv.* EDOARD' · 6' · D' · G' · AGL' · FR' · Z · HI' · REX (stops, mascles). Bust of king as on the preceding. *Rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR. Royal shield as on the preceding; no *m. m.* on either side. ℛ ·7. Wt. 15·6.

Struck also at London with the POSVI and CIVITAS legends. The legend "Edoard" is only a blunder, though it frequently occurs.

446. Penny. Bristol. *Obv.* ꝺD' · 6 · D' · G' · ROSA · SINꝺ · SPINA (stops, cross after ROSA, trefoil after SINꝺ; others, plain); *m. m.* trefoil. Bust of king as on the Groat, No. 444. *Rev.* : CIVITAS' ·· BRISTOLIꝺ (stops, cross and saltires). Shield on cross fourchée, lis in each fork. ℛ ·65. Wt. 10·6.

Issued also in London with legend as on No. 444: these have for *m. m.* an arrow and the letter E.

447. Halfpenny. Bristol. *Obv.* E' · 6 · D' · G' · ROSA : SING · SPIN · (stops, plain or saltires). Bust of king as on No. 444. *Rev.* CIVITAS BRISTOLI. Cross fourchée, three pellets in each angle, lis in each fork. Æ ·5. Wt. 4·3. Plate xvi. Silver.

Issued also in London with CIVITAS LONDON; but of which mint only two specimens appear to be known.

Second Issue (*Gold* 1549, *and Silver* 1547).

448. Triple-Sovereign. Southwark. *Obv.* EDWARD' · VI : DEI : GRA' · AGL' · FRAN' · ET : HIBER' · REX · (stops, mascles); *m. m.* Y (Sir John Yorke). The king enthroned holding sword and orb; on each arm of throne stands an angel. *Rev.* IHS' · AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER MEDI' · ILLOR' · IBAT · (stops, mascles); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield crowned with supporters; below on tablet, E R. N 1·5. Wt. 505·0. Gold.

It is probable that this coin is a pattern as it only differs from the sovereign in weight. Sir John Yorke was master of the mint at Southwark, which had already been established during the previous reign (see No. 423). The gold coins of this issue are of the London and Southwark mints only (see No. 441).

449. Sovereign. Southwark. Same as the preceding; the *obv.* is from the same die. N 1·5. Wt. 171·3.

Those struck in London have for mint-mark an arrow, one of the marks of Sir Martin Bowes (see No. 442).

450. Half-Sovereign. London. *Obv.* SCVTVM · FIDEI · PROTEGET · EVM · (stops, roses); *m. m.* arrow. Bust of king to r., in profile, head bare, wearing armour. *Rev.* EDWARD' · VI : D' · G' · AGL' · FRA' · Z · HIB' · REX (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* arrow. Oval shield, garnished and crowned, between E R. N 1·15. Wt. 88·2.

451. Half-Sovereign. London. *Obv.* EDWARD' · VI : D' · G' · AGL' · FRA' · Z : HIB' · REX · (stops, mascles); *m. m.* arrow. Bust of king to r., as on the preceding, but crowned. *Rev.* · SCVTVM · FIDEI · PROTEGET · EVM · (stops, roses); *m. m.* arrow. Oval shield, &c., as on the preceding. N 1·2. Wt. 76·7.

Both the above types were also struck at Southwark and have the *m. m.* Y.

452. Crown. Southwark. Same as the Half-Sovereign, No. 450, but stops, lozenges on *obv.*, roses on *rev.*; and *m. m.* Y. N ·95. Wt. 41·5.

453. Crown. London. Same as the Half-Sovereign, No. 451, but stops on both sides, lozenges, and *m. m.* arrow. N ·95. Wt. 41·5.

Both types exist of London and Southwark.

454. Half-Crown. London. Same as the Half-Sovereign, No. 450, but the legend on the *rev.* is EDWAR' · VI · D' · G' · AGL' · FR' · Z · H' · R; the letters E R omitted at the sides of the shield, the stops are lozenges, and *m. m.* arrow. N ·75. Wt. 20·3.

455. Half-Crown. London. Same as the Half-Sovereign, No. 451; but the legend on the *obv.* is EDWARD · VI · D · G · FR · Z · HI · REX, and other variations as on the preceding; *m. m.* arrow. N ·7. Wt. 20·7.

Both types exist also of the Southwark mint and bear the *m. m.* Y. The mint-marks on the London gold coins of this issue are the arrow, swan, grappling-iron, martlet and 6.

Plate xvi. Silver.

456. Shilling. London. *Obv.* INIMICOS · EIVS · INDVAM · CONFVSIONE (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* bow. Bust of king to r., in profile, crowned and wearing embroidered doublet. *Rev.* EDWARD' · VI · D · G · ANGL · FRA · Z · HIB · REX (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* bow. Oval shield, garnished, between E R. Æ 1·25. *Chipped.*

Shillings with these legends were struck at the Tower only, or perhaps at Durham House in the Strand where Sir Martin Bowes is said to have had a mint. They have a bow only for mint-mark. For the first time since the Conquest the cross on the reverse of the silver coins is omitted. The legend on the *obv.* is from Psalm cxxxii. 18. Sometimes those on the *obv.* and *rev.* are transposed.

457. Shilling, 1549. Bristol. *Obv.* EDWARD' · VI : D' · G' · AGL' · FRA' · Z : HIB' · REX (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* t (Thomas Chamberlain). Bust of king to r., &c., as on the preceding. *Rev.* TIMOR : DOMINI : FONS : VITÆ : M : D : XLIX (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Oval shield &c., as on the preceding. Æ 1·15. Wt. 75·0.

These shillings also have the legends transposed. Besides at Bristol they were struck at the Tower and Southwark mints. Those of the Tower are dated 1547–1551; those of Southwark 1549, 1550 and 1552; but those of Bristol are of 1549 only. The dates are in Roman letters. These are the first dated coins in the English series. The Southwark coins have the mint-mark Y; those of Bristol t or t c (mon.), and all the others are of the Tower. The Southwark pieces dated 1552 may have been struck for currency in Ireland. As the coinage of fine silver had been established in England in the previous year, it is not probable that base coins were still issued for currency here. See Irish coins under Edward VI.

458. Shilling, 1551. London. Same as the preceding, but dated M · D · L · I; *m. m.* lis on both sides, and counter-marked on the *obv.* with a greyhound. Æ 1·2. Wt. 68·6.

These base shillings were decried early in the reign of Elizabeth, and those counter-marked with a portcullis were ordered to be current for 4½*d.* each, and those with a greyhound for 2¼*d.* The portcullis and greyhound were both Tudor badges.

Third Issue, Gold (1550).

Plate xvii. Gold.

459. Double-Sovereign. *Obv.* EDWARD' · VI' · D : G : ANGLIE FRANCIE : Z : HIBERN : REX · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* ostrich's head. The king enthroned holding sceptre and orb; at his feet, portcullis; around, arched tressure. *Rev.* IhESV' · AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORVM : IBAT · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield on double rose within arched tressure; two saltires in each spandril. Æ 1·7. Wt. 475·0.

The mint-mark, an ostrich's head, is probably the crest of Sir Edmund Peckham, high treasurer of the mint from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Elizabeth. This is the only mint-mark of this issue, and all the coins were struck at the Tower, though the commission which ordered their issue was directed to Sir Edmund Peckham, Sir John Yorke of the Southwark mint and others. From the differences in the weight of the double-sovereigns, they may only have been piedforts or patterns of the sovereign. The coins are of standard gold,

23 cts. 3½ grs. fine and ½ gr. alloy, and from their rarity it would appear that this restoration of the old standard metal was not successful in the then debased condition of the silver money. Plate xvii. Gold.

460. Sovereign. Same as the preceding, but reading hIBƐRnIƐ. ✕ 1·7. Wt. 237·3.

Half-sovereigns of this issue are not known.

461. Angel. *Obv.* ƐDWΛRD' · VI : D : Ɛ : ΛƐL : FRΛ : Z · hIB : RƐX · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* ostrich's head. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 376. *Rev.* PƐR : ƆRVƆƐ' · TVΛM : SΛLVΛ : nOS : XPƐ' · RƐD : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship to r., &c., as on No. 389, but Ɛ and rose at sides of mast. ✕ 1·2. Wt. 81·0.

The half-angel is similar to the angel. It is exceedingly rare. The so-called six-angel piece in the British Museum is probably a pattern. It has the usual type of obverse, but on the reverse a ship with three masts rigged and with colours flying,

Fourth Issue, Gold (1552); *and Third Issue, Silver* (1551).

462. Sovereign. Southwark. *Obv.* : ƐDWΛRD' · VI : D' : Ɛ' : ΛƐL' : FRΛn' : Z : hIB' : RƐX : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* Y. Half-length figure of the king to r., in profile, crowned and in armour, and holding sword and orb. *Rev.* IhS' · ΛVTƐM : TRΛnƆI' · PƐR MƐDI' : ILLOR' : IBΛT · (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Royal shield, crowned and with supporters; below on tablet, E R. ✕ 1·45. Wt. 172·8.

All the gold coins of this issue were struck at the Tower and Southwark mints. Those of the Tower have for mint-mark a ton, being a rebus on the last syllable of the name of Nicholas Throgmorton, master of the mint, and those of Southwark the letter Y, the initial of Sir John Yorke.

463. Half-Sovereign. Southwark. *Obv.* : ƐDVVΛRD' · VI : D' · Ɛ' · ΛƐL' : FRΛ' · Z · HIB' · RƐX : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* Y. Half-length figure of the king, as on the preceding. *Rev.* · IhS' · ΛVTƐ' · TRΛnƆI' · PƐR MƐD' · ILLO' · IBΛ' · (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* Y. Square shield crowned between E R. ✕ 1·25. Wt. 86·2.

Both the sovereign and the half-sovereign vary slightly in the legends, but there are no varieties of the crown and half-crown.

464. Crown. London. *Obv.* Same as the Half-Sovereign, but *m. m.* ton. *Rev.* SƆVTVM : FIDƐI : PROTƐƆƐT : ƐVM : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* ton. Square shield as on the Half-Sovereign. ✕ 1·0. Wt. 43·0.

465. Half-Crown. London. Same as the Crown but the legends are, *obv.* ƐDVVΛRD' · VI · D' · Ɛ : Λ' · FR' · Z · hIB' · RƐX : (stops, lozenges); *rev.* SƆVTVM · FIDƐI · PROTƐƆ · ƐVM · (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* ton on both sides. ✕ ·75. *Chipped.*

466. Crown, 1551. Southwark. *Obv.* ƐDVVΛRD' : VI : D' : Ɛ' : ΛƐL' : FRΛnƆ' : Z : hIBƐR' : RƐX · (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* Y. King holding sword on horse richly caparisoned and cantering to r.; below, 1551. *Rev.* : POSVI : DƐVM : ΛDIVTORƐ' : MƐV' : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fourchée. ✕ 1·7. Wt. 479·0. Silver.

This is the first silver crown in the English series. Those struck at the Tower with *m. m.* ton are dated 1551, 1552 and 1553; but those of Southwark with *m. m.* Y are of 1551 only. These are the only

Plate xvii. SILVER. mints of the crown, half-crown and shilling. With the exception of the smaller denominations the silver coins of this issue are 11 oz. 1 dwt. fine to 19 dwts. of alloy; very nearly the standard at the time of the Conquest.

467. Half-Crown, 1551. Southwark. Same as the Crown, but the horse is walking and has a plume on its head, and the legends vary FRA' · Z : hIB' · and DEV' ·; *m. m.* Y. AR 1·4. Wt. 238·0.

The half-crowns are of the same dates and mints as the crowns. On those of the Tower of 1551 and 1552 the horse is cantering, but on those of 1553 it is walking. On all the London pieces the horse is without a plume on its head.

468. Shilling. Tower. *Obv.* EDWARD' · VI : D' · G' · AGL' · FRA' · Z' · hIB' · REX (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* ton. Bust of king facing, crowned, wearing ermine robe and collar of the Garter; a rose to l., and XII (=12d.) to r. *Rev.* Same as the Half-Crown; *m. m.* ton. AR 1·3. Wt. 90·5.

Those struck at Southwark have the usual mint-mark Y. This is the first instance of the mark of value occurring in the English coinage.

469. Sixpence. York. Same as the Shilling; but mark of value VI (= 6d.) on obverse and inscription on reverse, CIVITAS EBORACI; *m. m.* mullet pierced, on both sides. AR 1·05. Wt. 47·3.

Struck also at the Tower and Southwark, but with the usual POSVI DEVM, &c., legend on the reverse and mint-marks ton and Y.

470. Threepence. London. Same as the Shilling, No. 468, but with mark of value III (= 3d.) on the obverse; *m. m.* ton on both sides. AR ·8. Wt. 23·3.

A variety has a rose for *m. m.* on the *rev.* None are known of Southwark, but those struck at York have the same *rev.* legend and mint-mark as on the preceding coin.

471. Penny. London. *Obv.* E · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SP · (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* ton. King enthroned, holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fourchée. AR ·6. Wt. 8·3.

The penny of fine silver is of the Tower mint only.

472. Penny, *base*. London. *Obv.* : E : D : G : ROSA : SINE : SPINA : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* scallop. Full-blown double rose. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON. Same as the preceding; no *m. m.* AR ·65. Wt. 12·5.

Struck also at York with *m. m.* mullet pierced and CIVITAS EBORACI.

473. Halfpenny, *base*. London. Same as the preceding, but the rose is single and the *obv.* legend reads SPI for SPINA. AR ·45. Wt. 6·8.

Halfpence and farthings of base metal were struck at the Tower only.

474. Farthing, *base*. London. *Obv.* E · D · G · [ROSA ·] SINE · SPI (stops, lozenges). Portcullis. *Rev.* CIVITAS [LONDON]. Cross pattée, three pellets in each angle. AR ·3. Wt. 3·2.

With the reign of Edward VI the local mints came to an end, and henceforth, with two notable exceptions, all the coins both in gold and silver were struck at the Tower mint. The exceptions occurred during the reign of Charles I and the period of the Civil War, and in 1696 on the occasion of the great re-coinage of silver money (see p. 137).

Mary (*alone*). 1553–1554.

Plate xvii.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Sovereign, Ryal, Angel, and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny.

Mary's coinage is of two periods, that struck before her marriage (1553–1554), and that after her marriage (1554–1558). The above are the denominations of the first period.

ISSUES, &c.—There was only one issue of gold and silver; but the standard of both metals was varied from that of the last coinage of Edward VI. In the gold the old standard at 23 cts. 3½ grs. fine and ½ gr. alloy was restored; but the silver was reduced to 11 oz. fine and 1 oz. alloy, an exception being made in the case of the base penny, which was 3 oz. fine and 9 oz. alloy.

The weights and current values of the gold were: sovereign 240 grs., ryal 120 grs., angel 80 grs., and half-angel 40 grs.; current for 30*s.*, 15*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.* respectively. The silver coins were at 8 grs. to the penny; but the base penny weighed 12 grs.

All the coins are of the Tower mint.

475. Sovereign. 1553. *Obv.* MARIA :: D' : G' : ANGL' · FRA' · Z : HIB' : REGINA : M : D : LIII · (stops, annulets; pomegranate after MARIA). Queen enthroned, holding sceptre and orb; at her feet, portcullis; around, arched tressure. *Rev.* A : DNO' · FACTV' · GST : ISTV' Z : GST : MIRA' · IN : OQVL' : NRIS' : (stops, annulets; pomegranate after DNO). Royal shield on double rose within arched tressure, lis and leaf at alternate angles. ⌀ 1·7. Wt. 235·9. GOLD.

This type is copied from sovereigns of the third coinage of Edward VI. This coin is also dated MDLIIII. They are the first dated gold coins of the English series. The pomegranate was the badge of Katherine of Aragon, mother of Mary.

476. Ryal. 1553. *Obv.* MARIA · · D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · Z · HIB' · REGINA · M · D · LIII (stops, annulets; pomegranate after MARIA). Queen holding sword and shield standing in ship, similar to No. 354; but the mast has a top-castle and at stern the flag is marked with the letter M. *Rev.* A : DNO' · FACTV' GST : ISTVD · Z · GST · MIRABI' · IN : OQVL' · NRI' · (stops, annulets). Floriated cross with rose on sun in centre and lions and crowns in angles, &c., similar to No. 354. ⌀ 1·4. Wt. 118·8. Plate xviii.

With but slight variations this coin is of the same type as the rose-noble of Edward IV; but it has a different legend on the reverse. It is exceedingly rare and is only known of the above date.

477. Angel. *Obv.* MARIA :: D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · Z : HIB' · REGIN' · (stops, annulets; pomegranate after MARIA). The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 376. *Rev.* A · DNO' · FACTV' · GST : ISTVD Z · GST : MIRABI' · ℭ (stops, annulets; pomegranate after ISTVD). Ship to r., &c., as on No. 389; at sides of mast M and rose. ⌀ 1·15. Wt. 80·5.

The type of the angel and half-angel remained the same as previously; but as in the case of the ryal the legends on the reverses were changed. The sign after MIRABI is for *etcetera*. On some the obverse legend is in Roman letters.

Plate xviii. Gold. 478. Half-Angel. *Obv.* MARIA D' · G' · A' · FR' · Z · hIB' · REGI' · (stops, annulets; pomegranate after MARIA). Same as the Angel. *Rev.* A · DNO' · FACTV' · EST · ISTVD : Σ : C · (stops, annulets; pomegranate after EST). Same as the Angel. ℳ ·85. Wt. 38·3.

The half-angels are exceedingly rare and show but very slight varieties.

Silver. 479. Groat. *Obv.* MARIA · D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · Σ · hIB' · REGI' · (stops, annulets; pomegranate after MARIA). Bust of queen to l., in profile, crowned and wearing necklace with pendant cross. *Rev.* VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA (pomegranate after VERITAS). Square shield on cross fourchée. ℝ 1·0. Wt. 29·6.

The groats only differ in reading FR or FRA, and ET for Σ. During the reign of Elizabeth they were counter-marked with a portcullis and made current for 2½*d*. The motto on the reverse was adopted by Mary with the device of "Time drawing Truth out of a pit"; an allusion to her attempts at a reconciliation with Rome.

480. Half-Groat. Same as the Groat, but A for ANG and FR for FRA in the obverse legend, and TEMPO for TEMPORIS in that of the reverse. ℝ ·75. Wt. 16·2.

There are no varieties of the half-groat.

481. Penny. *Obv.* M' · D' · G' · ROSA : SINE : SPINA (stops, lozenges; pomegranate after ROSA). Bust of queen as on No. 479. *Rev.* VERITAS TEMP FILIA (pomegranate after VERITAS). Square shield on cross fourchée. ℝ ·6. Wt. 10·9.

The penny with this reverse legend is exceedingly rare. A variety has the mint-name CIVITAS LONDON, and sometimes the date [15]53.

The base penny is similar but has a full-blown rose on the obverse instead of the bust of the queen. The reverse is the same as No. 481, but with the mint-name as on the variety of that piece.

Philip and Mary. 1554–1558.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Angel and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny.

Issues, &c.—*Gold.* One:—Angel and Half-Angel. *Silver.* Two:—1st issue (1554), Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny; 2nd issue (1554–1557), Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.

The gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as those of Mary, the silver being at 8 grs. to the penny, except the base piece of that denomination which weighed 12 grs.

They were struck only at the Tower.

Gold. 482. Angel. *Obv.* PHILIP' · Z : MARIA : D' · G' · REX · Z : REGINA : AN' ·; *m. m.* lis. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 477. *Rev.* A' · DNO' · FACTVM : EST : ISTVD : Z · EST · MIRABILE; *m. m.* lis. Ship to r., &c., as on No. 477; but at sides of mast P M. ℳ 1·15. Wt. 79·3.

The angels vary only slightly in the inscriptions. On the gold and early silver coins Philip uses the title of King of England only, but on

the later silver pieces his Neapolitan and Spanish titles are generally given (see Nos. 488, 489). The lis is the only mint-mark found on the gold coins and on those of fine silver. Plate xvii. Gold.

483. Half-Angel. Same as the Angel, but the *obv.* legend ends REGI'. and that on the *rev.* MIR'.; *m. m.* lis. *N* ·85. Wt. 38·7.

There appear to be no varieties of this coin, which is very rare.

484. Groat. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* PHILIP · ET · MARIA · D · G · REX · ET · REGINA; *m. m.* lis. Bust of queen to l., as on No. 479. *Rev.* POSVIMVS · DEVM · ADIVTO · NOS; *m. m.* lis. Square shield on cross fourchée, as on No. 479. *R* ·95. Wt. 30·0. Silver.

Groats only differ in reading Z for ET in the obverse legend.

485. Half-Groat. 1*st issue*. Same as the Groat, but a pearl instead of a cross is suspended from the necklace, and the legend on the reverse reads POSVIM for POSVIMVS. *R* ·75. Wt. 16·3.

There are no varieties of the half-groat.

486. Penny. 1*st issue*. London. *Obv.* P · Z · M · D · G · ROSA SINE · SPINE; *m. m.* lis. Bust of queen to l., as on No. 479; but pearl instead of cross attached to necklace. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON; *m. m.* lis. Square shield on cross fourchée. *R* ·6. Wt. 9·0.

A variety reads SPIN. This is the only variety known.

487. Penny, *base*. 1*st issue*. London. Same as the preceding, but reading SPI for SPINE and double rose instead of the queen's bust on the obverse; *m. m.* rose on obverse only. *R* ·65. Wt. 12·0.

These two types of the penny resemble those of Mary before her marriage (see No. 481 and note). The full weight of the base penny was 12 grs. Varieties only differ in reading SPI, SPIN, or SPINA.

488. Half-Crown. 1554. 2*nd issue*. *Obv.* PHILIPPVS · D · G · R · ANG · FR · NEAP · PR · HISP. Bust of Philip to r., in armour; above, crown; below, date, 1554. *Rev.* · · MARIA · D · G · R · ANG · FR · NEAP · PR · HISP. Bust of Mary to l., in high embroidered dress, cap and veil; above, crown dividing date, 1554. *R* 1·25. Wt. 229·0.

This coin may have been a pattern, as only three specimens are known, and in the order for striking shillings and sixpences no mention is made of the half-crown.

489. Shilling. 2*nd issue*. *Obv.* PHILIP · ET · MARIA · D · G · R · ANG · FR · NEAP · PR · HISP. Busts of Philip and Mary face to face; above their heads, a crown. *Rev.* · POSVIMVS · · DEVM · ADIVTOREM · NOSTRVM. Oval garnished shield, arms of Spain and England quarterly; above, crown dividing mark of value XII. *R* 1·25. Wt. 96·0.

There were several varieties of the shilling as follows:—(a) without date or mark of value; (b) with mark of value on the reverse, but no date; (c) with dates, 1554 or 1555, above the heads and mark of value on the reverse; (d) as last with date 1555 under busts. Some omit the Neapolitan and Spanish titles, and give the English ones only; and also read ADIVTORIVM.

Plate xviii. SILVER. 490. Sixpence. 1554. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding, but date 1554 above the heads, and mark of value VI on the reverse. *Æ* 1·05. Wt. 46·1.

Struck in 1554, 1555, and 1557, with dates above the busts. Varieties of 1554 and 1557 have the dates under the busts. Those dated 1557 have the lis mint-mark. The Neapolitan and Spanish titles only occur on those dated 1554. Quarter-shillings or threepences were also ordered, but none are known, and if any groats or smaller coins were struck between 1554 and 1558 they must have been of the same types as those of the first issue.

Elizabeth. 1558–1603.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Sovereign, Ryal, Half-Sovereign, Crown, Half-Crown, Angel, Half-Angel, and Quarter-Angel. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, Three Halfpence, Penny, Three Farthings, and Halfpenny.

Issues, &c.—The gold coins hammered and milled are of the two standards, known as "standard gold" and "crown gold," the former being 23 cts. 3½ grs. fine and ½ gr. alloy, and the latter 22 cts. fine and 2 cts. alloy. The issues and current values of the two standards were as follows:—*Standard Gold Coinage*: Sovereign (1558–1561; 1584–1601), 240 grs., current for 30*s.* (20*s.* from 1561–1572); Ryal (1560–1572; 1584–1601), 120 grs., current for 15*s.* (10*s.* from 1561–1572); Angel (1558–1578; 1578–1582:* 1582–1601), 80 grs., current for 10*s.* (6*s.* 8*d.* from 1561–1572); Half-Angel (issues as the Angel), 40 grs., current for 5*s.* (3*s.* 4*d.* from 1561–1572); Quarter-Angel (issues as the Angel), 20 grs., current for 2*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.* from 1561–1572). *Crown Gold Coinage*: Sovereign (1561–1572: 1592–1601: 1601–2†), 174$\frac{6}{11}$ grs., current for 20*s.* (13*s.* 4*d.* from 1561–1572); Half-Sovereign (1558–1572; 1592–1601: 1601–2), 87$\frac{3}{11}$ grs., current for 10*s.* (6*s.* 8*d.* from 1561–1572): Crown (issues as the Half-Sovereign), 43$\frac{7}{11}$ grs., current for 5*s.* (3*s.* 4*d.* from 1561–1572); and Half-Crown (issues as the Half-Sovereign), 21$\frac{9}{11}$ grs., current for 2*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.* from 1561–1572). The milled gold coins (see below) struck from 1561–1572, consisted of the Half-Sovereign, Crown, and Half-Crown. They were of crown gold, and were of the same weights and current values as the hammered money. *Silver.* The silver coins are also of two kinds, those struck by the old process of the hammer; and those struck by the mill and screw, and known as milled money. The latter comprised the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, Penny, and Three Farthings only. The weight of the silver money was at 8 grs. to the Penny till 1601, when it was reduced to 7$\frac{23}{31}$ grs., and its fineness 11 oz. pure to 1 oz. alloy to 1561, when it was restored to 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure and 18 dwts. alloy, at which standard it has remained till the present time.

* The weights of the Angel and its divisions were slightly reduced during the period 1578–1582.

† In 1601–2 the weight of the sovereign was reduced to 171$\frac{9}{11}$ grs., and its divisions in like proportions.

By the proclamation of 30th June, 1561, which regulated the relative values of the standard gold and crown gold coins, that of the shilling was reduced to 8*d.*, the sixpence to 4*d.*, the threepence to 2*d.*, and the three halfpence to 1*d.* As the groats, half-groats, and pennies could not be reduced in value one by one, it was ordered that three groats should be current for 8*d.*, and the others in proportion. Plate xviii.

Patterns for a copper coinage consisting of the twopence, penny, halfpenny and farthing were made in 1601, but none were struck for circulation (see Montagu, *Copper Coinage*, 2*nd ed.*, pp. 1–6).

All the gold and silver coins are of the Tower mint.

STANDARD GOLD.

491. Sovereign (1584–1601). *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · ET : HIB' · REGINA :; *m. m.* scallop. The queen enthroned holding sceptre and orb; at her feet portcullis with chain on each side; all within arched tressure. *Rev.* A · DNO' · FACTV' · EST · ISTVD · ET · EST · MIRAB' · IN · OCVLIS · NRS; *m. m.* scallop. Square shield on double rose within arched tressure, lis and leaf alternately at angles. ⅄ 1·7. Wt. 235·4.

The sovereigns of 1558–1561 vary in having the tressure around the field divided by the back of the throne, and usually no chains attached to the portcullis. The more precise dates of the issues of the gold coins and those of the undated silver can be ascertained by reference to the mint-marks on the sixpences and other dated coins of this reign (see lists of mint-marks in Appendix A).

Plate xix.

492. Ryal (1584–1601). *Obv.* ЄLIZAЄB' · D' · Є' · ΛnЄ' · FR' · ЄT · hIB' · ЯЄЄInΛ; *m. m.* trefoil. The queen nearly facing, standing in ship and holding sceptre and orb; ship with high quarterdeck and rose on its side; at prow, flag with Є. *Rev.* IhS' · ΛVT' · TRΛnSIЄnS · PЄR · MЄDIV' · ILLORVM · IBΛT · ; *m. m.* crescent. Floriated cross, as on No. 476, but a trefoil in each spandril of the tressure. ⅄ 1·35. Wt. 118·0.

There are no ryals known which can be classed to the issue of 1560–1572. The earliest extant specimens are of about 1582. Varieties have the *obv.* legend reading "Elizabet. Angl. Ma. D. G. P. C. A. L. Regina," &c., or "Elizab. D. G. Ang. Fr. Z. M. Pr. C. A. L. Regina," the meaning of which has not been satisfactorily explained. They are of rather coarse work, and were not unlikely struck in the Low Countries.

493. Angel (1558–1578). *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D' · G' · ANG' · FR' · ET : HI' · REGINA; *m. m.* cinquefoil. The Archangel piercing the dragon, as on Angels of Henry VII (see No. 376). *Rev.* A : DNO' · FACTVM : EST : ISTVD : ET : EST : MIRABI'; *m. m.* cinquefoil. Ship as on Angels of Henry VI (see No. 339); but sailing to l. with two ropes from prow and three from stern; at sides of mast E and rose. ⅄ 1·1. Wt. 79·4.

A variety has the ship sailing to r. The angels, half and quarter-angels of the various issues are very similar in type and legends. They can only be distinguished by their mint-marks.

494. Half-Angel (1578–1582). Same as the Angel, but reading MIRA for MIRABI, and ship sailing to r., with two ropes from stern and one from prow; *m. m.* cross on both sides. ⅄ ·8. Wt. 39·0.

Half-angels and quarter-angels are all of the above type, and the ship is always to r.

Plate xix. STANDARD GOLD.

495. Quarter-Angel (1558-1578). *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D · G · ANG : FRANCIE ; *m. m.* acorn. The Archangel, &c., as on No. 493. *Rev.* ET · HIBERNIE · REGINA · FIDEI; *m. m.* acorn. Ship to r., &c., as on the preceding. ℳ ·6. Wt. 19·8.

The angel and its divisions were not struck after 1601.

CROWN GOLD.

496. Sovereign (1592–1601). *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · ET : HIB' · REGINA ; *m. m.* ton. Bust of queen to l., in profile, crowned, wearing ruff and dress richly decorated; hair long and much spread; the crown pierces the inner circle. *Rev.* SCVTVM : FIDEI : PROTEGET : EAM ; *m. m.* ton. Square shield crowned between E R. ℳ 1·5. Wt. 171·5.

The sovereigns of 1561–1572 have the queen's bust in an ermine mantle, somewhat smaller, and with less profusion of hair. They are very rare, and the legend on the *rev.* reads IHS AVTEM TRANS, &c. Those of 1601–2 are similar to the above.

497. Half-Sovereign (1558–1572). Similar to the preceding; but reading HI. for HIB. and the bust of the queen is in dress less decorated, and the crown does not pierce the inner circle; hair less spread; *m. m.* rose on both sides. ℳ 1·2. *Pierced.*

The half-sovereigns of 1592 and later issues are similar to No. 496 (see No. 499).

498. Half-Sovereign, *milled* (1561–1572). Similar to the preceding; but reading HIB. for HI., and the bust of the queen larger and in dress more richly decorated; no inner circle on either side; *m. m.* lis on both sides. ℳ 1·15. Wt. 92·6.

The new process of coining by means of the mill and screw, as distinguished from the simple one of striking with the hammer was introduced in 1561 into England from France by Eloye Mestrell. It met with little favour from the authorities of the mint, and but few coins were struck by this process after 1572, and it was not generally adopted till the reign of Charles II. The milled coins of this reign are easily distinguished from the hammered ones in being of neater and sharper work, and in having no inner circle on either side.

499. Half-Sovereign (1592–1601). Similar to the Sovereign, No. 496, but the crown only touches the inner circle, and the *obv.* legend reads HI. for HIB.; *m. m.* ton. ℳ 1·25. Wt. 86·0.

This is rather an exceptional variety of this issue, as the crown generally pierces the inner circle.

500. Crown (1558–1572). Same as the Half-Sovereign (No. 497), but reading FR. for FRA., and *m. m.* lion on both sides. ℳ ·85. Wt. 40·4.

The crowns and half-crowns of the later issues show the same variety of bust as the half-sovereigns.

501. Crown, *milled* (1561–1572). Same as the milled Half-Sovereign, No. 498; and *m. m.* lis on both sides. ℳ ·9. Wt. 43·1.

502. Crown (1592–1601). Same as the Half-Sovereign, No. 499, but reading HIB · REGI'; the crown divides the inner circle, and *m. m.* ton on both sides. ℳ ·9. Wt. 43·4.

503. Half-Crown (1558–1572). *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D' · G' · AN' · FR' · ET · HI' · REGINA ; *m. m.* cross crosslet. Bust of queen as on No. 497. *Rev.* Same as *rev.* of No. 496; *m. m.* cross crosslet. ℳ ·65. Wt. 19·3.

501. Half-Crown, *milled* (1561–1572). Same as the Half-Sovereign, No. 498; but *m. m.* star on both sides. ✕ ·6. Wt. 20·1. Plate xix. Crown Gold.

505. Half-Crown (1592–1601). Same as the Sovereign, No. 496, but the *obv.* legend reads ELIZAB' · D' · G' · ANG' · FR' · ET · HI' · REGI' ·; *m. m.* annulet on both sides.

The mint-mark annulet or O may refer to the date 1600, as the numerals 1 and 2 do to 1601 and 1602 on the silver coins (see next coin). Nearly each denomination of the gold coins shows some slight variations in the legend.

506. Crown. 1601. *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · ET : HIBER' · REGINA; *m. m.* 1 (=1601). Bust of queen to l., in profile, crowned, in rich dress and ruff, and holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* : POSVI : DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEVM; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square garnished shield on cross fourchée. ⅄ 1·7. Wt. 455·8. Silver.

Crowns and half-crowns of the hammered series were only struck in 1601 and 1602; the latter have the mint-mark 2.

507. Half-Crown. 1601. Same as the preceding in all respects except in size and weight. ⅄ 1·4. Wt. 282·0.

The milled half-crown, which is of the same type as the shilling No. 512, was only struck as a pattern. It has the lis mint-mark, which would place its issue between 1567–70. Two specimens only are known.

508. Shilling. *Obv.* ELIZABETH · D · G · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB · REGINA; *m. m.* martlet. Bust of queen to l., in profile, crowned, in ruff and embroidered dress. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM · ADIVTOREM · MEVM; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fourchée. ⅄ 1·2. Wt. 95·5.

This shilling has no inner circle on either side. It is an exception. It appears to be the earliest variety, as it was struck in the first year of the queen's reign. Shillings are never dated, but their order of issue can be ascertained from the dated coins, sixpences, &c., which bear the same mint-marks (see list of mint-marks, Appendix A).

509. Shilling. Same as the preceding; but the *obv.* legend reads ELIZAB' · D' · G' · ANG' · FR' · ET : HIB' · REGI', and on *rev.* MEV. for MEVM; inner circle on both sides; *m. m.* A. ⅄ 1·3. Wt. 91·4.

The mint-mark shows that this shilling was struck in 1582. The shillings of the first three years read ELIZABETH or ELIZBETH; all the later ones have ELIZAB. No hammered shillings appear to have been struck between 1561 and 1582.

510. Shilling. Same as the preceding, but the queen's dress is more richly decorated and her hair more spread; *m. m.* key on both sides. ⅄ ·25. Wt. 95·0.

Struck in 1595. The bust corresponds with that on the gold coins of the same time.

511. Shilling. Same as the preceding, but the *obv.* legend reads REGINA, and the shield on the *rev.* is garnished; *m. m.* key on both sides. ⅄ 1·25. Wt. 94·3.

Struck in 1595. This coin is of particularly fine work, and is so evenly struck, that it may have been executed by the mill. It is the only issue with a garnished shield, and may therefore have been intended as a pattern.

Plate XI. SILVER.

512. Shilling, *milled*. Same as No. 508, no inner circle on either side; *m. m.* star on both sides. Æ 1·15. Wt. 96·5.

Struck in 1561, the first year of issue of milled silver coins. They are known of only two other mint-marks, the lis and mullet (1567 and 1574).

513. Sixpence. 1566. *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D' · G' · ANG' · FR' · ET : HI' · REGINA; *m. m.* portcullis. Bust of queen as on No. 508; behind, rose. *Rev.* POSVI DEV' · ADIVTOREM · MEV'; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fourchée; above, 1566. Æ 1·0. Wt. 48·5.

The sixpence, both hammered and milled, was first struck in 1561, and of the former there is a continuous series, dated to 1602. These bear often several mint-marks in the same year. The other dated coins are the threepence, the three halfpence, and the three farthings. The dated coins are also distinguished from the undated ones by having a rose behind the queen's bust.

514. Sixpence, *milled*. 1561. Same as the preceding, but reading FRA., HIB., DEVM and MEVM; the queen's dress is more decorated; no inner circle on either side; and *m. m.* star; date, 1561. Æ 1·0. Wt. 49·3.

The milled sixpences extend from 1561 to 1575; a few of the intermediate dates are however missing. They show slight varieties of *obv.* and *rev.* types (see Nos. 515, 516).

515. Sixpence, *milled*. 1562. Same as the preceding, but bust smaller and dress less decorated; date, 1562; same *m. m.* Æ 1·0. Wt. 44·0.

516. Sixpence, *milled*. 1566. Same as No. 514, but bust larger and dress more decorated; cross on *rev.* pattée; date, 1566; same *m. m.* Æ 1·0. Wt. 47·0.

This variety of cross on the reverse is also found on milled sixpences dated 1562, 1563, and 1564.

517. Groat. Same as the Sixpence, No. 513, but reading HIB., no rose behind the bust of the queen; and no date; *m. m.* cross crosslet on both sides. Æ ·95. Wt. 31·0.

All the hammered groats were struck before 1561. They have for mint-marks, mullet, cross crosslet, and lis. Some are without the inner circle on either side.

518. Groat, *milled*. Same as the Sixpence, No. 514, but no rose behind the bust, and no date; *m. m.* star on both sides. Æ ·9. Wt. 30·8.

This is the only type and mint-mark of the milled groat. It is probably of the year 1561.

519. Threepence. 1561. Same as the Sixpence, No. 513, but reading HIB. for HI., and date, 1561; *m. m.* pheon on both sides. Æ ·75. Wt. 23·5.

Like the sixpence, the threepence is always dated. It was first struck in 1561, and, together with the three halfpence and three farthings, was discontinued after 1582.

520. Threepence, *milled*. 1562. Same as the Sixpence, No. 514, but date 1562; *m. m.* star. Æ ·8. Wt. 23·8.

These appear to be only of 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1574 and 1575.

521. Half-Groat. *1st type.* Same as the Groat, No. 517; but *m. m.* martlet. Ar ·7. Wt. 14·2. Plate XX. Silver.

The issue of the half-groat ceased for a while in 1577, and when it was revived in 1582, the type and legends were somewhat changed (see the next coin), and this change was preserved till the end of the reign.

522. Half-Groat. *2nd type.* *Obv.* E' · D' · G' · ROSA · SINE · SPINA; *m. m.* scallop. Bust of queen to l., in profile, crowned, in ruff and embroidered dress; behind, two dots to indicate the value. *Rev.* CIVITAS LONDON; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fourchée. Ar ·7. Wt. 15·7.

See note to No. 521.

523. Half-Groat, *milled.* Same as the Groat, No. 518; same *m. m.* Ar ·7. Wt. 14·0.

This is the only type and mint-mark of the milled half-groat.

524. Three Halfpence. 1561. Same as the Half-Groat, No. 522; but behind bust of queen is a rose; and on *rev.* 1561 above the shield; *m. m.* pheon on both sides. Ar ·6. Wt. 13·8.

None were struck after 1582. No specimen of the milled three halfpence has been met with.

525. Penny. Same as the Half-Groat, No. 522; but *m. m.* cross crosslet. Ar ·55. Wt. 9·0.

The pennies are undated, except those struck in 1558, which have the date in the *obv.* legend. The milled penny of 1567 with the mint-mark lis is mentioned by Ruding and Snelling; but no specimen is now known.

526. Three Farthings. 1573. Same as the Three Halfpence, No. 524; but date, 1573; *m. m.* acorn. Ar ·55. Wt. 6·0.

None struck after 1582.

527. Three Farthings, *milled.* 1563. Same as the Three Halfpence, No. 524; but dress of queen more decorated; cross pattée instead of cross fourchée on the *rev.*; no inner circles; and date, 1563; *m. m.* star. Ar ·5. Wt. 6·8.

Struck in 1563 only.

528. Halfpenny. *Obv.* Portcullis; above, *m. m.* A. *Rev.* Cross moline, three pellets in each angle. Ar ·35. Wt. 3·9.

Though there exist halfpennies with mint-mark a cross crosslet, struck before 1561, they do not appear to be mentioned in any indentures before 1582; after that date they were frequently struck. The above piece belongs to the period 1582–84. Some are without any mint-marks. These were probably struck before 1582.

James I. 1603–1625.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Sovereign or Unite, Half-Sovereign or Double-Crown, Crown or Britain Crown, Half-Crown, Thistle Crown, Angel, Half-Angel, Rose Ryal or Thirty Shilling Piece, Spur Ryal or Fifteen Shilling Piece, Laurel, Half-Laurel, and Quarter-Laurel. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-Groat, Penny, and Half-penny. *Copper.* Farthing.

Plate xx. As in the previous reign the gold coins were of two standards, *i.e.* standard gold and crown gold.

Issues, &c.—*Gold.* Four. 1st issue (1603–1604), Sovereign, Half-Sovereign, Crown or Quarter-Sovereign, and Half-Crown or Eighth Sovereign, *Crown gold*, weight 171$\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{7}$ grs. to the Sovereign, current for 20*s.*; the others in proportion. 2nd issue (1604–1619), Unite, Double-Crown, Britain Crown, Half-Crown and Thistle Crown, *Crown gold*, weight 154$\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{7}$ grs. to the Unite, current for 20*s.*, the others in proportion, but the Thistle Crown, 30$\frac{3}{3}\frac{0}{7}$ grs. and current for 4*s.* 3rd issue (1605–1619), Rose Ryal,* 213$\frac{1}{3}$ grs., current for 30*s.*; Spur Ryal, 106$\frac{2}{3}$ grs., current for 15*s.*; Angel, 71$\frac{1}{3}$ grs., current for 10*s.*, and Half-Angel,† 36 grs., current for 5*s.* 6*d.*, *Standard gold.* 4th issue (1619–1625), Rose Ryal or Thirty Shilling Piece, 196$\frac{4}{11}$ grs., current for 30*s.*; Spur Ryal or Fifteen Shilling Piece, 98$\frac{2}{11}$ grs., current for 15*s.*, and Angel, 65$\frac{5}{11}$ grs., current for 10*s.*, *Standard gold*; Laurel, 140$\frac{2}{11}\frac{0}{7}$ grs., current for 20*s.*; Half-Laurel, 70$\frac{1}{11}\frac{0}{7}$ grs., current for 10*s.*, and Quarter-Laurel, 35$\frac{5}{11}$grs., current for 5*s.*, *Crown gold.* *Silver.* Two—(1603 and 1604), both comprising the Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny, at 7$\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{7}$ grs. to the Penny, and fineness 11 oz. 2 dwts. silver and 18 dwts. alloy. The two issues vary chiefly in the king's titles and on most of the coins there is a change of legend on the reverse. *Copper.* One (1613), Farthing token, weight 6 grs.

All the coins are of the Tower mint.

First Issue (1603–1604).

Gold. 529. Sovereign. *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · ANG' · SCO' · FRAN' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Half-length figure of king to r. in armour, holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield garnished and crowned between I R. *N* 1·5. Wt. 172·0.

On all the coins of the first issue the king is styled "King of England, Scotland," &c. (ANG · SCO · &c., REX). In the second year of his reign James assumed the title of "King of Great Britain" (MAG · BRIT · &c., REX). The "Exurgat" legend on the reverse is limited to coins of this issue only, in gold and silver. It is from *Psalm* lxviii. 1, and was chosen by James himself. The arms on the shield are 1 and 4, France and England quarterly; 2, Scotland, and 3, Ireland. This order continued throughout the reign on the English coins; but varied on the Scottish. The mint-marks thistle and lis are the only ones which occur on the first issues of gold and silver. The lis, however, is only known as occurring on the sovereign. The gold coins are of crown gold.

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* In 1612 the nominal value of the gold coins was raised 2*s.* in the £; so that the Unite passed for 22*s.*, the Rose Ryal for 33*s.*, the Angel for 11*s.*, and the other denominations in proportion. At the same time a slight increase was made in the weights of the coins.

† The Half-Angel was not issued before 1610 or 1611.

530. Half-Sovereign. *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · ANGL' · SCO' · FRAN' · ET · HIBER' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Bust of king to r., crowned, in armour. *Rev.* Same as the Sovereign, but the shield is not garnished. Æ 1·2. Wt. 84·2. Plate XI. GOLD.

The gold coins of this issue show no varieties of type or legend.

531. Crown. *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · ANG' · SCO' · FRA' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Bust of king as on the preceding. *Rev.* TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield dividing legend above and below; above, crown between I R. Æ ·95. Wt. 43·4.

The legend on the reverse refers to the union of the two kingdoms.

532. Half-Crown. Same as the Crown, but the legend on the *obv.* reads IACOBVS · D' · G' · AN' · SC' · FR' · ET · HI' · REX; same *m. m.* Æ ·7. *Pierced.*

Second Issue (1604–1619).

533. Unite. *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* lis. Half-length figure of the king as on No. 529, but armour more decorated. *Rev.* FACIAM · EOS · IN · GENTEM · VNAM; *m. m.* lis. Square garnished shield, &c., as on No. 529. Æ 1·45. Wt. 154·0.

The obverse legend shows the change in the king's titles to "King of Great Britain." That on the reverse is from *Ezekiel* xxxvii. 22. The reference to the union is continued in the whole verse: "I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all: and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all."

Each denomination of the gold coins of this issue only varies in the mint-mark. Like those of the previous issue, they are all of crown gold.

534. Double-Crown. *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* lis. Bust of king to r., crowned, in decorated armour and lace collar. *Rev.* HENRICVS · ROSAS · REGNA · IACOBVS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield crowned as on No. 530. Æ 1·15. Wt. 76·6.

The reverse legend refers to the union of the white and red roses of Lancaster and York in the person of Henry VII, and to that of the two kingdoms in the person of James I.

535. Britain Crown. Same as the preceding, but reading FRA. for FRAN. on *obv.*, and I R at sides of crown on *rev.*; *m. m.* rose on both sides. Æ ·85. Wt. 38·8.

536. Half-Crown. *Obv.* I' · D' · G' · ROSA · SINE · SPINA; *m. m.* rose. Bust of king as on No. 534. *Rev.* Same as No. 531; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Æ ·7. Wt. 19·6.

537. Thistle Crown. *Obv.* · IA' · D' · G' · MAG' · BR' · F' · ET · H' · REX'; *m. m.* lis. Rose on stalk with two leaves, crowned, between I R. *Rev.* TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS. Thistle on stalk with two leaves, crowned, between I R. Æ ·75. Wt. 31·0.

The issue of the thistle crown hitherto was supposed to have ceased in 1611, but the recent discovery of pieces with later mint-marks shows that it was struck till 1618 at least.

Third Issue (1605–1619).

Plate xxi. Gold.

538. Rose Ryal. *Obv.* · IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · ET · HIBER' · REX; *m. m.* rose. King enthroned holding sceptre and orb; at his feet, portcullis; tressure of arches. *Rev.* · A · DNO' · FACTVM · EST · ISTVD · ET · EST · MIRAB' · IN · OCVLIS · NRIS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on large double rose within tressure, with trefoil and leaf alternately at the angles. *N* 1·7. Wt. 212·4.

All the coins of this issue are of standard gold. Though their current values were raised 10 per cent. in 1612 no change was made in the types; but a slight increase took place in the weights. The ryal is similar in type to the sovereigns of Mary and Elizabeth.

539. Spur Ryal. *Obv.* · IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* rose. King standing in two-masted ship to l., crowned and holding sword and shield; three ropes from stern and prow; flag with I at prow; rose on side. *Rev.* · A : DNO' · FACTVM · EST · ISTVD · ET · EST · MIRABILE; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Within arched tressure floriated cross, the centre concealed by a rose upon a sun; in each angle, crown above lion, and trefoil in each spandril of tressure. *N* 1·35. Wt. 105·7.

The spur ryal was just half the current value of the rose ryal. It received its name from the pointed form of the rays of the sun on the reverse, which looks like a spur. The type of the spur ryal is similar to that of the ryals of Mary and Elizabeth.

540. Angel. *Obv.* · IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRA' · ET · HI' · REX; *m. m.* mullet. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon, usual type, as No. 376. *Rev.* · A · DNO' · FACTVM · EST · ISTVD; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship as on previous Angels, but no cross above the shield in front of the mast, on which is a top-castle; I and rose at sides of mast. *N* 1·1. Wt. 70·4.

The angels only vary in the mint-marks and in having sometimes a bowsprit.

541. Half-Angel. Same as the Angel, but reading MA' · BRI' · for MAG' · BRIT' · , and *m. m.* cinquefoil on both sides. *N* ·8. Wt. 34·7.

Half-angels do not appear to have been struck before 1610 or 1611. They are not mentioned in any of the indentures or proclamations of the time.

Fourth Issue (1619–1625).

542. Rose Ryal. *Obv.* IACOBVS D' : G' : MA : BRI : FR : ET HIB : REX; *m. m.* spur rowel. King enthroned, wearing robes of the Garter and holding sceptre and orb; at his feet, portcullis; the back of the throne, which is high, is flowered and the field is chequered with roses and lis. *Rev.* A DNO : FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB : IN OC : NRIS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fleury within two beaded circles; between which and in each angle of the cross is a lion between a lis and a rose; above shield, XXX (=30s.). *N* 1·55. Wt. 198·2.

Much inconvenience having been experienced through the raising of the current values of the gold coins in 1612 (see note, p. 100), a

new issue was ordered in 1619, consisting of the rose ryal, spur ryal and angel in standard gold, and the laurel or unite, and half and quarter-laurel in crown gold. In order to distinguish these new coins from the old ones, which so nearly approached them in weight and value, and which were still in circulation, new types were adopted or the former ones much altered, and on each piece was placed its current value. This is the first instance of the values being placed on gold coins. Edward VI and Mary had already adopted the plan for some of their silver coins. Plate xxi. Gold.

543. Spur Ryal. *Obv.* IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET HI : REX; *m. m.* spur rowel. Lion facing, crowned, holding sceptre and supporting shield; at sides of which, X V (= 15s.). *Rev.* A DNO : FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Within arched tressure a spur rowel with rose in centre and four lis and four lions, all crowned alternately at points of rays. ℳ 1·25. Wt. 96·6.

The rose ryals and spur ryals only vary in their mint-marks and in the abbreviations of the legends.

544. Angel. *Obv.* IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET HIB : REX; *m. m.* trefoil slipped. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon, usual type, but with mark of value, X (= 10s.) on r. of Saint. *Rev.* A · DOMINO · FACTVM · EST · ISTVD; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship with three masts to l.; from the centre one depends a large sail, embroidered with the royal arms; side ornamented with lis and lions and port-holes; lion at stern and prow. ℳ 1·05. Wt. 65·1.

The difference in the reverse type easily distinguishes these angels from those of previous issues. No half-angels are known of this coinage, and none are mentioned in the indenture ordering it.

545. Laurel. *Obv.* IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAИ : ET HIBERИ : REX; *m. m.* spur rowel. Bust of king in profile to l., laureate, in armour and mantle; behind, XX (=20s.). *Rev.* FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fleury; above, crown. ℳ 1·4. Wt. 134·4.

This is the first instance of the laureate bust on the English coinage. James delighted to be represented as the "Caesar Augustus" of Britain, and he assumed this title on his coronation medal, on which he is also figured in Roman dress. The name first given to this coin was the Unite, but it soon received that of the Laurel from its type of obverse.

546. Half-Laurel. *Obv.* IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET HI : REX; *m. m.* spur rowel. Laureate bust as on the preceding; behind, X (= 10s.). *Rev.* HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Shield on cross fleury as on the preceding. ℳ 1·15. Wt. 69·0.

Besides the mint-mark there are several minor varieties of the laurel, half and quarter-laurel, more especially in the abbreviations of the words of the legends.

547. Quarter-Laurel. Same as the preceding, but reading FR : for FRA : and mark of value, V (= 5s.) behind bust on *obv.*, and on *rev.* HENRIC' ROSAS REGNA IACOB'; *m. m.* trefoil slipped on both sides, but after REGNA on *rev.* ℳ ·75. Wt. 34·1.

First Issue (1603–1604).

Plate xxi. Silver. 548. Crown. *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · ANG' · SCO' · FRAN' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. King on horseback to r., crowned and holding sword in r. hand; crowned rose on housings of horse. *Rev.* · EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield, garnished. Æ 1·7. Wt. 462·0.

On the silver coins of the first issue the king's titles and the legend on the reverse are the same as on his early gold pieces. The only dated silver coin is the sixpence: the mint-marks of which serve to fix the sequence of issue of the other coins.

549. Half-Crown. Same as the Crown in all respects except in size and weight. Æ 1·45. Wt. 227·0.

There appear to be no varieties of types or legends of the silver coins of this issue: and the only mint-marks are the thistle and the lis. They occur in each denomination.

550. Shilling. *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · ANG' · SCO' · FRA' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Bust of king to r., crowned, in armour; behind, XII (= 12d.). *Rev.* Same as the Crown, but shield not garnished; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Æ 1·3. Wt. 89·0.

551. Sixpence. 1603. Same as the Shilling, but mark of value VI (= 6d.) behind the bust, and date, 1603, above the shield. Æ 1·05. Wt. 45·5.

Dated also 1604.

Plate xxii. 552. Half-Groat. *Obv.* I' · D' · G' · ROSA · SINE · SPINA; *m. m.* thistle. Bust of king as on the Shilling, No. 550; behind, II (= 2d.). *Rev.* Square shield; above, *m. m.* thistle; no legend. Æ ·7. Wt. 16·8.

No groats were struck during this reign.

558. Penny. Same as the Half-Groat; but behind bust, I (= 1d.), and *m. m.* lis on both sides. Æ ·5. Wt. 8·5.

554. Halfpenny. *Obv.* Portcullis; above, *m. m.* thistle. *Rev.* Cross moline with three pellets in each angle; no legends on either side. Æ ·4. Wt. 3·0.

These coins cannot be distinguished from similar pieces of Elizabeth except by their mint-marks. This is the last coin struck with the reverse type of a cross and pellets. The type had been used since the time of Henry III.

Second Issue (1604–1625).

555. Crown. *Obv.* IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET HI : REX; *m. m.* trefoil slipped. King on horseback, &c., as on No. 548. *Rev.* QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square garnished shield as on No. 548. Æ 1·7. Wt. 457·3.

The king's titles MAG. BRIT., &c., are as on the gold coins (see Nos. 529 and 533). The legend on the reverse, referring to the union of the two kingdoms, is from *Matthew* xix. 6. The prince's plume, which sometimes occurs above the shield on the reverse of the crowns, half-crowns and shillings, denotes that they were struck from silver derived from the Welsh mines in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith. Besides the mint-marks there are several small varieties of the crown. Some have a thistle and rose united on the housings of the horse instead of a rose; whilst others have a large shield, which cuts the inner circle on the reverse.

556. Half-Crown. Same as the Crown, but the *obv.* legend reads IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRI : FRAN : ET HIB : REX; and *m. m.* thistle on both sides. Ⱥ 1·45. Wt. 239·6. Plate XIII. SILVER.

Also with plume above shield.

557. Shilling. *Obv.* IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET HI : REX; *m. m.* trefoil slipped. Bust of king to r., as on No. 550. *Rev.* Same type and legend as No. 555, but shield plain, not garnished; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ⱥ 1·25. Wt. 92·0.

Also with plume above shield. Those struck before 1607 vary slightly in the abbreviations of the king's titles; reading MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET HIB · REX.

558. Sixpence. 1624. Same as the Shilling; but VI (= 6d.) behind king's head, and date, 1624, above shield; *m. m.* lis on both sides. Ⱥ 1·0. Wt. 44·6.

Sixpences are known of 1604 to 1624, except 1614. Some years have more than one mint-mark.

559. Half-Groat. *Obv.* I : D : G : ROSA · SINE · SPINA; *m. m.* star. Rose, crowned. *Rev.* TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS; *m. m.* star. Thistle, crowned. Ⱥ ·7. Wt. 16·0.

This type is similar to that of the thistle crown. It differs considerably from the half-groat of the first issue (see No. 552). The earlier and later pieces, each with the mint-marks rose, thistle, lis and trefoil, cannot be distinguished from each other in the absence of any special marks.

560. Penny. Same as the Half-Groat; but no crown over rose or thistle and no *m. m.* Ⱥ ·55. Wt. 7·0.

The absence of the mint-mark is unusual. Some half-groats and pennies are without the king's name and titles, and have the TVEATVR, &c., legend on both sides. Others are without the inner circle on either side.

561. Halfpenny. *Obv.* A rose. *Rev.* A thistle; above, *m. m.* trefoil slipped. Ⱥ ·4. Wt. 3·0.

Like the pennies some halfpennies have no mint-mark. All are without legends.

562. Farthing. *Obv.* IACO · D · G · MAG · BRIT; *m. m.* trefoil slipped. Two sceptres in saltire through a crown. *Rev.* FRA : ET · HIB : REX; *m. m.* trefoil slipped. Harp, crowned. Æ ·6. Wt. 10·0. COPPER.

563. Same, but with *m. m.* fret on *rev.* only (the Harrington badge). Æ ·5. Wt. 7·0.

These farthing tokens were issued in pursuance of a patent granted in 1613 to John Lord Harrington, of Exton. They are in consequence commonly known as "Harringtons." Their prescribed weight was to be 6 grs., but they are usually nearly double that weight. The patent was confirmed to his widow in 1614. This was followed in 1622 by another grant to Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, and James, Marquis of Hamilton. On account of the enormous difference between the intrinsic and current values of these tokens numerous forgeries were made, and the circulation of the genuine pieces became very unpopular. Smaller pieces, about half the size of the ordinary token, have been thought to be half-farthings, but this was probably only a further attempt to impose on the public. This is the first copper currency in the English series.

Charles I. 1625–1649.

Plate xxii. COINAGE.—*Gold.* Triple-Unite or Three-Pound Piece, Unite or Twenty Shillings, Double-Crown or Ten Shillings, Crown or Five Shillings, and Angel. *Silver.* Pound or Twenty Shillings, Half-Pound or Ten Shillings, Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny. *Copper.* Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—The coins of this reign are of three series or classes, viz. those struck at the Tower mint, those issued at provincial mints before and after the outbreak of the Civil War, and those struck by the besieged towns or castles during the war. The coins struck at the Tower mint are:—*Gold.* Unite, Double-Crown, Crown, and Angel. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny. The Angel was of standard gold: the others of crown gold, and the silver 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure to 18 dwts. alloy. The gold and silver coins of the Tower mint show three marked varieties of obverse type (see below, No. 564). The coins struck by Briot belong to the Tower series.

The provincial mints, to which coins have been attributed, are Aberystwith, Bristol, Chester, Combe-Martin (?), Exeter, Oxford, Salisbury (?), Shrewsbury, Weymouth, Worcester, and York. Of these Aberystwith and York were established before the war. Gold coins are only known of Bristol and Oxford; all the other mints appear to have struck silver only. The denominations struck at the local mints and not issued at the Tower are the Triple-Unite in gold, and the Pound, Half-Pound, Groat, and Threepence in silver. The gold coins were of crown gold and the silver of the same standard as those of the Tower. The current values remained the same as in the previous reign: but the weights of the gold coins were somewhat reduced, being at the rate of $140\frac{2}{11}$ grs. to the unite, and $64\frac{4}{11}$ grs. to the angel. The silver was at $7\frac{3}{11}$ grs. to the penny. The copper farthings were of two issues which varied in the types. The dates of the issues were 1626 and 1635 (see descriptions pp. 121–2).

The siege pieces are described at the end of the local coinages.

TOWER MINT.

GOLD. 564. Unite. 1*st type*. *Obv.* CAROLVS D' · G' · MAG' · BR' · FR' · ET HI' · REX; *m. m.* lis. Bust of king to l., crowned, in ruff, robes and collar of the Garter; behind, XX (= 20*s.*). *Rev.* FLORENT : CONCORDIA : REGNA; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square garnished shield, crowned. *N* 1·35. Wt. 139·8.

There are three principal types of gold and silver coins struck at the Tower, which may be distinguished by certain variations in the dress of the king. On the first type the king is dressed in ruff and robes and collar of the Garter, as on the above coin; on the second type he wears a ruff and is in armour, with mantle fastened at the shoulder (see No. 565); and on the third he has a falling lace collar and armour, but no mantle (see No. 566). These changes correspond approximately to the dates 1625, 1626, and 1631. The shield on the reverse is at first square, then oval, and again, later on, in the case of the silver

square. Though Charles for his coins struck at the Tower continued to use his father's types, yet with the exception of the "Exurgat" legend, which occurs on coins of the local mints only, he introduced new ones throughout both the gold and silver series. The sequence of the mint-marks is given in the list at the end of the work (see Appendix A). Plate xxii. Gold.

565. Unite. *2nd type.* Same as the preceding, but reading MA. for MAG., bust of king crowned, in ruff, armour and mantle fastened on the shoulder; *m. m.* heart on both sides. ✓ 1·3. Wt. 139·3.

On the later pieces with this *obv.* type the shield is oval and has the letters C R at the sides.

566. Unite. *3rd type.* Same as No. 564, but reading MA. for MAG. and bust of king, crowned, in falling lace collar and armour; and on the *rev.* oval garnished shield, crowned, between C R also crowned; *m. m.* crown on both sides. ✓ 1·25. Wt. 138·3.

The unites of each type vary considerably in minor details, in addition to the changes of mint-marks.

567. Double-Crown. *1st type.* Similar to the Unite, No. 564, but reading on *obv.* HIB. for HI. and behind bust X (=10s.); and legend on *rev.* CVLTORES · SVI · DEVS · PROTEGIT; *m. m.* lis on both sides. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 69·5.

The garniture of the shield varies slightly from that on the unites.

568. Double-Crown. *2nd type.* Similar to the preceding, but bust of king as on No. 565, and no inner circle on *obv.*; *m. m.* anchor on both sides. ✓ 1·0. Wt. 68·2.

Same varieties of shield as on the unite of this type.

569. Double-Crown. *3rd type.* Similar to No. 567, but bust of king and shield as on No. 566; *m. m.* harp on both sides. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 69·5.

The double-crowns also show many small varieties in the portrait of the king and in the abbreviations of the words of the legends.

570. Crown. *1st type.* Similar to the Double-Crown, No. 567; but reading HI. for HIB., and behind bust V (= 5s.); *m. m.* lis on both sides. ✓ ·9. Wt. 35·7.

571. Crown. *2nd type.* Similar to the preceding, but bust as on No. 565; *m. m.* negro's head on both sides. ✓ ·8. Wt. 35·0.

Varieties like the unite and double-crown have the oval shield on the reverse.

572. Crown. *3rd type.* Similar to No. 570; but bust and shield as on No. 566; *m. m.* anchor on both sides. ✓ ·8. Wt. 35·0.

There are also many small varieties of the crown.

573. Angel. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET · HI : REX; *m. m.* castle. The Archangel, S. Michael, piercing the dragon, usual type, as No. 376, but the spear passes through the dragon's mouth and comes out on the other side; in field on r., X (= 10s.). *Rev.* AMOR · POPVLI · PRÆSIDIVM · REGIS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Ship with three masts, &c., as on No. 544. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 64·5.

The mint-marks show that the issue of the angels extended over the periods of the three types of the unite. None however are known of a date later than 1634. This is the last issue of this coin for currency. After the Commonwealth the type was copied for the Touch-piece. The later issues of this reign have the mark of value on the left of the

Plate xxii. Archangel, and a few early pieces are without this mark. There are no half-angels.

Silver. 574. Crown. *Obv.* :· CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET : HIB : REX; *m. m.* lis. King on horseback to l., crowned and wearing ruff and armour, and holding sword over shoulder; horse richly caparisoned, the housings ornamented with floral pattern; plume on head and crupper. *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield garnished on cross fleury. ℞ 1·7. Wt. 459·0.

There are numerous varieties of the crowns of the Tower issue. The dress of the king shows three distinct changes, similar to those on the unites, &c. (see No. 564), *i.e.* on later issues he wears a ruff and scarf or a laced collar (see next coin). The plume is found on the horse's head and crupper in the first class; on the horse's head only in the second class, and it is omitted altogether on crowns of the third. A plume, indicating that the coin was of Welsh silver, was placed above the shield on the reverse. On later issues the shield is oval and garnished.

Plate xxiii. 575. Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRI' · FRA' · ET · HI' · REX; *m. m.* bell. King on horseback to l., crowned and wearing lace collar, armour and long scarf; the horse has no trappings and the sword is held upright. *Rev.* Similar to the preceding but shield oval and garnished; *m. m.* bell between two quatrefoils. ℞ 1·75. Wt. 457·5.

The dress of the king shows that this coin belongs to the third period, *i.e.* after 1631. Varieties of this class have a plume above the shield; and on the second the shield is placed on a cross fleury and surmounted by the initials of the king, or the shield has a plume over it between C R and no cross. The absence of trappings on the horse is one of the distinguishing marks between the crowns and half-crowns of the second and third periods (see also No. 577).

576. Half-Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FR · ET · HI · REX; *m. m.* lis. King on horseback as on No. 574, but crowned rose on housings and ground under horse. *Rev.* Similar to No. 574; *m. m.* as on *obv.* ℞ 1·4. Wt. 231·0.

The half-crowns present similar varieties to the crowns; but those with the oval shield on the *rev.* never have the cross fleury, and the initials of the king are sometimes placed at the sides instead of above the shield (see next coin).

577. Half-Crown. Similar to No. 575, but the king wears ruff and scarf, and the horse is caparisoned, the housings being marked with a plain cross, and it has a plume on its head, and on the *rev.* C R at sides of the shield; *m. m.* harp on both sides. ℞ 1·4. Wt. 231·0.

The dress of the king places this coin in the middle period. On all the crowns and half-crowns of this period the housings of the horse are marked with a plain cross and not a floral pattern or rose as in the first one.

578. Shilling. 1*st type*. *Obv.* CAROLVS D' · G' · MAG' · BRI' · FR' · ET HI' · REX; *m. m.* lis. Bust of king to l., crowned, in ruff, robes and collar of the Garter; behind, XII (=12d.). *Rev.* Similar to No. 574; but shield not garnished; *m. m.* as on *obv.* ℞ 1·25. Wt. 91·5.

The obverse types of the shillings show the same varieties of bust as he unites (see No. 564), and the shape of the shield on the reverse is

like that on the crowns (see No. 574), except that during the third period (*circ.* 1638) there is a return to the square shield, which is placed on a cross fleury. The plume above the shield and C R also above and at sides occur. This and the following shillings give the principal varieties. Plate xxiii. SILVER.

579. Shilling. *2nd type.* Similar to the preceding; but *obv.* legend slightly varied, and bust of king wearing ruff, armour, and mantle tied on the shoulder; and on *rev.* square shield surmounted by plume; *m. m.* heart on both sides. Æ 1·25. Wt. 93·5.

580. Shilling. *2nd type var.* Similar to the last; but *obv.* legend slightly varied, and on *rev.* oval garnished shield with C R above; *m. m.* plume on both sides. Æ 1·25. Wt. 93·0.

581. Shilling. *3rd type.* Similar, but bust of king in falling lace collar and armour, and on *rev.* oval garnished shield surmounted by plume; no inner circle on either side; *m. m.* bell on both sides. Æ 1·25. Wt. 93·0.

582. Shilling. *3rd type var.* Similar, but on *rev.* square shield on cross fleury; *m. m.* P in circle on both sides. Æ 1·3. Wt. 95·0.

Besides the above there are numerous slight varieties in the abbreviations of the king's titles.

583. Sixpence. 1625. *1st type.* *Obv.* CAROLVS D : MAG : BR : FR : ET HI : REX; *m. m.* lis. Bust of king to l., in ruff, robes and collar of the Garter, similar to No. 578; behind, VI (=6d.). *Rev.* Same as No. 578; but date, 1625, above shield; *m. m.* lis. Æ 1·0. Wt. 45·5.

The omission of G for "gratia" is only an accident. The sixpence shows precisely the same varieties as the shillings. Dates do not occur after 1630.

584. Sixpence. 1626. *2nd type.* Similar to the preceding, but with D : G : &c., bust of king in ruff, armour and mantle as on No. 579; and date, 1626, above the shield which is square, not garnished and on cross fleury; *m. m.* negro's head on both sides. Æ 1·05. Wt. 45·5.

585. Sixpence. *3rd type.* Similar to No. 583, legend slightly varied, bust of king in falling lace collar and armour as on No. 581; and on *rev.* oval garnished shield between C R; *m. m.* harp on both sides.

586. Half-Groat. *Obv.* C : D : G : ROSA SINE SPINA; *m. m.* plume. Rose, crowned. *Rev.* IVS : THRONVM FIRMAT; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Rose, crowned. Æ ·65. Wt. 15·6.

The half-groats are of two types, with and without the bust, &c. (see next coin). The change appears to have taken place in 1630; the mint-mark of that year, the plume, being found on both types.

587. Half-Groat. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BR' · FR' · ET · H' · REX; *m. m.* plume. Bust of king to l., in ruff, armour and mantle (as on No. 579); behind, II (=2d.). *Rev.* IVSTITIA · THRONVM · FIRMAT. Oval garnished shield; above, plume. Æ ·7. Wt. 15·6.

The issue with this obverse type lasted only about one year (1630–1631); see next coin. A very rare variety has on the reverse a crowned rose instead of a shield.

588. Half-Groat. Similar to the preceding, but bust of king in falling lace collar and armour, as on No. 581, and C R at sides of oval shield on *rev.*; *m. m.* harp on both sides. Æ ·7. Wt. 14·0.

On these coins the shield did not change in shape during this last period; but remained oval in form.

Plate xxiii. Silver. 589. Penny. *Obv.* C · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPINA; *m. m.* lis. Rose in centre. *Rev.* IVS · THRONVM · FIRMAT; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Rose in centre. Æ ·55. Wt. 9·6.

There are two types of the penny as of the half-groat (see next coin). The change in both denominations occurred simultaneously.

590. Penny. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MA : B : F : ET · H : REX; *m. m.* plume. Bust of king in ruff, armour, and mantle as on No. 579; behind, I (=1d.). *Rev.* IVSTITIA · THRONVM · FIRMAT; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Oval garnished shield. Æ ·55. Wt. 8·8.

There are also pennies with the king's bust wearing falling lace collar, &c. (as No. 581). One variety with mint-mark rose (1631) has C R at sides of shield.

591. Halfpenny. *Obv.* Rose. *Rev.* Rose; no legends or mint-mark. Æ ·4. Wt. 4·5.

This is the only type of the Tower halfpenny. This denomination was only struck at this mint and at Aberystwith (see No. 609).

The king's authority came to an end at the Tower mint in 1642, but the Parliament continued to strike money of the royal types and bearing the king's name and titles till 1646. In that year the working of the mint ceased, and no further issue took place till 1649, and then in the name of the Commonwealth.

Briot's Coinage.

Gold. 592. Unite. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAGN · BRITANN · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* flower and B. Bust of king to l., crowned, in falling lace collar, armour and mantle; behind, · XX · (=20s.). *Rev.* FLORENT · CONCORDIA · REGNA; *m. m.* B. Square garnished shield crowned between C R both crowned. N 1·3. Wt. 141·2.

Nicolas Briot, a native of Lorraine, was first engaged at the Tower mint in 1628, and was appointed chief engraver in 1633. He was also for a time master and chief engraver to the Scottish mint. His coins, which were struck by machinery, and not by the hammer process, are remarkable for their neatness of execution and skilfulness of engraving. Their issue ranges from 1632 to 1638, and consequently they have the bust of the king of the third type, *i.e.* with a falling lace collar, &c. (see No. 564). The reverse type and legends are the same as on the Tower coins. His mint-marks are his initial with the addition sometimes of a flower, a lozenge, or an anchor. The flower occurs on his earlier coins; the anchor on the later ones. The stops between the words of the legends, &c., are generally lozenge-shaped.

593. Double-Crown. Similar to the Unite, but with mark of value · X · (=10s.), and reading MAG : BRITAN : , and on the *rev.* the legend is, CVLTORES · SVI · DEVS · PROTEGIT; *m. m.* B on both sides. N 1·05. Wt. 69·7.

594. Crown. Similar to the Double-Crown, but with mark of value · V · (=5s.), and reading on *obv.* BRIT. FR.; *m. m.* B on both sides. N ·75. Wt. 35·0.

Only two specimens of this coin are known. There are slight variations in the legends of the unite and double-crown, but not of the crown.

595. Angel. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRITANN · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX. The Archangel, St. Michael, piercing the dragon as on No. 573, but the figure of the Saint is more erect; in field on r., · X · (=10s.) *Rev.* Same as No. 573, but ship varied, more rigging visible, flag at stern; no lion at prow or stern, and two rows of port-holes; *m. m.* B on l. ℳ 1·0. Wt. 64·9. Plate XXIV. GOLD.

No varieties are known of this coin, which, like the crown, is excessively rare. Like the Tower angel, Briot's is of standard gold.

596. Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAGN · BRITANN · FRAN · ET · HIBER · REX; *m. m.* B and flower. King on horseback to l., similar to No. 575; but ground under horse. *Rev.* · CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* B. Oval garnished shield crowned and between C R, both crowned. ℳ 1·55. Wt. 461·0. SILVER.

The crowns all belong to Briot's early coinage. They have the above mint-marks only, and there are no varieties.

597. Half-Crown. Similar to the Crown, but reading FR · ET · HIB · and *m. m.* B and anchor on both sides. ℳ 1·35. Wt. 232·7.

A variety with mint-mark anchor has a shield with square top and no letters at the sides. This is of the last issue. Others have the earlier mint-mark.

598. Shilling. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAGN · BRITANN · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* B and flower. Bust of king to l., crowned, in falling lace collar, armour and mantle; behind, · XII · (=12d.). *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* B. Square shield on cross fleury. ℳ 1·25. Wt. 92·5.

The later shillings have a smaller cross within the circle on the reverse and mint-mark an anchor. These were struck about 1638.

599. Sixpence. Same as the Shilling, but reading BRITAN · FR ·, and · VI · (=6d.) for value behind the bust; *m. m.* B and flower on *obv.* only. ℳ 1·0. Wt. 46·0.

The sixpences present the same varieties as the shillings.

600. Half-Groat. *Obv.* CAROLVS D · G · MAG · BRIT · FR · ET · HIB · R; *m. m.* lozenge. Bust of king to l., crowned, in falling lace collar and armour; behind, · II · (=2d.) and below, B. *Rev.* IVSTITIA · THRONVM · FIRMAT. Square shield on cross fleury. ℳ ·65. Wt. 14·4.

This appears to be the only mint-mark on the half-groat.

601. Penny. *Obv.* CAR · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FR · ET · HI · R; *m. m.* B. Bust of king as on the Half-Groat, but dividing legend below; behind, · I · (=1d.). *Rev.* Same as the Half-Groat. ℳ ·55. Wt. 8·4.

Though Briot executed patterns for the groat, threepence, three halfpence, and halfpenny, the above were the only denominations issued for circulation. His patterns for gold and silver coins form a very extensive and remarkable series.

ABERYSTWITH MINT.

602. Half-Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRA' · ET · HI' · REX; *m. m.* open book. King on horseback to l., with lace collar, armour and long scarf, &c., as on No. 575; behind, plume. *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Oval garnished shield surmounted by a plume. ℳ 1·3. Wt. 230·5. SILVER.

The Aberystwith mint was established in 1637 by virtue of an indenture granted to Thomas Bushell for the express purpose of

Plate xxiv. Silver. striking money from silver,* the produce of the Welsh mines, which hitherto had been sent up to the Tower mint. By this indenture it was agreed that the Aberystwith coins should have a plume on both sides. This mint does not appear to have been in operation after 1642, when the moneyers together with all their implements were removed to Shrewsbury. The mint-marks are an open book or crown, and on the smaller pieces a lis, cross, or mullet also occur. Half-crowns are the coins of the highest value of Aberystwith, though Bushell received authority to strike crowns also. A rare variety with mint-mark open book has the "Declaration" type on the reverse and date 1642 (see No. 610). This coin may have been struck after the removal of the mint to Shrewsbury from an old Aberystwith die.

603. Shilling. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BR' · FR' · ET · HI' · REX; *m. m.* open book. Bust of king to l., crowned, in lace collar and armour; behind, XII (=12d.); before, plume, no inner circle. *Rev.* Same as the preceding; *m. m.* as on *obv.* ℞ 1·25. Wt. 90·0.

The omission of the inner circle on the obverse is an exception. Some shillings are without this circle on either side. A variety of the shilling, like the half-crown, has the "Declaration" type on the reverse and date 1642. This also may have been struck at Shrewsbury.

604. Sixpence. Same as the Shilling, but mark of value VI (=6d.) behind the bust, and no inner circle on either side; *m. m.* open book on both sides. ℞ 1·1. Wt. 45·0.

The sixpence shows the same varieties as the shilling. Some with mint-mark crown are known without the mark of value. Those with mint-mark open book and the "Declaration" type on the reverse, and dated 1643, were evidently struck at Oxford; the obverse only being from an Aberystwith die.

605. Groat. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D' · G' · M' · B' · F' · ET · H' · REX; *m. m.* open book. Bust of king to l., as on the Shilling; behind, IIII (=4d.); before, plume; inner circle. *Rev.* Same as No. 602; *m. m.* open book. ℞ 1·1. Wt. 30·5.

The groats are all of this type with inner circle on both sides. They only vary slightly in the *obv.* legend and mint-mark, a crown.

606. Threepence. Same as the Groat; but reading FR' · ET · HI' · and III (=3d.) behind bust; *m. m.* open book on both sides. ℞ ·75. Wt. 22·5.

Same varieties as the groat.

607. Half-Groat. *Obv.* Same type and legend as the Groat; but mark of value II (=2d.) and no plume before bust. *Rev.* IVSTITIA · THRONVM · FIRMAT; *m. m.* open book. Large plume with coronet. ℞ ·75. Wt. 14·5.

Others are without inner circle on either side. A variety with *m. m.* crown has the legend ICH DIEN on a scroll under the crown on the *rev.*, and another, the date 1646 at the sides of the plume. This last piece has for mint-mark a pellet, and, though usually classed to Aberystwith, must from its date have been struck at some other place, probably Oxford.

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* A Unite in gold of the Tower type, with *m. m.* plume, has been given to Aberystwith, but this attribution is very doubtful.

608. Penny. Same as the Half-Groat, but reading CARO. for CAROLVS and FIR. for FIRMAT; mark of value I (=1d.) behind bust, and no inner circle on either side; *m. m.* open book on *obv.* and *rev.* Æ ·55. Wt. 7·6. Plate xxiv. Silver.

The usual type is with the inner circles. The plumes on the reverse vary much in size, and a lion's head occurs sometimes on the king's shoulder. The other mint-marks on the penny are the lis, mullet, or crown.

609. Halfpenny. *Obv.* Rose. *Rev.* Plume with coronet; no legends or *m. m.* Æ ·4. Wt. 4·4.

This is the only type, and Aberystwith is the only provincial mint which struck halfpennies.

The above include all the types of the current coins issued at Aberystwith.

Bristol Mint.

610. Unite. 1645. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET : H : REX; *m. m.* BR (mon.). Bust of king to l., crowned, wearing lace collar and armour; in r. hand, sword; in l., olive-branch; behind, XX (=20s.). *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI. Across the field in three lines and on a continuous scroll is the legend, REL : PRO : LEG : AN : LIB : PA : above, three plumes; below, 1645; *m. m.* at beginning of scroll, BR (mon.). Æ 1·35. Wt. 135·8. Plate xxv. Gold.

The mint was established at Bristol from 1643–1646; and, from the similarity of its coins to those of Oxford, it is not improbable that workmen were transferred from that place to Bristol. The reverse type of the above coin is known as the "Declaration" type. Though found on coins partly struck from Aberystwith dies, it probably was first used at the Shrewsbury mint, and only occurs on those issued at the provincial mints. The inscription in full would be "Religio Protestantium, Leges Angliae, Libertas Parliamenti," and is a reference to the king's declaration to the Privy Council at Wellington, 19 Sept., 1642. Bristol unites are of the above date only. The mint-marks of that place are the initials BR (Bristol) in monogram and a plume.

611. Double-Crown. 1645. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAG : B : F : ET · HIB : REX; *m. m.* BR (mon.) between two plumes. Bust of king as on the preceding; behind, X (=10s.). *Rev.* Same as the preceding, but reading ANG : for AN : and PAR : for PA :; *m. m.* BR (mon.). Æ 1·05. Wt. 67·8.

The double-crown also is only of this year. No denominations of the gold coins other than the above are known of Bristol.

612. Half-Crown. 1643. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET : HIBER : REX; *m. m.* plume. King on horseback to l., usual type as No. 575; sword, in r. hand; behind, plume. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI; *m. m.* BR (mon.). Across the field and in two lines, RELIG : PROT : LE : AN : LI : PA : above, three plumes; below, 1643. Æ 1·45. Wt. 234·5. Silver.

Struck also in 1644, 1645 and 1646. Those of 1646 have A or plume under the horse and B on *rev.*, and a scroll ornament above the "Declaration." The silver coins of Bristol are the half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat and half-groat. They are all of the "Declaration" type.

Plate XXV. SILVER. 613. Shilling. 1644. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET · H : REX; *m. m.* five pellets. Bust of king to l., crowned, in lace collar and armour; behind, XII (=12d.); before, plume. *Rev.* Same as the preceding; but the "Declaration" is in three lines, REL : PROT : LEG : ANG : LIB : PAR : below, 1644 and BR (mon.). Æ 1·3. Wt. 91·0.

Struck also in 1643 and 1645. Some have no plume before the bust. Of the half-crown and shilling there are many small varieties of legends, &c.

614. Sixpence. 1643. *Obv.* CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : B : F : ET : H : REX. Bust of king to l., as on the preceding, but no plume in front; behind, VI (= 6d.). *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* BR (mon.) The "Declaration" as on the preceding, but reading RELIG : PRO; below, 1643. Æ 1·05. Wt. 50·4.

Struck also in 1644, which has the "Exurgat" legend in the circumference on the reverse. These and others of 1643 have the plume before the bust.

615. Groat. 1644. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : B : F : ET · HIB : REX. Bust of king as on No. 613; behind, IIII (= 4d.); before, plume. *Rev.* Same as No. 613, but *m. m.* BR (mon.) before legend, not under date. Æ ·55. Wt. 27·0.

Of this date only. Some have no plume before the bust, and BR (mon.) under the date.

616. Half-Groat. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : M : B : F : ET · H : REX. Bust of king to l., as on No. 613; behind, II (= 2d.). *Rev.* EXVRG : DEVS · DISSIP : INIMICI. Across the field and in three lines, RE : PR LE : AN : LI : PA : below, BR (mon.). Æ ·6. Wt. 14·0.

The half-groat is never dated, and is of this type only.

CHESTER MINT.

SILVER. 617. Half-Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRI : FR · ET : HIB : REX; *m. m.* three gerbs. King on horseback to l., similar to No. 575; behind, plume; below, CHST. *Rev.* CHRISTO : AVSPICE : REGNO; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Oval garnished shield. Æ 1·45. Wt. 223·0.

Three gerbs or wheatsheaves are the arms of Chester, where a mint was established during the years 1643 and 1644. A variety of the half-crown has one gerb only for mint-mark and no initials under the horse. A second type, dated 1644, with mint-mark three gerbs, has the "Exurgat" legend on the reverse and the "Declaration" in two lines. It is generally supposed that half-crowns only were struck at Chester: but there are threepences of rude work with mint-mark one gerb and *rev.* shield and CHRISTO, &c., which may have been issued from this mint.

The half-crowns assigned to Combe-Martin in Devonshire have the usual obverse type of the king on horseback; but on the reverse the royal shield within the Garter, crowned, with supporters, lion and unicorn; above, C R; and below, date 1644; around, CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO. This is the only denomination attributed to this place.



Exeter Mint.

618. Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS' · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRA' · ET' · HI' · REX; *m. m.* rose. King on horseback to l., similar to No. 575. *Rev.* CHRISTO' · AVSPICE' · REGNO; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Oval garnished shield. Æ 1·7. Wt. 464·5. Plate XXV. SILVER.

The Exeter mint appears to have been in active operation from 1642 to 1645. Its coins, especially the crowns, are well struck and of neat execution; and on this account they can be easily distinguished from the Tower pieces having the same mint-mark, a rose. Others have for mint-marks a castle or the letters EX, and in the circumference of the reverse legend the dates 1644 or 1645. There is in the National Collection a half-pound piece, but struck from dies of the crown. The following comprise all the other denominations issued by this mint.

619. Half-Crown. 1642. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HI · REX; *m. m.* rose. Three-quarter facing figure of the king on horseback to l., and holding baton in r. hand; horse prancing amidst arms. *Rev.* Similar to the preceding; but single stops between words; and below, on garniture of shield, 1642. Æ 1·5. Wt. 226·5.

This obverse type is an exceptional one; and on account of its fine work, the coin has been considered by some to be a pattern. The usual type has the king in profile and no arms, but sometimes ground, under the horse, which is either walking or cantering. There are several varieties of the reverse type, the shield being oval or oblong, *i.e.* square with the corners rounded and with C R above or at the sides. The other dates are 1644 and 1645 and the mint-marks a rose, castle, or EX. Another type has the "Exurgat" legend on the reverse with the "Declaration" and date 1644.

620. Shilling. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MA · BR · FR · ET · HI · REX; *m. m.* rose. Bust of king to l., crowned, in falling lace collar and armour; behind, XII (= 12d.). *Rev.* Same as the preceding but no date. Æ 1·25. Wt. 92·0.

Some are dated 1644 and 1645 at the end of the reverse legend and have the oblong shield but without C R, as on the half-crowns. The mint-mark is always a rose. Like the half-crown there is a variety with the "Declaration" type for reverse. It is dated 1645.

621. Sixpence. 1644. Same as the last; but VI (= 6d.) for value and date 1644 in the *rev.* legend. Æ ·95. Wt. 45·0.

Sixpences are of this type and date only and have always the rose for mint-mark.

622. Groat. 1644. Same as the Shilling, No. 620; but with *obv.* legend, 1644 CAROLVS · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX, and mark of value IIII (= 4d.); *m. m.* rose on both sides. Æ ·85. Wt. 25·0.

Groats are of this type, date and mint-mark only.

623. Threepence. 1644. Same as the Shilling, No. 620, but reading on *obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MA · BR · F · E · H · RE; mark of value III (= 3d.), and on *rev.* square shield on cross fleury, with date 1644 above; *m. m.* rose on both sides. Æ ·75. Wt. 19·5.

Of this type and date only.

Plate xxv. Silver. 624. Half-Groat. 1644. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · M · B · F · ET · HI · REX; *m. m.* rose. Same as the Groat, No. 622, but mark of value II (= 2d.). *Rev.* THRO · IVSTI · FIRMAT · 1644; *m. m.* rose. Large rose. ℞ ·65. Wt. 18·0.

A variety has on the reverse an oval shield garnished, instead of a rose, and the same date, 1644.

625. Penny. 1644. Same as the Half-Groat, but reading H for HI, and on *rev.* THRO · IVS · FIRMAT · 1644; behind bust I (= 1d.), and *m. m.* rose on both sides. ℞ ·6. Wt. 7·0.

This is the only type and date of the penny.

Oxford Mint.

Plate xxvi. Gold. 626. Three Pound Piece. 1643. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HI : REX; *m. m.* plume. Half-length figure of king to l., holding sword and olive-branch, and wearing plain falling collar, and armour; behind, plume. *Rev.* EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI. Across the field, in three lines and on a continuous scroll, RELIG : PROT : LEG : ANG : LIBER : PAR; above, · III · (=£3) and three plumes; below, 1643. ℵ 1·8. Wt. 416·7.

The mint originally established at Aberystwith was transferred to Shrewsbury, and from thence to Oxford, where it was set up in New Inn Hall, 3 Jan. 1642 (o.s.) under the direction of Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell. It was in operation till 1646.

There are several varieties of the three pound piece which was struck at Oxford only. On the obverse the bust varies a good deal in size, and on the reverse the "Declaration" is in wavy lines, not on a scroll, and the initials of the mint, OX or OXON, occur below the date. Others are dated 1642 and 1644. The usual mint-mark of Oxford is a plume. Much of the gold from which these coins were struck is said to have come from the Welsh mines.

627. Unite. 1642. Similar to the preceding, but mark of value XX (= 20s.) behind the bust, no plume; and the "Declaration" in two wavy lines across the field on the reverse; above, three plumes only; and below, 1642. ℵ 1·4. Wt. 137·7.

There are also several varieties of the unite similar to those of the three pound piece. The bust is small or large and reaching to the lower edge of the coin, the "Declaration" is on a continuous scroll as on the preceding, or in three straight lines across the field; and the dates are 1642 to 1646, sometimes with the initials OX.

628. Double-Crown. 1643. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : M : BR : FR : ET · HI : REX. Bust of king to l., crowned, in falling lace collar and armour; the bust dividing legend; behind, X (= 10s.). *Rev.* Similar to No. 626, but reading ANGL · for ANG : and single pellet after each word of legend; above "Declaration," three plumes; below, 1643. ℵ 1·1. Wt. 69·5.

Also dated 1642 and 1644, but of the latter date only one specimen is known. Like the unite the double-crown varies slightly in the *obv.* and *rev.* types; and the "Declaration" occurs in three straight lines. The above are the only denominations in gold struck at Oxford.

Silver. 629. Pound Piece. 1643. *Obv.* CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET : HIBER : REX; *m. m.* plume. King on horseback to l., as on No. 575;

behind, plume; below, arms. *Rev.* ·:· EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPEN- TVR ; INIMICI ·:· Across the field and in two lines, RELIG : PROT : LEG : ANG : LIBER : PAR ; above, · XX · (= 20s.) and three plumes; below, 1643. Æ 2·05. Wt. 1854·0. Plate xxvi. Silver.

Struck at Oxford and Shrewsbury only. Those of Oxford are dated 1642–1644, and vary slightly in the obverse type, more especially in the arms under the horse. The "Declaration" on the reverse of the pound piece of 1644 is within a compartment, with one plume only above. It happened, not infrequently, that old Aberystwith and Shrewsbury dies were re-used at Oxford (see below).

630. Half-Pound Piece. 1642. Similar to the preceding, but the *obv.* legend reads, CAROLVS : D : G : MAGN : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX: arms below the horse varied; and on *rev.* mark of value · X · (= 10s.) above the "Declaration," and 1642 below. Æ 1·8. Wt. 922·0.

Struck also at Exeter and Shrewsbury; but those of Exeter have a different reverse (see note No. 618). The Oxford pieces are also dated 1643 and vary slightly in the details.

631. Crown. 1642. Similar to No. 629; but the *obv.* legend reads, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET · HIBER · REX ; plain ground under horse; and on *rev.* mark of value · V · and date 1642; no *m. m.* on either side. Æ 1·7. Wt. 462·0.

Dated also 1643. The obverses of some of the early crowns of Oxford were struck from old Shrewsbury dies. They present slight varieties of type.

632. Pattern Crown, 1644, by *Thomas Rawlins*. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET · HIBER · REX (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* cross fleury. King on horseback to l., as on No. 575; below, view of the city of Oxford with OXON and R (Rawlins). *Rev.* Same as the preceding, but sprig of flowers between each word of outer legend; the "Declaration" between two scrolls, and below $\frac{1644}{\text{OXON}}$. Æ 1·6. Wt. 453·0.

Thomas Rawlins, who made the dies for this coin, was chief engraver to the king; and when the Tower mint was seized by the Parliament in 1642, he removed to Oxford, where he superintended the coinage. The above piece is of extremely fine work, and was executed with much care and attention to details. As only eleven specimens of this coin are known, and as all are in fine condition, it was most probably never put into circulation, and is therefore a pattern. It is generally known to collectors as the "Oxford Crown."

633. Half-Crown. 1643. Similar to No. 629; but *obv.* legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HI : REX; no arms, but plain ground under horse and no *m. m.*; and on *rev.* no mark of value, and *m. m.* four pellets. Æ 1·4. Wt. 231·0.

Dated also 1642, 1644, 1645 and 1646. There are numerous varieties of the half-crown. Some have no ground under the horse, and no plume behind the king; and on the *rev.* OX beneath the date, the "Declaration" more or less abbreviated, &c. (see next coin).

634. Half-Crown. 1644. Similar to the preceding; but *obv.* legend varied, BR. and HIB.; rough ground under horse, and *m. m.* plume; and on *rev.* large plume between two smaller ones above the "Declaration," and below, · 1644 · OX ·; no *m. m.* Æ 1·4. Wt. 227·0.

Plate XXVI. SILVER.

635. Shilling. 1644. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET · HIB : REX : (stops, lozenges); *m. m.* plume. Bust of king to l., crowned, wearing falling lace collar and armour; behind, XII (= 12d.). *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI; *m. m.* rosette. Across the field and in three lines, RELIG : PROT LEG : ANG : LIBER : PAR (stops, lozenges throughout); above, three plumes between two rosettes; below, ·1644· / ·OX·. *Æ* 1·3. Wt. 92·0.

Struck from 1642 to 1646 inclusive. Of the shilling there are numerous varieties. One of 1644 has the "Declaration" in a compartment, as the pound piece of that year (see note No. 629). Another, also of 1644, has a scroll above and below the "Declaration" as on No. 632. Whilst the third has the initial R (Rawlins) on the truncation of the shoulder. The mint-marks are generally a plume, or one or more lozenges or pellets (see also next coin).

636. Shilling. 1644. Similar to the last, but the bust of king to r., in plain collar; behind, IIX (*sic*), and on *rev.* the "Declaration" varied; lozenge each side of plumes, and *m. m.* lozenge within four pellets. *Æ* 1·35. Wt. 90·6.

This shilling, and another variety of the same year with a single plume over the "Declaration," are the only coins of this reign which have the bust of the king turned to the right. They can scarcely be considered patterns; but are more probably forgeries of the time.

637. Sixpence. 1643. Similar to No. 635, but *obv.* legend varied BRIT : and HI :, plume before bust and mark of value VI (= 6d.) behind; *m. m.* open book; and on *rev.* two pellets after words of legends; and below the "Declaration," 1643 only; no *m. m.* *Æ* 1·05. Wt. 57·0.

Dated from 1642 to 1644. The mint-mark open book shows that the obverse was struck from an old Aberystwith die. The usual mint-mark of the sixpence is a plume. There are several small varieties of the sixpence; those of 1644 have OX below the date.

638. Groat. 1644. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D' · G' · M' · B' · F' · ET · H' · REX; *m. m.* rose. Bust to l., crowned, in lace collar and armour, and lion's head on shoulder; before, plume; behind, IIII (= 4d.). *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI; *m. m.* lozenge within four pellets. Across the field the "Declaration" in three lines, RELIG · PRO · LEG · ANG · LIBER · PA; above, plume between two lis; below, ·1644· / ·OX·. *Æ* ·85. *Pierced.*

639. Groat. 1645. Similar to the preceding, but the legend commences below, and the bust reaches to the edge of the coin; no plume before; and on *rev.* single plume and scroll ornament above the "Declaration;" and wavy line and 1645 below. *Æ* ·95. Wt. 30·5.

Groats were struck from 1644 to 1646. Others have the "Declaration" within a compartment, with three plumes above and OX with date below, mint-mark lis or book, and R for Rawlins under the bust.

640. Threepence. 1644. Similar to No. 635, but *obv.* legend varied, B : F : ET · H : REX; plume before bust, and behind, mark of value III (= 3d.); *m. m.* open book; and on *rev.* the "Declaration" REL : PRO LEG : AN · LIB · PA ·; above, three plumes; below, 1644. *Æ* ·7. Wt. 24·4.

Dated also 1646. Varieties have no plume before the bust, and lion-headed armour and R (Rawlins) below; and on the reverse, plume and two lis, or three lis above the "Declaration," and mint-mark lis. The obverse of the above coin is from an Aberystwith die.

641. Half-Groat. 1644. Similar to the preceding, but no plume before bust, and mark of value II (= 2d.) behind; *m. m.* lis; and on *rev.* three lis above the "Declaration," and $\frac{1644}{OX}$ below. Æ ·65. Wt. 15·0. Plate XXVI. SILVER.

Struck in 1644 only. Varieties are without OX on the reverse and have for mint-mark a book, and a plume before the bust.

642. Penny. 1644. Similar to the last, but I (= 1d.) behind bust; and on *rev.* the "Declaration" reading RELIG · PRO · LEG · ANG · LIBER · PAR · and date 1644 only below. Æ ·5. Wt. 7·0.

The penny of the "Declaration" type is of this date only and is extremely rare. A variety has for reverse type a large plume and around IVSTITIA THRON. FIRMAT. It is similar to the Aberystwith penny.

The above are all the denominations in gold and silver struck at Oxford.

Certain half-crowns of the Tower type, *i.e.*, with oval garnished shield, and reading CHRISTO, &c., but with SA under the horse and mint-mark a helmet, have been attributed to Salisbury. In general fabric they resemble the half-crowns of Weymouth (see No. 648).

SHREWSBURY MINT.

643. Pound Piece. 1642. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET · HIB : REX; *m. m.* five pellets. King on horseback to l., similar to No. 575; sword in r. hand; behind, plume without lower band. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI; *m. m.* five pellets. Across the field and in two lines the "Declaration," RELIG : PROT : LEG ANGL : LIBER : PAR; above, XX (= 20s.) and three plumes, each without lower band; below, 1642. Æ 2·0. Wt. 1835·0. SILVER.

In 1642 Thomas Bushell removed the mint from Aberystwith to Shrewsbury; but on account of scarcity of workmen and engraving implements, it was only in operation there for a few months, all the coins being dated 1642. It was then transferred to Oxford. The types of the coins are very similar to those of Oxford; but the two series are easily identifiable by the form of the plume, that on the Shrewsbury pieces having no lower band under the coronet. It was at Shrewsbury that the "Declaration" type was first used. Varieties of the pound piece have either plain ground or arms under the horse. A rare variety has the plume immediately behind the king's head on the obverse, and only one above the "Declaration" on the reverse.

644. Half-Pound Piece. 1642. Similar to the preceding, but reading in *obv.* legend FRAN : and HI :; *m. m.* plume on *obv.* only; no plume behind king; arms under horse; and on *rev.* mark of value · X · (= 10s.). Æ 1·8. Wt. 923·0.

Varieties have no arms or a plain line under the horse, a plume behind the king and mint-marks three to nine pellets.

645. Crown. 1642. Same as No. 643; but *obv.* legend reading FRAN · and HIBER ·, no *m. m.*, and plain line under horse; and on *rev.* *m. m.* seven pellets and · V · (= 5s.) for value, and two pellets after each word of legend. Æ 1·7. Wt. 453·0. Plate XXVII.

The crown is very rare and there are no important varieties.

Plate xxvii. Silver. 646. Half-Crown. 1642. Similar to No. 643. but *m. m.* six pellets on *obv.*; and on *rev.* the "Declaration" reading ANG : for ANGL :, no *m. m.* and no mark of value. Æ 1·4. Wt. 230·0.

A rare variety has only one plume above the "Declaration" on the reverse and dividing the value ·2 : : 6· ; other varieties have plain ground under the horse, and no plume behind the king.

647. Shilling. 1642. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET · HI : REX; *m. m.* open book. Bust of king to l., crowned, in falling lace collar and armour; before, plume without lower band; behind, XII (=12d.). *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI. Across the field and in three lines the "Declaration," RELIG · PROT LEG · ANG · LIBER · PAR; above, three plumes without bands; below, 1642. Æ 1·3. Wt. 86·0.

A variety is without the plume before the king's bust. No coins of smaller denomination than the shilling appear to have been struck at Shrewsbury. It would seem from the above coin that Aberystwith dies slightly modified were used at Shrewsbury.

Weymouth Mint.

Silver. 648. Half-Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET · HIB : REX; *m. m.* castle. King on horseback to l., similar to No. 575; sword in r. hand; below, grass and W (Weymouth). *Rev.* CHRISTO : AVSPICE : REGNO; *m. m.* helmet. Square garnished shield crowned. Æ 1·4. Wt. 215·0.

Weymouth was garrisoned by the king from Sept. 1643 to June following, during which time the coins attributed to that place were struck. The mint-marks of Weymouth are a castle, a lion passant, and a helmet, the two first forming part of the arms of that place. Varieties of the half-crown have no grass under the horse and are without the mint-letter, and on the reverse the shield is oval, sometimes garnished with a lion's skin and placed between C R. Another rare variety has for reverse type the "Declaration" and dates 1643 and 1644. Hitherto only half-crowns have been attributed to Weymouth, but as there are shillings and sixpences with similar mint-marks and reverse type, and of the same fabric as the above, it is probable that pieces of those denominations were also struck there.

Worcester Mint.

Silver. 649. Half-Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET · HIB : REX; *m. m.* a pear. King on horseback to l., similar to No. 575; sword in r. hand. *Rev.* CHRISTO : AVSPICE : REGNO; *m. m.* three pears. Oval shield garnished with lis, &c.; below the garniture, the letters H C. Æ 1·4. Wt. 224·5.

Coins were probably struck at Worcester during its defence in 1646. Three pears are the arms of the city; but the letters H C below the shield have not been explained. They are no doubt the initials of some one responsible for the issue of the coinage. No varieties of the half-crown are known. Shillings with mint-mark, a pear, and of the usual Tower type, appear also to have been struck at Worcester. These are the only denominations which can be attributed to this mint.

York Mint.

650. Half-Crown. *Obv.* ·:· CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIBA · REX; *m. m.* lion passant guardant. King on horseback to l., similar to No. 575; sword in r. hand; below, EBOR. *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Oval shield, garnished with lion's skin and crowned. Ⱥ 1·4. Wt. 208·0. Plate xxvii. Silver.

The York mint appears to have been established about 1629, and probably remained in operation till the city surrendered to the Parliament in 1644. The dies for the early coins were executed from models made by Nicolas Briot. They are therefore not of the nature of money of necessity such as was struck at Chester, Weymouth, &c. Varieties of the half-crown are without the mint name, and with and without ground under the horse on the obverse; and on the reverse the shield is square, and between the initials C R, crowned or uncrowned, or oval and garnished, and sometimes with C R crowned at sides. Some have floral ornaments between the words of the legend on the reverse. The mint-mark is always a lion passant guardant.

651. Shilling. *Obv.* CAROLVS D G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HI · REX; *m. m.* lion passant guardant. Bust of king to l., crowned, in lace collar and armour; behind, XII (=12d.). *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield on cross fleury; above, EBOR. Ⱥ 1·2. Wt. 81·5.

Varieties have on the reverse an oval shield, garnished sometimes with the lion's skin, and with and without crown, and EBOR below.

652. Sixpence. Similar to the preceding, but reading BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB ·, and VI (=6d.) behind bust; and on *rev.* oval garnished shield, crowned, between C R, both crowned; *m. m.* on both sides, lion passant guardant; stops throughout, lozenges. Ⱥ ·9. Wt. 44·6.

There is only one variety of the sixpence. It is without the initials at the sides of the shield.

653. Threepence. Similar to the Shilling, No. 651; but reading MA · BR · FR ·, and behind bust, III (=3d.); same *m. m.* Ⱥ·75. Wt. 21·0.

This is the only type of the threepence. The above are the only denominations struck at York.

Besides the preceding coins of the local mints there are a large number of silver coins, half-crowns, shillings, &c., mostly of coarse fabric, which cannot be assigned to any one in particular; but similarity of type and work, however, often indicates the locality of their issue.

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654. Farthing. *Obv.* CARO' · D' · G' · MAG' · BRI; *m. m.* rose. Two sceptres in saltire through a crown. *Rev.* FRA' · ET HIB' · REX. Crowned harp. Æ ·7. Wt. 8·5. Plate xxviii. Copper.

At the accession of Charles I, the currency of farthing tokens was again declared lawful, and on July 11, 1626, a patent to strike these pieces was granted for seventeen years to the Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane. The first pieces resembled those of James I, but in 1635, on account of the numerous forgeries in circulation, the type was changed to the following one. These are called rose or royal farthings, and were issued under a patent granted to Henry, Lord

Plate xviii. Maltravers and Sir Francis Crane. The mint-marks in both series are numerous.
Copper.

655. Farthing. *Obv.* CAROLV · D · G · MA · BRI; *m. m.* rose. Sceptres and crown as on the preceding. *Rev.* FRA' · ET · HI' · REX; *m. m.* mullet. Crowned rose. Æ ·55. Wt. 14·5.

These are sometimes composed of two metals, copper with a plug of brass, to prevent counterfeits. Both issues were ordered to be current in Ireland.

Siege Pieces.

The coins struck during the Civil War by the adherents of the king, which are known as Siege Pieces, having been issued in towns and castles in a state of siege, are of Beeston Castle, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract and Scarborough. Some are well struck on lozenge-shaped or octagonal flans, but many are mere pieces of metal of irregular forms cut from plate and stamped or engraved with a device. They are chiefly in silver, only a few specimens being known in gold and none in copper. The gold are of Colchester and Pontefract.

Beeston Castle.

Silver. 656. Two Shillings. A piece of plate nearly square, having a representation on one side of a castle gateway stamped twice; below, $\frac{S}{ii}$. *Rev.* Incuse of obverse. R 1·55. Wt. 208·0.

The gateway represented on this and the following pieces is supposed to be that of Beeston Castle in Cheshire; though some have thought it to be that of Lathom House, in Derbyshire. The former place surrendered after a protracted siege in 1645; the latter in 1647, after a defence of two years by the Countess of Derby against Generals Fairfax and Egerton.

657. Sixteen-Pence. An oblong irregularly shaped piece with a gateway stamped once only upon it; below, $\frac{S\ D}{i\ iiii}$ *Rev.* Incuse of obverse. R 1·8. Wt. 131·0.

There is a similar piece stamped with $\frac{S\ D}{i\ vi}$; *i.e.* eighteen-pence.

658. Fourteen-Pence. Same as the preceding, but oblong; below, $\frac{S\ D}{i\ ii}$. R 1·3. Wt. 99·0.

659. Thirteen-Pence. Similar to No. 657, but square; below, $\frac{S\ D}{i\ i}$. R 1·15. Wt. 104·0.

The weights of many of the pieces are very irregular.

660. Shilling. Similar to No. 657, but oblong; below, $\frac{S}{i}$. R 1·25. Wt. 93·0.

Some have the letter S only under the gateway.

661. Eleven-Pence. Similar to No. 657, but pyramid-shaped; below, $\frac{D}{xi}$. R 1·15. Wt. 80·0.

662. Ten-Pence. Similar to No. 657, but oblong; below, $\frac{D}{X}$. Æ 1·4. Wt. 79·0. Plate xxviii. SILVER.

663. Seven-Pence. Similar to No. 657, but oblong; below, $\frac{D}{VII}$. Æ ·95. Wt. 53·0.

There is also a sixpence of same type and shape as the sevenpence; but marked $\frac{D}{VI}$. The sixpence (Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii., pl. xvi. 23) and the fourpence with the castle belong to Scarborough (see No. 679).

CARLISLE.

664. Three Shillings, 1645, *circular*. *Obv.* Large crown above $\frac{C \cdot R}{III \cdot S}$; anemone on each side of C R. *Rev.* Across the field $\frac{OBS \cdot CARL}{\cdot 1645 \cdot}$; above and below, anemone. Æ 1·3. Wt. 240·0. SILVER.

The siege of Carlisle lasted from Oct. 1644 to June 1645; but all the coins are of the latter date. They consist of the three shillings, half-crown, and shilling.

A variety has the inscription on the reverse in three lines as on the next coin. Both the three shillings and shillings are also octagonal in shape.

The half-crown is similar to the three shillings, but it has II · VI for mark of value on the obverse.

665. Shilling, 1645, *circular*. *Obv.* Large crown above $\frac{\therefore C \cdot R \therefore}{\cdot XII \cdot}$ *Rev.*: OBS : ∴ CARL ∴ · 1645 · in three lines; above and below, anemone. Æ 1·2. Wt. 80·0.

A variety has the reverse type as the preceding, *i.e.* the legend in two lines.

COLCHESTER.

666. Ten Shillings. 1648. A circular piece stamped on one side with the view of the gateway of Colchester Castle with flag in centre; at the sides, C R, both crowned; below, OBS · COL · 16 $\frac{S}{X}$ 48 in two lines; the reverse shows the obverse type in incuse. Æ 1·3. Wt. 65·9. GOLD.

Colchester was besieged by Fairfax, and surrendered after a siege of eleven weeks in Aug. 1648. The above piece is unique.

667. Shilling. A circular piece of metal stamped on one side with the representation of a castle with five towers of different heights in incuse; around, also in incuse, is inscribed, **Carolj · Fortuna · resurgam**; the reverse shows traces of the obverse type. Æ 1·5. Wt. 123·5. SILVER.

Varieties of this coin are oblong or octagonal. There exist recent restrikes of these pieces, some round, others octagonal, from the original dies, which came into the possession of Dr. Gifford, by whom they were subsequently deposited in the public library at Bristol. These restrikes have the reverses quite plain.

A similar piece to the above, but octagonal in form and weighing only 66½ grs., has been thought to be a ninepence.

Newark.

Plate XXVIII. SILVER. 668–671. Half-Crown, 1645, *lozenge-shaped*. *Obv.* Large crown between C R; below, XXX; pearl border. *Rev.* OBS : NEWARK 1645 in three lines; pearl border. ℞ 1·4. Wt. 220·5.

The Shilling, Ninepence, and Sixpence (Nos. 669–671) are of precisely the same type and date; but have the marks of value, XII, IX and VI respectively. With the exception of the sixpence, which is dated 1646 only, all the other pieces are of 1645 and 1646. Varieties of the shilling and ninepence of 1645 read NEWARKE.

During the Civil War, Newark sustained several sieges. It was finally surrendered to the Scottish army by order of Charles, 8 May, 1646.

Pontefract.

SILVER. 672. Shilling, 1648, *lozenge-shaped*. *Obv.* Large crown above C R; around, DVM · SPIRO · SPERO. *Rev.* View of castle; on l., OBS; on r., XII between P C; below, 1648. ℞ 1·4. Wt. 75·4.

Pontefract Castle was besieged several times during the Civil War from 1644 to 1648; but no coins were struck till 1648, when it was attacked by Cromwell himself and defended by Col. Morrice. As the castle did not surrender until after the death of Charles I, the later pieces bear the name of Charles II (see below Nos. 674 and 675).

The weights of these shillings vary considerably. This particular type is always struck on a lozenge-shaped piece of metal.

673. Shilling. 1648. Similar to the preceding, but circular in form and having on the *rev.*, on l. of castle, OBS; above, P C; and on r., hand holding sword; below, 1648. ℞ 1·1. Wt. 86·0.

This type also occurs on lozenze-shaped and octagonal flans. One piece lozenge-shaped weighing 152 grs. is supposed to be for two shillings.

After Death of Charles I.

GOLD. 674. Twenty Shilling Piece, 1648, *octagonal*. *Obv.* Large crown above HANC : DEVS : DEDIT 1648 in three lines; around, CAROL : II : D : G : MAG : B : F : ET : H : REX. *Rev.* View of castle with flag on central tower; on l., OBS; above, P C; on r., mouth of cannon; around, POST : MORTEM : PATRIS : PRO : FILIO. ℣ 1·2. Wt. 94·1.

As there is a shilling of precisely the same type, this piece may be only a proof. On the other hand, it is equally probable that it was intended to pass current for twenty shillings. It is unique.

SILVER. 675. Shilling, 1648, *octagonal*. *Obv.* Same as No. 672. *Rev.* View of castle as on the preceding; but around, CAROLVS : SECVNDVS : 1648. ℞ 1·2. Wt. 84·0.

The shillings of this later issue are always octagonal in form. There is also a gold piece, twenty shillings, of precisely the same type as this shilling. It weighs 138½ grs., and is unique like that of the other type.

SCARBOROUGH.

676. Half-Crown. 1645. An oblong thin piece of metal doubled, the corners turned over; on the *obv.* is stamped a castle with five towers, and below the mark of value $\frac{S}{II}$ $\frac{D}{VI}$; and on the *rev.* is engraved in three lines, OBS **Scarborough 1645.** ℞ 1·6. Wt. 217·7. Plate XXVIII. SILVER.

After a siege of over twelve months, Scarborough surrendered in 1645. It was again besieged in 1648, but no coins appear to have been issued during the second siege. A five shilling piece with similar obverse type, but mark of value $\frac{S}{V}$, and struck on a square piece of plate, is figured in *Ruding*, Pl. xxix. 3. It was in the Montagu Collection.

677. Eighteen-Pence. A thin square-shaped piece of metal, the corners clipped, stamped on one side only with view of castle; below, $\frac{S}{I}$ $\frac{D}{VI}$. ℞ 1·55. Wt. 142·0.

678. Shilling. Same as the preceding, but the corners are not clipped; and below castle, $\frac{S}{I}$. ℞ 1·85. Wt. 86·0.

679. Fourpence. Similar to No. 677, but below castle, $\frac{D}{IV}$. ℞ ·85. *Pierced.*

Besides the above there were issued the two shillings marked $\frac{S}{II}$; the one shilling-and-ninepence marked $\frac{S}{I}$ $\frac{D}{IX}$; the fifteen-pence marked $\frac{S}{I}$ $\frac{D}{III}$; and the sixpence marked $\frac{D}{VI}$. They are of various shapes, oblong, square, hexagonal, &c. There is in the National Collection an uncertain piece, shilling, stamped on one side with C R in a circle of dots and $\frac{II}{X}$ (= 12d.).

Commonwealth. 1649–1660.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Twenty Shillings or Broad, Ten Shillings or Half-Broad, and Five Shillings. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny.

ISSUES, &c.—In 1642 the Parliament seized the Tower mint, but continued to strike coins in the king's name and of the royal types till 1646. When the monarchy and the House of Peers were abolished in 1649, the Parliament ordered that money in gold and silver should be coined with their own style and authority, that like impresses and inscriptions should be made on all the coins of both metals, and that the latter should be in the English tongue. This order was, however, not quite strictly adhered to, as the half-groats, penny, and halfpenny bear no legend, and the last piece has for type a single shield only on each side. All the coins, with the exception of the halfpenny, bear their marks of value. The types as adopted in 1649 underwent no change during the period of the Commonwealth.

The weights and standard of metal in gold and silver were the same as those of the coins of Charles I struck at the Tower mint. The copper currency of the period of the Commonwealth consisted of tradesmen's halfpenny and farthing tokens (see No. 690).

Plate xxix. GOLD. 680. Twenty Shillings. 1649. *Obv.* THE · COMMONWEALTH · OF · ENGLAND; *m. m.* sun. Shield, bearing the cross of St. George, within wreath of palm and laurel. *Rev.* GOD · WITH · VS · 1649. Two conjoined shields; one bearing the cross of St. George, the other the Irish harp; above · XX · (= 20s.). *N* 1·4. Wt. 139·1.

Dates 1649–1657, and 1660. The mint-mark, which occurs on the obverse only, is always a sun till 1657, after which date it was changed to an anchor (see No. 682). No gold coins are known of 1659.

681. Ten Shillings. 1651. Same as the preceding, but date 1651, and mark of value · X · (= 10s.). *N* 1·1. Wt. 69·3.

Dates 1649–1654, and 1660.

682. Five Shillings. 1660. Same as the Twenty Shillings, No. 680, but *m. m.* anchor, date 1660, and mark of value · V · (= 5s.). *N* ·7. Wt. 35·9.

Dates 1649–1654, 1657, 1658, and 1660.

SILVER. 683. Crown. 1652. Same as the Twenty Shillings, No. 680, but date 1652, and mark of value · V · (= 5s.). *R* 1·8. Wt. 460·7.

Dates 1649, 1651–1654, and 1656. There are no silver coins known of 1650, those of 1659 are doubtful, and those of 1657, 1658 and 1660 are very rare.

684. Half-Crown. 1651. Same, but date 1651, and mark of value · II VI · (= 2s. 6d.). *R* 1·4. Wt. 235·0.

Dates 1649, 1651–1656, 1658, 1659 (?), and 1660.

685. Shilling. 1651. Same as the preceding, but mark of value · XII · (= 12d.). *R* 1·25. Wt. 92·5.

Dates 1649, 1651–1658, and 1660.

686. Sixpence. 1651. Same, but mark of value · VI · (= 6d.). *R* 1·05. Wt. 44·0.

Dates 1649 and 1651–1660. That of 1659 is doubtful.

687. Half-Groat. Similar to No. 680, but no legends on either side; no mint-mark; and mark of value · II · (= 2d.) above shields on *rev.* *R* ·7. Wt. 15·0.

The half-groat, penny, and halfpenny are undated.

688. Penny. Similar to the Half-Groat, but mark of value · I · (= 1d.). *R* ·6. Wt. 6·0.

689. Halfpenny. *Obv.* Shield with cross of St. George. *Rev.* Shield with Irish harp. *R* ·4. Wt. 3·5.

COPPER. 690. Farthing Token of Rochester. 1651. *Obv.* ✠ ALICE COBHAM. Shield with the arms of the Cobham family; on a chevron three crescents. *Rev.* ✠ IN · ROCHESTER · 1651. Crest of the Cobham family—a hind's head issuing from a mural crown. *Æ* ·6.

During the Commonwealth there was no official copper currency, though patterns for farthings were prepared. Its place was supplied by a large issue throughout the country of halfpenny and farthing tradesmen's tokens, which bear the name of the persons by whom they were issued, and their place of residence. The issue of these tokens extended from 1648 to 1679.

Oliver Cromwell. 1653–1658.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Fifty Shillings, Broad or Twenty Shillings, and Half-Broad or Ten Shillings. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence. *Copper.* Farthing. Plate xxix.

ISSUES, &c.—Two:—1st issue (1656). *Gold.* Fifty Shillings, Broad or Twenty Shillings, and Half-Broad or Ten Shillings. *Silver.* Half-Crown. 2nd issue (1658). *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence. The *Copper* coins are not dated, but belong to the later period.

The gold coins were of crown gold, *i.e.* 22 carats fine, and the silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine to 18 dwts. alloy, as the Commonwealth coinage. Their weights were at 140½ grs. to the broad and 464½ grs. to the crown.

These coins were struck by order of Cromwell, and with the consent of the Council. The dies were made by Thomas Simon, the distinguished engraver, and the striking of the coins was entrusted to Peter Blondeau, who made use of his new invention of the mill and screw. In consequence they are very sharply and well struck, though occasionally found in a worn state. These coins do not appear to have been in circulation, as no mention is made of them in the trial of the pix in 1657, nor in the proclamation of 1661, which called in the coins of the Commonwealth. Also the Commonwealth coins continued to be struck during the years 1656 and 1658, the dates which occur on Cromwell's coins. This money must therefore be considered to be patterns.

GOLD.

691. Broad. 1656. *Obv.* OLIVAR · D · G · RP · ANG · SCO · ET · HIB &c PRO. Head of Cromwell to r., laureate. *Rev.* PAX · QVÆRITVR · BELLO · 1656. Crowned shield with arms, viz.: 1 and 4, cross of St. George; 2, cross of St. Andrew; 3, Irish harp; with an inescutcheon of pretence bearing the Protector's paternal arms, a lion rampant; edge milled. *N* 1·15. Wt. 140·1.

Struck in 1656 only. The fifty shilling piece (Wt. 351½ grs.) was struck from the same dies as the broad; but it has the edge inscribed, ✣ PROTECTOR · LITERIS · LITERÆ · NVMMIS · CORONA · ET · SALVS.

692. Half-Broad. 1656. Same as the preceding; but the *obv.* legend reads, OLIVAR · D · G · RP · ANG · SCO · HIB &c PRO. *N* ·9. Wt. 70·6.

The reverse die for this coin, which is now at the Mint, is dated 1658, but no struck specimens of that date are known. There are imitations of the half-broad, dated 1656 and 1658, made by John Sigismund Tanner, engraver to the mint 1741–1775, which may be easily distinguished by the omission of the &c. in the obverse legend.

SILVER.

693. Crown. 1658. Same type and legends as the Half-Broad; but on the obverse the bust of Cromwell is laureate and draped after the Roman style, date 1658: and the edge inscribed, ✠ · HAS · NISI · PERITVRVS · MIHI · ADIMAT · NEMO. *A* 1·55. Wt. 464·2.

Of this date only. Most of the crowns have a flaw on the bust, the obverse die having cracked after a few specimens were struck. It

Plate xxix. Silver. was also struck in gold, but only two examples are known. There are two varieties or imitations of this piece, one made by Tanner (see No. 692), the other in Holland and commonly called "the Dutch Crown." They vary from Simon's crown in the modelling of the bust and in the shape of the letters.

Plate xxx. 694. Half-Crown. 1658. Same as the Broad No. 691, but bust and edge as on the preceding; date 1658. Æ 1·3. Wt. 229·1.

Struck also in 1656. These differ from the 1658 pieces in reading HI for HIB. There are no imitations of this coin.

695. Shilling. 1658. Same as the Crown, No. 693, but edge milled. Æ 1·1. Wt. 86·6.

Of this date only. There is an imitation by Tanner which can be easily distinguished by the &c after HIB. being omitted. A similar coin to the shilling, but differing slightly in the *obv.* legend, somewhat larger in size, and weighing from 92 to 160 grs., has been attributed to Simon, and supposed to have been intended for a two shilling piece. There are imitations of this coin by Tanner, which vary only slightly in the shape of the letters.

696. Sixpence. 1658. Same as the preceding. Æ ·85. Wt. 44·0.

Of this date only. Tanner made copies of this piece also, and being somewhat larger in size they have wrongly been considered as ninepences.

Copper. 697. Farthing. *Obv.* OLIVAR · PRO · ENG · SC · IRL. Bust of Cromwell to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* CHARITIE · AND · CHANGE. Crowned shield as on No. 691. Æ ·85.

There are three types of the farthing. The others have for reverse types, three columns united by a cord or a ship.

Charles II. 1660–1685.

Coinage.—*Hammered. Gold.* Broad or Twenty Shillings, Half-Broad or Ten Shillings, and Crown or Five Shillings. *Silver.* Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Milled. Gold.* Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guinea, and Half-Guinea. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper.* Halfpenny and Farthing. *Tin.* Farthing,

Issues.—The gold and silver coins of this reign are of two kinds or classes, viz., the *hammered* money struck after the old fashion by the hammer, and the *milled* money struck by the new process of the mill and screw. Their issues and denominations were:—Hammered. *Gold.* Two:—1st issue (1660), Broad, Half-Broad, and Five Shillings, without marks of value; 2nd issue (1661), same denominations, but with marks of value. *Silver.* Three:—1st issue (1660), Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-Groat, and Penny, without marks of value or inner circle; 2nd issue (1661), same denominations, with marks of value and no inner circle; 3rd issue (1661–1662), same denominations and also

Groat and Threepence, with marks of value and inner circle. MILLED. Plate XXX.
Gold. One :—(1662–1684), Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guinea, and Half-Guinea. *Silver.* One :—(1662–1684), Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. The *Copper* coins, Halfpenny and Farthing, were first issued in 1672, and the *Tin* coins, Farthings only, in 1684.

WEIGHT.—The weight of the *hammered* gold coins was at the rate of $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs. to the broad and of the *milled* money at $131\frac{29}{41}$ grs. to the guinea till 1670, when it was reduced to $129\frac{39}{89}$ grs. The current value of the guinea was 20*s*. The silver coins throughout the reign were at $7\frac{3}{11}$ grs. to the penny, as since the reign of James I. The copper coins were struck at the rate of 20*d*. to the pound avoirdupois, and those of tin were ordered to be made of the same weight.

FINENESS.—The gold money was 22 cts. fine to 2 cts. of alloy, known as crown gold, and that of silver 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine to 18 dwts. of alloy. This standard in both metals has remained unchanged to the present day. The copper money was struck from pure Swedish metal.

Hammered Money (1660–1662).

698. Broad. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* crown. Bust of king to l., laureate, hair long, in armour and mantle. *Rev.* FLORENT · CONCORDIA · REGNA. Oval shield crowned and garnished; at sides, C R. Æ 1·35. Wt. 140·7. GOLD.

On his restoration Charles II adopted his father's types for his coins. All the dies for the hammered money were made by Thomas Simon, who had been chief engraver to the mint during the Commonwealth. The mint-mark on the gold and silver coins is a crown. They are the last pieces upon which any mint-mark occurs.

699. Broad. 2*nd issue*. Same as the preceding, but mark of value XX (= 20s.) behind bust. Æ 1·25. Wt. 139·7.

The order for stamping the values on the gold and silver coins was dated 28 Nov., 1661.

700. Half-Broad. 1*st issue*. Same as the Broad, No. 698, but of smaller size. Æ 1·1. Wt. 69·9.

701. Half-Broad. 2*nd issue*. Same as the preceding, but behind bust X (= 10s.). Æ 1·0. Wt. 70·7.

702. Crown. 1*st issue*. Same as the Broad, No. 698; but reading FR. for FRAN., and smaller in size. Æ ·75. Wt. 35·0.

703. Crown. 2*nd issue*. Same as the preceding; but behind bust V (= 5s.). Æ ·75. Wt. 35·0.

These crowns only differ from each other in the abbreviations of the words of the obverse legend.

704. Half-Crown. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* crown. Bust of king to l., crowned, hair long, in lace collar and armour. *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO. Square shield on cross fleury. Æ 1·4. Wt. 231·5. SILVER.

For varieties of the three issues of silver coins see under coinage above.

Plate XIX. Silver.

705. Half-Crown. *3rd issue.* Same as the preceding, but *obv.* legend reading BR : FR :, mark of value XXX (= 30d.) behind bust, inner circle on both sides, and *m. m.* crown on *rev.* as well as on *obv.* Æ 1·4. Wt. 231·0.

This third coinage extended from January 1661–2 to November 1662, when a warrant was issued for coining by the mill.

706. Shilling. *1st issue.* Same as the Half-Crown, No. 704, but reading FR. for FRAN. Æ 1·25. Wt. 92·0.

707. Shilling. *3rd issue.* Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 705; but legend on *obv.* as the last, and mark of value XII (= 12d.). Æ 1·25. Wt. 87·5.

708. Sixpence. *1st issue.* Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 704. Æ 1·05. Wt. 46·5.

709. Sixpence. *3rd issue.* Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 705, but *obv.* legend reading BRI · FRA ·, and mark of value VI (= 6d.). Æ 1·05. Wt. 47·0.

710. Groat. *3rd issue.* Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 705, but mark of value IIII (= 4d.). Æ ·95. Wt. 30·5.

Groats and threepences of the first and second issues are not known.

711. Threepence. *3rd issue.* Same as the preceding, but *obv.* legend reading, CAROLVS · II · D · G · M · BR · FR · ET · HI · REX, and mark of value III (= 3d.). Æ ·75. Wt. 23·5.

712. Half-Groat. *1st issue.* Similar to the Shilling, No. 706. Æ ·7. Wt. 16·0.

713. Half-Groat. *3rd issue.* Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 705; but *obv.* legend reading, CAROLVS · II · D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET : HIB : REX, and mark of value II (= 2d.). Æ ·7. Wt. 15·0.

714. Penny. *1st issue.* Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 704, but *obv.* legend reading, CAROLVS · II · D · G · M · BR · F ET · HI · REX, and no mint-mark. Æ ·55. Wt. 8·0.

715. Penny. *3rd issue.* Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 705, but *obv.* legend reading, CAROLVS · II · D : G : M : B : F : ET : HIB : REX, and mark of value I (= 1d.). Æ ·6. Wt. 7·2.

The marks of value on the current coins in gold and silver cease with this series, and have only been revived on a few denominations struck since 1831.

716–719. *Maundy Money.* Groat. *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · D · G · M · B · F · & H · REX. Bust of king to l., crowned, &c., as on No. 704; but it descends to the edge of the coin, and divides the legend, which commences below on the l.; behind bust, IIII (= 4d.). *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* crown. Square shield on cross fleury. Æ ·75. Wt. 30·7.

The Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny (Nos. 717–719) are all of the same type as the groat, but vary in size and marks of value, III, II, and I.

This is the first issue of the Maundy money. The coins are of much neater work than the previous ones of the same denominations and are the last specimens of the hammered money. They were struck to supply the means of conforming to an ancient custom of distributing the royal bounty on Maundy, or Holy Thursday, a custom which exists to the present day. They were not issued for currency.

Milled Money (1662–1684).

720. Five Guineas. 1668. *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate, hair long, no drapery; below, elephant. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1668. Four shields, England, Scotland, France and Ireland, each crowned, arranged in form of cross; in centre, four C's interlinked, from which issue four sceptres; on edge, ✠ · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO. Æ 1·45. Wt. 644·0. Plate XXXI. GOLD.

The dates of the five guineas are 1668–1673 and 1675–1684. The elephant, or the elephant with a castle on its back, on the obverse is the symbol of the African Company, whose charter gave them the privilege of having coins struck in gold and silver at the mint from metal imported by them. The gold came from Guinea, hence the name given to the 20*s.* piece. Before 1675 the elephant is without the castle. The regnal year of Charles II dates from the death of Charles I, and not being concurrent with the Christian era, different regnal years sometimes occur on coins of the same date. The inscription on the edge was suggested by Evelyn, he having seen it on a vignette in Card. Richelieu's Greek Testament. It was placed on the coins to prevent clipping. The dies for the *milled* money in all metals were made by Jan Roettier, a native of Antwerp, who succeeded Thomas Simon as chief engraver to the mint (see No. 726), and the striking of the coins was entrusted to Peter Blondeau, who used the mill and screw for this purpose.

721–723. Two Guineas. 1683. Similar to the preceding, but no elephant under the bust, and date 1683; edge milled. Æ 1·25. Wt. 257·8.

Dates 1664, 1675–1679, and 1681–1684.

The Guinea,* 1663, wt. 130·1 (No. 722), and the Half-Guinea, 1669, wt. 64·9 (No. 723), are of precisely the same type as the two guineas. Dates, guinea, 1663–1668, and 1670–1684; half-guinea, 1669, 1670, 1672, and 1675–1684. The bust of the king on the gold coins is varied nearly throughout the reign, in having the truncation or lower part either pointed or rounded. The hair is also varied.

724. Crown. 1662. *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRA. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped, hair long; below, rose. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1662. Four shields, each crowned, arranged in form of cross, viz.: 1 and 3, England and France quarterly; 2, Scotland; and 3, Ireland; in each angle two C's interlinked; in centre, Star of the Garter; on edge, ✠ DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN. Æ 1·6. Wt. 463·0. SILVER.

Dates 1662–1684. The rose under the bust denotes that the coin was struck from silver supplied from the mines in the West of England. It only occurs on the crowns of 1662. Other crowns of 1662 are without the rose under the bust, read GRATIA for GRA, and have the date also on the edge. Crowns were the only silver coins struck in 1662.

* As noted above (p. 129), the weight of the guinea till 1670 was 131$\frac{7}{11}$ grs.; but from that date 129$\frac{10}{39}$ grs. In the case of the milled silver the proportion was at 7$\frac{7}{11}$ grs. to the penny or 92$\frac{4}{11}$ grs. to the shilling throughout the reign. As no change took place in the weights of the coins in either metal till the great re-coinage of 1816–1817, they will not be repeated; any variation would solely depend on the state of preservation of the individual specimen.

Plate xxxi. SILVER.

725. Crown. 1663. Same as the preceding, but reading on the *obv.* GRATIA, and no rose under the bust; and on the *rev.* the shields are arranged; 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, France; and 4, Ireland; date 1663; on edge, ✠ DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · XV ✠. ℞ 1·55.

After the 18th year the date on the edge is given in full (ANNO REGNI DECIMO NONO) and not in Roman numerals. The elephant or elephant and castle also occurs under the bust; the former being only found on crowns, half-crowns and shillings of 1666, the latter on similar pieces of 1681. This new arrangement of the arms on the shields was adopted from this date on all the silver coins of this reign.

726. The Petition Crown. 1663. By Thomas Simon. *Obv.* Similar to No. 724, but the hair more flowing; the bust longer and more carefully modelled; and below the signature *SIMON*. *Rev.* Similar to the preceding, but in the centre, St. George and the Dragon within the Garter; on edge, *THOMAS SIMON* · MOST · HVMBLY · PRAYS · YOVR · *MAJESTY* · TO · COMPARE · THIS · HIS · TRYALL · PIECE · WITH · THE · DVTCH · AND · IF · MORE · TRVLY · DRAWN · & · EMBOSSED · MORE · GRACE · FVLLY · ORDER'D · AND · MORE · ACCVRATELY · ENGRAVEN · TO · RELIEVE · HIM; two C's interlinked, crowned, and within two palm-branches at beginning of inscription. ℞ 1·55. Wt. 529·2.

At the Restoration Thomas Simon, who had held the post of sole engraver to the Mint during the Commonwealth, was continued in office; but in 1662 his appointment was limited to that of engraver of seals, and Jan Roettier, a native of Antwerp, was made sole engraver of dies. Enraged at being supplanted in this manner, Simon endeavoured to vindicate his cause by an appeal to the king, in the form of the above coin, which was modelled after Roettier's own coin, but which it far surpasses in general execution and beauty of engraving. The appeal was unsuccessful. The portrait of the king, both on Roettier's and Simon's coins, was copied from a drawing made by Samuel Cooper, the king's limner.

727. Half-Crown. 1663. Same type as the Crown, No. 725, and same legends. ℞ 1·3. Wt. 231·5.

Dates 1663–1684, except 1665 and 1667. Varieties have the elephant or elephant and castle under the bust (see No. 728), or the plume (see No. 730). The same rule as to the legend on the edge of the crown applies also to the half-crown (see No. 728).

728. Half-Crown. 1666. Same, but elephant under the bust and date on edge, ANNO · REGNI · XVIII · ℞ 1·25.

729. Shilling. Same as the Crown, No. 725; but the edge is milled. ℞ 1·0. Wt. 91·0.

Dates 1663–1684, except 1664, 1665, 1667 and 1682. Some have the elephant or elephant and castle under the bust, or the plume on *obv.* or *rev.* or on both sides (see next piece).

730. Shilling. 1673. Same, but plume under bust and in centre of reverse. ℞ 1·0.

The plume indicates that the silver of which the coin was struck came from the Welsh mines.

731. Sixpence. 1677. Same as the Crown, No. 725; but edge milled. ℞ ·85. Wt. 45·4. Plate xxxi. Silver.

Dates 1674–1684. There are no varieties of the sixpence except in the date; the elephant and plume do not occur on any of them.

732. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1670. Same *obv.* type and legends as on the Crown, No. 725; but on the *rev.* four C's interlinked in form of cross and surmounted by crown; in the angles, rose, thistle, lis, and harp; date 1670; edge plain. ℞ ·7. Wt. 32·4.

The milled Maundy money was first struck in 1670, and occurs of each year to 1684 (see note No. 716). The half-groat however occurs of 1668.

733. Threepence. 1670. Same as the Groat, but reverse type, three C's interlinked and surmounted by crown. ℞ ·7. Wt. 22·0.

734. Half-Groat. 1670. Same as the Groat, but reverse type, two C's interlinked and surmounted by crown. ℞ ·55. Wt. 15·5.

735. Penny. 1670. Same, but reverse type, one C crowned. ℞ ·5. Wt. 8·6.

736. Halfpenny. 1672. *Obv.* CAROLVS · A · CAROLO. Bust of king to l., in armour. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., holding olive-branch and spear; her l. arm on shield, with the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew; in the exergue, 1672. Æ 1·2. Copper.

Copper halfpence and farthings were first issued for circulation in 1672. They were made of pure Swedish copper, and were coined at the rate of 175 grs. to the halfpenny and 87½ grs. to the farthing; thus making a pound of metal avoirdupois equal to 20*d.* The copper currency of this reign previous to 1672 consisted of tradesmen's halfpenny and farthing tokens, similar to those struck during the later years of the Commonwealth. The figure of Britannia on the reverse of the new coinage is said to be a portrait of Frances Stewart, Duchess of Richmond. The dates of the halfpenny are 1672, 1673, and 1675.

737. Farthing. 1671. Same as the Halfpenny, but the r. leg of Britannia is bare and date 1671. Æ ·9.

Dates 1671–1675 and 1679.

738. Farthing. 1684. Same as the preceding; but no date on the reverse; edge inscribed, NVMMORVM FAMVLVS · 1684. St. ·9. Tin.

In 1684 it was decided to strike coins, halfpence and farthings, in tin, a step which had already been proposed in 1679. The farthing only however was issued. It is of the same weight as the copper piece of that value, and in order to render counterfeiting more difficult a square plug of copper was inserted in the centre. The inscription on the edge, "the servant of the coinage," implies that these coins were not to be considered a part of the regular coinage, but as representing something of greater value than itself. There was a profit to the mint of 40 *per cent.* on this issue, which during this reign was of 1684 only.

James II. 1685–1688.

Plate xxxi. COINAGE.—*Gold.* Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guinea, and Half-Guinea. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Tin.* Halfpenny and Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—The gold and silver money of James II is of the same denominations, weight and fineness as that issued by Charles II from 1670, when the guinea was reduced to $129\frac{32}{39}$ grs. That coin was still current for 20*s*. No copper coins were issued, and the only base metal money consisted of halfpence and farthings in tin, which continued to be coined at the rate of 20*d*. to the pound avoirdupois. The halfpenny was of one type only; but of the farthing there are two varieties. The types generally of the coins of James II vary but slightly from those of Charles II.

GOLD. 739. Five Guineas. 1687. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate, hair long; no drapery; below, elephant and castle (see No. 720). *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1687. Four shields, each crowned, arranged in form of cross, with sceptre in each angle, as on No. 720; but no initials of the king in the centre; on edge, ✠ DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO ✠. *N* 1·5.

Dates 1686–1688. The elephant and castle only occurs on the five guineas of 1687 and 1688, but those without are of each year. On the five guineas of 1686 the sceptres are wrongly arranged, those terminating in the harp and lis being transposed.

740. Two Guineas. 1687. Same as the Five Guineas, but no elephant and castle under the bust, and the edge is milled. *N* 1·2.

Dates 1686–1688. That only of 1686 has the elephant and castle under the bust.

Plate xxxii. 741. Guinea. 1688. Same as the Two Guineas, but date 1688. *N* 1·0.

Dates 1685–1688. The guinea was the only gold piece struck in 1685. Specimens with and without the elephant and castle occur of each year.

742. Half-Guinea. 1686. Same as the Five Guineas, No. 739, with elephant and castle under the bust, but date 1686; edge milled. *N* ·55.

Dates 1686–1688. The elephant and castle occurs only on the half-guinea of 1686.

SILVER. 743. Crown. 1688. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* Same as the Five Guineas, No. 739, but date 1688; no sceptres; and in centre, Star of the Garter; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · QVARTO. *R* 1·55.

Dates 1686–1688. There are no special signs on the silver coins, such as the elephant and castle, rose or plume, denoting the sources of the metal.

744. Half-Crown. 1687. Same as the Crown, but date 1687; and on edge, ✠ DECVS · &c., ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. *R* 1·3.

Dates 1685–1688.

745. Shilling. 1686. Same as the preceding, but date, 1686; edge milled. *R* 1·0.

Dates 1685–1688.

746. Sixpence. 1687. Same, but date 1687. *R* ·85. Plate xxxii. Silver.

Dates 1686–1688.

747-750. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1687. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Head to l., laureate. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1687. In centre, IIII (= 4d.), surmounted by a crown. *R* ·75.

The Threepence (No. 748), Half-Groat (No. 749), and Penny (No. 750) are all of the same type; but the marks of value on the reverses are III II and I respectively. Sets are dated 1686–1688.

751. Halfpenny. 1685. *Obv.* IACOBVS · SECVNDVS. Bust of king to r., laureate and draped. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., with her attributes as on No. 736; on edge, NVMMORVM · FAMVLVS · 1685. St. 1·2. Tin.

Dates 1685–1687. The halfpenny and farthing always have a plug of copper in the centre (see No. 738).

752. Farthing. 1685. Same as the Halfpenny; but the bust of the king is in armour. St. ·95.

Dates 1685–1687. A variety of 1685 has the king's bust draped, as on the halfpenny.

William and Mary. 1688–1694.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guinea, and Half-Guinea. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper and Tin.* Halfpenny and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—There was practically only one issue or type of each denomination and metal with the exception of the half-crown, the reverse of which is of two types, the change taking place in 1691 (see Nos. 758 and 759). The reverse types of the coins differ generally somewhat from those of the previous reigns, and a change took place, not only in the arrangement of the arms on the shield, France and England being quarterly, but also in the addition of those of Nassau, generally on an inescutcheon (see No. 753). This alteration in the position of the French and English arms did not occur till the latter part of 1689, as the first half-crowns of that year have the English arms in the 1st quarter and the French in the 4th (see No. 758). The weight and fineness of the gold and silver money were the same as of the last coinage (1670) of Charles II; but on account of the deterioration of the silver coins through clipping and rough usage, the guinea, nominally worth 20*s.*, was received at 21*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1694 its value rose to 30*s.* The base-metal coins, halfpennies and farthings, were struck in copper as well as in tin, at the rate of 21*d.* to the pound of metal, instead of 20*d.* to the pound as formerly.

753. Five Guineas. 1691. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · ET · MARIA · DEI · GRATIA. Conjoined busts of the king and queen to r.; no drapery: he is laureate. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA · 1691. Square shield, garnished and crowned: the arms are—1 and 4, France and England quarterly; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; and Gold.

Plate xxxii. Gold. those of Nassau on an inescutcheon of pretence; on edge, ✠ DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. 𝒩 1·4.

Dates 1691–1694. The elephant and castle, the mark of the African Company (see No. 720), occurs under the busts on each denomination of the gold coins.

754. Two Guineas. 1694. Same as the Five Guineas, but date 1694, and edge milled. 𝒩 1·2.

Dates 1691, 1693, and 1694.

755. Guinea. 1689. Same, but shield not garnished, and date 1689. 𝒩 1·0.

Dates 1689–1694.

756. Half-Guinea. 1692. Same as the Guinea, but elephant and castle under the busts, and date 1692. 𝒩 ·8.

Dates 1689–1692, and 1694.

Silver. 757. Crown. 1691. *Obv.* Same as the Five Guineas, No. 753, but busts draped. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FR · ET · HI · REX · ET · REGINA. Four shields crowned and arranged in form of cross, viz.: 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, France; and 4, Ireland; in centre, shield of Nassau surrounded by the date 1691; in each angle formed by the shields W M in monogram; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. 𝓡 1·5.

Dates 1691 and 1692. The above is the reverse type for all the silver coins except the Maundy money from 1691 (see next coin).

Plate xxxiii. 758. Half-Crown. 1689. 1*st type*. Same as the Crown, but on the *rev.*, square shield crowned; arms quarterly, viz.: 1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; and 4, France; and on an inescutcheon, arms of Nassau; date 1689; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · PRIMO. 𝓡 1·3.

Dates 1689–1691. The half-crown was the only current silver coin struck during 1689–1690. This may have been caused by the great scarcity of silver. Later half-crowns of 1689 and all of 1690 vary in the arms, England and France being quarterly on the 1st and 4th shields. Varieties have the caul and interior of the crown above the shield frosted. These are of 1689 and 1690 only.

759. Half-Crown. 1691. 2*nd type*. Same as the Crown, No. 757, and same inscription on edge. 𝓡 1·3.

Dates 1691–1693. This type remained unchanged till 1693; no half-crowns of 1694 are known.

760. Shilling. 1692. Same as the Crown, No. 757; but date 1692, and edge milled. 𝓡 1·0.

Dates 1692 and 1693.

761. Sixpence. 1693. Same as the Shilling, but date 1693. 𝓡 ·85.

Dates 1693 and 1694.

762–765. *Maundy Money*. Groat. 1691. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · ET · MARIA · D · G. Conjoined busts of the king and queen to r.; he is laureate; no drapery. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA · 1691. In the centre the numeral 4, crowned. 𝓡 ·75.

The Threepence (No. 763), Half-Groat (No. 764), and Penny (No. 765) are of the same type and date, but with marks of value 3, 2, and 1, respectively. Sets are dated 1689–1694

766. Halfpenny. 1690. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · ET · MARIA. Conjoined busts of the king and queen to r.; he is laureate and wears armour; she is draped. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., with her attributes as on No. 736; in centre, plug of copper; on edge, NVMMORVM · FAMVLVS · 1690. St. 1·15. Plate xxxiii. Tin.

Dates 1690–1692. Varieties have the date on the reverse as well as on the edge.

767. Farthing. 1690. Same as the Halfpenny; but the r. leg of Britannia is bare, and the date is in the exergue on the reverse as well as on the edge. St. ·9.

Dates 1690–1692, which is the last year in which this tin money was issued by authority. From March 1684 to January 1692 the amount of tin coins struck was 344 tons in weight, of the current value of £65,929 15*s.* 9*d.* In 1693, on account of the tin money not being of intrinsic value and being easy to counterfeit, a patent was granted to Andrew Corbet to strike copper halfpence and farthings of English metal. But the patent was annulled in 1694, and it was ordered that this money should be coined in the mint only.

768. Halfpenny. 1694. Same as the Halfpenny, No. 766, but the king has short hair, and the date, 1694, is in the exergue on the reverse; edge plain. Æ 1·15. Copper.

Date 1694. Andrew Corbet appears to have struck farthings only in 1693, as no halfpence are known of that date. The copper money was at the rate of 21*d.* to the pound weight, and was of the best English copper.

769. Farthing. 1694. Same as the preceding, but the r. leg of Britannia is bare. Æ ·85.

Dates 1693 and 1694. The copper farthing dated 1692, having the king's hair long, may only be a proof from the dies of the tin farthing.

William III. 1694–1702.

Coinage.—On the death of Mary no change occurred in the denominations of the gold, silver, and base metal coins, the latter being, however, of copper only. The weight and fineness too of the gold and silver money remained unaltered, but greater uniformity was introduced in the reverse types, thus assimilating them to the coinages of Charles II and James II. For example, on the gold coins the arms are placed on four shields, which are arranged in the form of a cross instead of on one shield.

Owing to the wretched condition of the silver currency through the clipping and defacement of the hammered money, which still remained in circulation, it was decided in 1696 to withdraw it altogether, and to issue a great recoinage of silver. One of the results of this re-coinage was that the current value of the guinea, which in 1694 had stood at 30*s.*, was gradually reduced by Act of Parliament to 28*s.*, then to 26*s.*, 22*s.*, and finally in 1698 to 21*s.* 6*d.*, at which value it remained till 1717, when it was further reduced to 21*s.* (For further particulars of this new silver coinage see No. 774.)

Plate xxiii. Gold. 770. Five Guineas. 1699. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · III · DEI · GRA. Bust of king to r., laureate, lovelock on shoulder; no drapery; below, elephant and castle. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1699. The four shields of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, each crowned, arranged in form of cross (as No. 757); in the centre, that of Nassau, and in each angle, sceptre; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · UNDECIMO · 𝒩 1·45.

Dates 1699–1701. Others are without the elephant and castle, the mark of the African Company (see No. 720). The bust of the king on the gold coins shows several varieties. It is with or without a lovelock on the shoulder; berries are sometimes introduced into the wreath, and on some pieces the head is larger than on others.

771. Two Guineas. 1701. Same as the preceding, but without elephant and castle under the bust, and no lovelock on the shoulder; date 1701; and edge milled. 𝒩 1·25.

Dates 1699 and 1701. This denomination, and also the guinea and half-guinea, show the same varieties as the five guineas.

772. Guinea. 1701. Same as the Two Guineas. 𝒩 1·0.

Dates 1695–1701.

773. Half-Guinea. 1695. Same as the Guinea, but date, 1695. 𝒩 ·8.

Dates 1695–1698 and 1700–1701.

Silver. 774. Crown. 1700. *Obv.* Same as the Five Guineas, No. 770; but bust wearing armour and mantle; no elephant and castle below. *Rev.* Same as No. 770, but no sceptres between the shields; date 1700; on edge, ✠ DECVS · &c., ANNO · REGNI · DVODECIMO. ℛ 1·6.

Dates 1695–1697 and 1700. The bust of the king on the silver coins is also varied. On the crowns of 1695 and early issue of 1696 the breast-plate is curved, afterwards it is straight. The half-crowns are of the second type only. On the shillings the nose is more or less aquiline and the hair more or less fine. The special marks on the silver coins struck at the Tower mint of this reign are the elephant and castle (see No. 775), which occurs on the half-crown of 1701 only, roses for metal derived from the West of England, and plumes for the Welsh metal (see Nos. 776 and 778). These marks do not occur on the crowns. They are found usually on the reverse in the angles of the shields. For exceptions see No. 779.

In order to facilitate the striking and ready circulation of the new silver coinage of 1696, local mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York, these mints being distinguished by the letters B, C, E, N, and Y or y, respectively, which are placed below the bust (see No. 777). The denominations issued at these mints are half-crowns, shillings and sixpences, and are dated 1696 and 1697 only.

775. Half-Crown. 1701. Same as the Crown; but elephant and castle under the bust; date 1701; and edge inscribed, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · DECIMO · TERTIO. ℛ 1·3.

Dates 1696–1701.

776. Half-Crown. 1701. Same as the preceding, but no elephant and castle under the bust, and plume in each angle of the shields on the reverse. ℛ 1·3. (See No. 774.)

777. Shilling. 1696. Bristol. Similar to the Crown, No. 774; but B (Bristol) under the bust, date 1696, and edge milled. *R* 1·0. Plate xxxiii. SILVER.

Dates with mint-letters, 1696 and 1697.

778. Shilling. 1699. Same as the preceding, but no letter under the bust, date 1699, and rose in each angle of the shields on the reverse. *R* 1·0.

Dates without mint-letters, 1695–1701.

779. Sixpence. 1697. Same as the Shilling, No. 778; but no roses on the reverse, and date 1697. *R* ·8.

Dates without mint-letters, 1695–1701; with mint-letters 1696 and 1697. The shilling and sixpence of 1700 are the only silver coins which have the plume under the king's bust. They are excessively rare, only a few specimens being known of each.

780–783. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1701. Same as the Sixpence, No. 779; but type of reverse, the numeral 4 crowned; date 1701. *R* ·75. Plate xxxiv.

The Threepence (No. 781), Half-Groat (No. 782), and Penny (No. 783) are of the same type and date, but have marks of value, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. Sets are dated 1698–1701. There is however a groat of 1702, which is the only coin known of that year of William III.

784. Halfpenny. 1697. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · TERTIVS. Bust of king to r., laureate and wearing armour. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., with her attributes, as on No. 736; below, 1697. *Æ* 1·15. COPPER.

Dates 1695–1701. In 1699 the reverse type was slightly changed, and Britannia, instead of holding up the olive-branch in her r. hand, rests it on her knee. On some pieces struck between 1695 and 1699 the date follows the legend on the reverse. The copper money was of the same weight and metal as that ordered in 1693 (see No. 768).

785. Farthing. 1696. Same as the Halfpenny, No. 784; but the leg of Britannia is bare; date 1696. *Æ* ·9.

Dates 1695–1701. The farthing is of this type only, but as in the case of the halfpenny, the date sometimes follows the legend.

Anne. 1702–1714.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guinea, and Half-Guinea. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper.* Halfpenny and Farthing (patterns only).

ISSUES, &c.—There were two issues of gold and silver money, viz., that struck before the Union with Scotland, 1702–1707, and that struck after the Union, 1707–1714. The denominations, &c., of both issues were the same, and the principal difference consisted in the alteration of the arms, those of England and Scotland being impaled on one

Plate xxxiv. shield after the Union. The shield of Nassau was obviously omitted.* Of the copper coins there were several types (see Nos. 802–808), but they are all patterns.

The weight and fineness of the gold and silver are the same as ordered in 1670 (see p. 131 note), and the current value of the guinea remained, as prescribed in 1698, at 21*s.* 6*d.*

Gold. 786. Five Guineas. 1703. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* ANNA · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of queen to l., diademed and draped; lovelock on r. shoulder; below, VIGO. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REG · 1703. The four shields of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, each crowned, arranged in form of cross; in the centre, a rose from which issue four sceptres; on edge, ✠ DECVS · &c., ANNO · REGNI · SECVNDO. *AV* 1·15.

Dates (before the Union) 1703, 1705, and 1706; (after the Union) 1706, 1709, 1711, 1713, and 1714. The gold and silver coins of 1702 and 1703, with the word VIGO under the bust, were struck from bullion taken from the Spanish galleons captured in Vigo Bay, 12th Oct. 1702. On all the gold coins struck after the Union the Star of the Garter takes the place of the rose in the centre of the reverse, and the order of the shields is shown on the next coin. No gold coins are known of 1704.

787. Two Guineas. 1711. 2*nd issue*. Same as the Five Guineas, but without VIGO under the bust; and on the *rev.* the legend reads BRI · FR ·, and the arms on the shields are: 1 and 3, England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; and 4, Ireland; in the centre, the Star of the Garter; date 1711; edge milled. *AV* 1·25.

Dates 1709, 1711, 1713, and 1714. Two guineas do not appear to have been struck before the Union.

788. Guinea. 1714. 2*nd issue*. Same as the Two Guineas; but date 1714. *AV* 1·1.

Dates (before the Union) 1702, 1703, and 1705–1707; (after the Union) 1707–1714. The guinea is the only gold coin on which the elephant and castle occurs. They are of 1707–1709.

789. Half-Guinea. 1702. 1*st issue*. Same as the Five Guineas, No. 786; but without VIGO under the bust; date 1702; edge milled. *AV* ·85.

Dates (before the Union) 1702, 1703, and 1705; (after the Union) 1707–1714.

Silver. 790–791. Crown. 1703. 1*st issue*. Same as the Five Guineas, No. 786; but bust without lovelock on the shoulder; and in the centre on the *rev.*, Star of the Garter and no sceptres; date 1703; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. *AR* 1·55.

Dates 1703 and 1705–1707. This coin and Nos. 791–793 have the legend VIGO under the bust (see No. 786). Varieties of each denomi-

* By the Act of Union with Scotland in 1707, it was ordered that the coinage in gold and silver should be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom: and that the mint should be continued in Scotland (Edinburgh) under the same rules as the mint in England. No gold coins, however, appear to have been struck at Edinburgh after this date, and the silver ones can be distinguished by having the letter E, or E and a star, under the bust (see p. 211).

nation, crown to sixpence, of this and the next issue have plumes or roses and plumes on the reverse. The latter were struck from English and Welsh silver combined. The bust on the silver coins of both issues shows several minor varieties. Plate xxxiv. SILVER.

The Half-Crown (No. 791) is of the same type, date, &c., as the crown. Dates 1703–1707.

792–793. Shilling. 1708. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding, but edge milled. ℞ 1·0.

Dates 1702–1707. The Sixpence (No. 793) is of precisely the same type as the shilling. Dates 1703 and 1705–1707.

794–795. Crown. 1708. *2nd issue.* Same as No. 790; but bust somewhat larger; no inscription below; and on *rev.*, legend reading BRI · FR · and shields with arms as on No. 787; in each angle, plume; date 1708; and on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · SEPTIMO. ℞ 1·55.

Dates 1707, 1708, and 1713. The Half-Crown, 1708 (No. 795), is of the same type, &c., as the crown. Dates 1707–1710, and 1712–1714. The crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of 1707–1709, with the E or E* under the bust, were struck at Edinburgh, and belong to the Scottish series.

796–797. Shilling. 1708. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding, but edge milled. ℞ 1·0.

Dates 1707–1714. The Sixpence, 1708 (No. 797), is of the same type. Dates 1707, 1708, 1710, and 1711.

798–801. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1703. *Obv.* ANNA · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of queen to l., diademed and draped. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REG · 1703 · In the centre the numeral 4, crowned. ℞ ·75.

The Threepence (No. 799), Half-Groat (No. 800), and Penny (No. 801) are of the same date and type, but with marks of value, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. The legend on the reverse varies slightly at different dates. They always read BRI · FR · after the Union. This is the only change on the Maundy money. Sets are dated 1703, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1713.

802. Halfpenny. 1713. *Obv.* ANNA · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of queen to l., draped; head bound with pearls. *Rev.* Same type, &c. as obverse; on edge, ✠ DECVS · ET · TVTAME · ANNO · REGNI · DVODE. ℞ 1·1. COPPER.

The abundance of copper money struck during the previous reign rendered it unnecessary to issue any at the accession of Anne; and no further attempts appear to have been made in this direction till 1713, during which year and the following one several dies were prepared at the mint for striking halfpence and farthings, but none seem to have been issued for circulation. The farthing however of 1714, being often found in a worn state, is supposed to have been in circulation for a short time before the queen's death, but there are no mint documents to support this suggestion. A variety of the above halfpenny has the legend ANNA AVGVSTA on both sides. All the dies for the copper coins were made by John Croker, the chief engraver at the mint.

Plate xxxiv. COPPER. 803. Halfpenny. *Obv.* ANNA · D : G · MAG : BR : FR : ET · HIB : REG : Bust of queen to l., draped, hair tied with fillet. *Rev.* Rose and thistle-branches united on one stem and surmounted by a crown. Æ 1·1.

A variety is without the crown on the reverse.

804. Halfpenny. *Obv.* Same as the preceding. *Rev.* Britannia seated to l., holding branch in r. hand and sceptre in l.; her r. leg is bare, and her l. arm rests on shield; above, crown. Æ 1·1.

A variety has for obverse type that of the reverse of the preceding. Most of the above halfpence were also struck in silver.

805. Farthing. 1713. *Obv.* Same as No. 802. *Rev.* BRITANNIA · 1713. Britannia seated to l., as on the preceding, but her l. hand is raised; no crown above. Æ ·85.

806. Farthing. 1713. Same as the preceding, but on the reverse Britannia is seated within a portico, and the date is in the exergue. Æ ·9.

Plate xxxv. 807. Farthing. 1713. *Obv.* ANNA AVGVSTA. Bust of queen as before. *Rev.* PAX · MISSA · PER · ORBEM. Britannia holding branch and sceptre in a biga to r.; in the exergue, 1713. Æ 1·0.

This type refers to the Peace of Utrecht.

808. Farthing. 1714. Same as No. 805; but the r. hand of Britannia is not raised, her lower limbs are completely draped, and the date is in the exergue. Æ ·95.

This is the commonest of all the types, and this farthing is the one which is supposed to have been in circulation for a short time.

Another piece, usually considered a farthing, has a similar *obv.* to No. 802, but the hair is bound with a fillet and there is a scroll ornament below; and on the *rev.* Britannia stands, facing, holding branch and long sceptre; around, BELLO ET PACE; in the exergue 1713; legends incuse on both sides. This may, however, be only a medalet commemorating the Peace of Utrecht.

The above descriptions give all the varieties of the halfpence and farthings of Anne. Most of the farthings occur in gold and silver.

George I. 1714–1727.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guinea, Half-Guinea, and Quarter-Guinea. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper.* Halfpenny and Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—There was only one issue of the gold and silver coinages, and as in the reigns of Anne and William III, &c., the reverse types of both coinages were assimilated. The quarter-guinea, however, was added to the list of gold pieces. The accession of the House of Brunswick was accompanied by a change in the royal arms, those of the Electorate being added. Their order was: 1, England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; 3, Ireland; and 4, the Electorate; and in the legends the king's German titles were added to his English ones (see No. 809). The weight and fineness remained unchanged, being as established in 1670 (see p. 131, note); but the current value of the guinea was in 1717 reduced to 21*s.*, at which it remained till its last

year of issue in 1813. The copper coins were also of the same type as those issued by William III, &c., but their weight was much reduced, being at 56 halfpence to the pound avoirdupois instead of 42 as previously. Plate XXXV.

809. Five Guineas. 1717. *Obv.* GEORGIVS · D · G · M · BR · FR · ET HIB · REX · F · D. Bust of king to r., laureate, no drapery. *Rev.* BRVN · ET · L · DVX · S · R · I · A · TH · ET · EL · 1717. Four shields, each crowned, arranged in form of cross, viz.: 1, England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; 3, Ireland; and 4, the Electorate; in the centre, the Star of the Garter, from which spring four sceptres; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. *N* 1·45. GOLD.

Dates 1716, 1717, 1720, and 1726. The title "Fidei Defensor" now occurs for the first time on the coinage, though it had been used on the Great Seal since the reign of Henry VIII. The legend in full on the reverse would be "Brunsvicensis et Lunenburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector."

810–813. Two Guineas. 1720. Same as the preceding; but date 1720, and edge milled. *N* 1·25.

Dates 1717, 1720, and 1726. The Guinea, 1717 (No. 811), Half-Guinea, 1726 (No. 812), and Quarter-Guinea, 1718 (No. 813) are also of the same type, legends, &c., as the two guineas. Their dates are—guinea, 1714–1727; half-guinea, 1717–1720, 1722, and 1725–1727; and quarter-guinea, 1718 only. The guineas of 1721 and 1726 have the elephant and castle, the symbol of the African Company, under the bust. It does not occur on any of the other gold coins, or on any of the silver pieces. On the guinea of 1714 the words of the legends are differently abbreviated, and that on the reverse ends PR · ET · EL (Princeps et Elector). Hence it is known as the Prince Elector guinea. The bust of the king shows several small varieties in the hair, with and without lock on shoulder, in the tie of the wreath having one or two ends, &c.

814–815. Crown. 1723. Same as the Five Guineas, No. 809; but the bust of the king is draped and in armour, and on the reverse, in the alternate angles of the cross formed by the four shields, are the letters SS and C, instead of the sceptres; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · DECIMO. *R* 1·55. SILVER.

Dates 1716, 1718, 1720, 1723, and 1726. The letters SS. C. are the initials of the South Sea Company. They denote that the silver of which the coins were struck was supplied by that company. They are found on the silver coins from the crown to the sixpence of 1723 only. The roses and the plumes also occur on the coins of each denomination from 1715 to 1727 (see No. 774).

The Half-Crown, 1723 (No. 815), is of the same type, legends, &c., as the crown. Dates 1715, 1717, 1720, 1723, and 1726.

816–817. Shilling. 1723. Same as the Crown, but edge milled. *R* 1·0.

Dates 1715–1727. Besides the letters and marks alluded to above, some shillings (1723–1726) have on the reverse, in the angles between the shields, two C's interlinked and the plume alternately, and on the obverse under the bust W. C. C. These letters are the initials of

Plate xxiv. Silver. the Welsh Copper Company, which was established during the reign of William and Mary. These letters do not occur on any of the other silver coins. On some shillings of 1720 and 1721 the reverses are plain, *i.e.*, no letters or roses, &c., between the shields.

The Sixpence, 1723 (No. 817), is of the same type and variety as the shilling. Dates 1717, 1720, 1723, and 1726; all except 1723 have roses and plumes.

818–821. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1723. *Obv.* GEORGIVS · DEI · GRA. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour. *Rev.* MAG · BRI · FR · ET · HIB · REX · 1723. In the centre the numeral 4, crowned. Æ ·75.

The Threepence (No. 819), Half-Groat (No. 820), and Penny (No. 821) are also of the same type and date, but have on the reverse the marks of value 3, 2, and 1, respectively. Sets are only known of 1717, 1723, and 1727.

Copper. 822. Halfpenny. 1718. *Obv.* GEORGIVS · REX. Bust of king to r., laureate, in armour. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., with her attributes, similar to No. 736, but the olive-branch rests on her knee (see No. 784 note); in the exergue, 1718. Æ 1·1.

Dates 1717–1724.

823. Farthing. 1719. Same as the preceding, but date 1719. Æ ·9.

Dates 1717–1724. There are no varieties of the halfpence and farthings.

George II. 1727–1760.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Five Guineas, Two Guineas, Guinea, and Half-Guinea. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper.* Halfpenny and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—There were two issues in each metal, gold, silver, and copper, differing only in the portrait of the king: the first issue having a young portrait; the second an older one. There was no alteration in the types of the silver and copper coins, which remained the same as those of the previous reign; but on those of gold the arms are on a single shield instead of being on separate ones arranged in the form of a cross. The change in the portrait of the king did not occur simultaneously on the coins of the three metals. On the gold it took place in 1739; on the silver in 1743; and on the copper in 1740. The young portrait was the work of John Croker, who had also engraved the dies for the coins of Anne and George I, but the old one was by John Sigismund Tanner. There are no quarter-guineas of this reign.

The weight and fineness of the gold and silver were the same as the milled coinage (1670) of Charles II, and the current value of the guinea remained at 21*s.* as in the previous reign. The copper money was coined at the rate of 46 halfpence to the pound avoirdupois, instead of 56 as under George I.

Gold. 824. Five Guineas. 1729. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate, no drapery; below, E · I · C · (East India Company). *Rev.* M · B · F · ET · H · REX · F · D · B · ET · L ·

D · S · R · I · A · T · ET · E · 1729 (see No. 809). Shield, crowned and garnished, with the royal arms quarterly, viz.: 1, England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; 3, Ireland; and 4, the Electorate; on edge, ✠ DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. Æ 1·45. Plate XXXV. GOLD.

Dates, young head, 1729, 1731, 1738, and 1741; old head, 1746, 1748, and 1753. Though the old head was adopted on the gold in 1739, the five guineas of 1741 has the young head. The above coin was struck from gold furnished to the mint by the East India Company. Other gold and silver coins of 1745 and 1746, with the old portrait of the king, and with LIMA under the bust, were struck from bullion taken by Admiral Anson from the Spaniards in South America during his famous voyage round the world (1739–1743). These are the only marks on the gold coins.

825. Two Guineas. 1738. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding; but date 1738, and edge milled. Æ 1·25.

Dates, young head, 1727, 1729, 1735, 1738, and 1739; old head, 1739, 1740, 1746–1748, and 1753.

826–827. Guinea. 1747. *2nd issue.* Same as the Five Guineas, No. 824, but with the old portrait; date 1747; edge milled. Æ ·95.

Dates, young head, 1727–1729 and 1731–1738; old head, 1739, 1740, 1743, 1745–1753, 1755, 1756, and 1758–1760.

The Half-Guinea, 1760 (No. 827), is of precisely the same type. Dates, young head, 1728–1732, 1734, and 1736–1739; old head, 1740, 1745–1747, 1750, 1753, 1755, 1756, and 1758–1760.

828. Crown. 1732. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate, draped and in armour, with lion's head on shoulder. *Rev.* M · B · F · ET · H · REX · F · D · B · ET · L · D · S · R · I · A · T · ET · E · 1732. Four shields, crowned and arranged in form of cross, viz.: 1, England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; 3, Ireland; and 4, the Electorate; in the centre, the Star of the Garter; and in alternate angles, roses and plumes; on edge, DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · SEXTO. Æ 1·6. SILVER.

Dates 1732, 1734–1736, 1739, and 1741. The roses and plumes on the reverse show that this coin was struck from Welsh and English silver combined. Crowns, half-crowns, shillings and sixpences of 1739 and 1741 have roses only.

829. Half-Crown. 1732. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding. Æ 1·3. Plate XXXVI.

Dates 1731, 1732, 1734–1736, 1739, and 1741.

830–831. Shilling. 1732. *1st issue.* Same as the Crown, No. 828, but edge milled. Æ 1·0.

Dates 1727–1729, 1731, 1732, 1734–1737, 1739, and 1741.

The Sixpence, 1732 (No. 831), is of the same type, &c., as the shilling. Dates 1728, 1731, 1732, 1734–1736, 1739, and 1741. The shillings and sixpences have also roses and plumes on the reverse, but on some of 1728 the angles are plain, *i.e.*, without either. Also some shillings of 1727 and 1731 and sixpences of 1728 have plumes only.

832–833. Crown. 1746. *2nd issue.* Same as No. 828, but with older bust, and below it, LIMA (see No. 824), and on the *rev.* the angles between the shields are plain; on edge, DECVS &c., ANNO · REGNI · DECIMO · NONO. Æ 1·55.

Dates 1743, 1746, 1750, and 1751.

Plate xxxvi. Silver. The Half-Crown, 1746 (No. 833), is of precisely the same type. Dates 1743, 1745, 1746, 1750, and 1751.

834–835. Shilling. 1746. *2nd issue.* Same as the Crown, No. 832, but edge milled. Æ 1·0.

Dates 1743, 1745–1747, 1750, 1751, and 1758.

The Sixpence, 1746 (No. 835), is of the same type. Dates 1743, 1745, 1746, 1750, 1751, 1757, and 1758. The silver coins, crown to sixpence of 1743, 1745, and 1747, with the exception of the "Lima" pieces, have roses on the reverse; the other dates are plain. Plumes do not occur in this issue.

836–839. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1729. *Obv.* Same as the Crown, No. 828; *Rev.* MAG · BRI · FR · ET · HIB · REX · 1729. In the centre the numeral 4, crowned. Æ ·75.

The Threepence (No. 837), Half-Groat (No. 838), and Penny (No. 839) are of the same date and type, but with marks of value, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. Sets are known of 1729, 1731, 1732, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1740, 1743, 1746, and 1760. No change took place in the portrait of the king, the young head being preserved throughout the series. His English titles, too, are only given.

Copper. 840. Halfpenny. 1730. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIVS · II · REX. Bust of king to l., laureate, in armour. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., with her attributes, similar to No. 736, but right hand, holding branch, extended; in the exergue, 1730. Æ 1·15.

Dates 1729–1739. The copper coins throughout this reign were struck at the rate of 46 halfpence, or 92 farthings, to the pound avoirdupois. They were first issued in 1729 under the sign-manual of Queen Caroline, when guardian of the realm in the absence of the king.

841. Halfpenny. 1746. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding, but with old head; date 1746. Æ 1·15.

Dates 1740–1754.

842. Farthing. 1730. *1st issue.* Same as the Halfpenny, No. 840. Æ ·9.

Dates 1730–1739, except 1738.

843. Farthing. 1746. *2nd issue.* Same as the Halfpenny, No. 841. Æ ·9.

Dates 1741, 1744, 1746, 1749, 1750, and 1754.

George III. 1760–1820.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Guinea, Half-Guinea, Quarter-Guinea, Third-Guinea or Seven Shillings, Sovereign, and Half-Sovereign. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper.* Twopence, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—*Gold.* Four:—1st issue (1761–1786), Guinea, Half-Guinea, and Quarter-Guinea. 2nd issue (1787–1800), Spade Guinea, Spade Half-Guinea, and Third-Guinea. 3rd issue (1800–1813 after the Union with Ireland), Guinea, Half-Guinea, and Third-Guinea. 4th issue

(1817–1820), Sovereign and Half-Sovereign. *Silver.* Four :—1st issue (1763), Shilling. 2nd issue (1787), Shilling and Sixpence. 3rd issue (1798), Shilling. 4th issue (1816–1820), Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence. *Copper.* Four :—1st issue (1770–1775), Halfpenny and Farthing. 2nd issue (1797), Twopence and Penny. 3rd issue (1799), Halfpenny and Farthing. 4th issue (1806–1807), Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing. Plate XXXVI.

The Maundy money presents four varieties of obverse or reverse types, which correspond to the dates 1763, 1792, 1795, and 1816 (see Nos. 871–878).

The weights of the gold and silver coins down to 1813 were the same as established in the last issue (1670) of Charles II : that of the third-guinea being in the proportion of 43·146 grs. In the fourth issue, however, the sovereign was struck at $123\frac{274}{1000}$ grs., and the weight of the shilling was reduced to about $87\frac{1}{4}$ grs. The standard of fineness remained as in previous reigns, viz. the gold at 22 cts. fine and 2 cts. alloy ; and the silver 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. alloy.

The dearth of an official coinage in silver and copper during this reign was in a certain degree met by the issue of counter-stamped Spanish dollars and Bank tokens in silver, and by tradesmen's and other tokens in copper as well as in silver. The former are mentioned under Nos. 864–870 : but the latter, of which there is an enormous series, do not come within the scope of this work.

844. Guinea. 1761. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIVS · III · DEI · GRATIA . Bust of king to r., laureate. *Rev.* M · B · F · ET · H · REX · F · D · B · ET · L · D · S · R · I · A · T · ET · E · 1761. Shield crowned and garnished, and with arms as on No. 824. Æ ·95. GOLD.

Dates 1761–1786, except 1762 and 1780. The dies for the earlier gold coins to 1774 were made by Richard Yeo. They present a youthful bust of the king. Those in use after that date to 1786 are by Thomas Pingo, and they give an older bust of the king, which divides the legend above. No change however took place in the general type. The current value of the guinea remained at 21*s.*

845–846. Half-Guinea. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding, but date 1764. Æ ·8.

Dates 1762–1766, 1769, 1772–1779, 1781, and 1784–1786.

The Quarter-Guinea, 1762 (No. 846), is of precisely the same type. It was struck in that year only, and is the last issue of this denomination. Dies were also made by John Sigismund Tanner and Richard Yeo for five and two guineas of this issue, but none were struck for circulation.

847–848. Spade Guinea. 1787. *2nd issue.* Same as No. 844, but with larger and older bust of king, and the shield on the reverse is pointed at the base, *i.e.* spade-shaped; date 1787. Æ ·95.

Dates 1787–1799 inclusive with the exception of 1796.

The Spade Half-Guinea, 1737 (No. 848), is of the same type. Dates 1787–1800 with the exception of 1792 and 1799.

The dies for these coins were engraved by Lewis Pingo. On them the bust is smaller and does not divide the legend above as in the issue of 1775–1786.

Plate xxxvi. GOLD. 849. Third-Guinea. 1797. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA · Bust of king to r., laureate. *Rev.* MAG · BRI · FR · ET · HIB · REX · 1797. Crown. Æ ·7.

Dates 1797–1800. Patterns for the third-guinea or seven-shilling piece had been made in 1775 and 1776, but none were issued for circulation till 1797. This coin was instituted to supply to a certain degree the great lack of silver money. The dies were made by Lewis Pingo.

850. Guinea. 1813. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate. *Rev.* BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. Small shield within the Garter with motto, crowned; the arms are: 1 and 4, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; with inescutcheon, arms of the Electorate, surmounted by the Electoral cap; below shield, 1813. Æ 1·0.

Struck in 1813 only. This was the last guinea coined. They are said to have been specially issued for the troops, when embarking in 1813 for France. The earliest coins of this issue, half and third-guineas, were struck in 1801, on the 1st of January of which year it was ordered, as one of the consequences of the Act of Union between England and Ireland of the previous year, that the title of the king should henceforth be "Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor." The order of the arms on the shield was changed, and those of France together with the French title were abandoned. The king's German titles were also no longer used. The dies for all the gold coins of this issue were made by Lewis Pingo, who from 1804 took for the bust of the king a model by Marchant.

851. Half-Guinea. 1804. *3rd issue.* Same as the preceding, but date 1804. Æ ·8.

Dates 1801–1804, 1806, 1808–1811, and 1813. The bust of the king as on the 2nd issue was used on the half-guineas and third-guineas till 1804, when the above one was adopted.

852. Third-Guinea. 1804. *3rd issue.* Same as No. 849, but bust of king and titles as on No. 850; and date 1804 under crown. Æ ·65.

Dates as the half-guinea.

Plate xxxvii. 853. Sovereign. 1817. *4th issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS III D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : 1817. Head of king to r., laureate. *Rev.* St. George and the Dragon within the Garter with motto; on ground B P (Benedetto Pistrucci). Æ ·85. Wt. 123·0.

Dates 1817–1820. On account of the wretched state of the gold and silver money, one of the consequences of the long series of wars in which England had been involved for so many years, it was decided in 1816 to strike an entirely new coinage consisting of the sovereign and half-sovereign in gold; and the crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence in silver. The standard weight of the sovereign was to be at $123\frac{274}{1000}$ grs. to be current for 20*s.*, and that of the silver at about $87\frac{1}{4}$ grs. to the shilling. At the same time gold was made the sole standard measure of value and the only legal tender for sums over two pounds. The coining of the silver which was most needed was put in hand at once, and though some of the pieces are dated 1816 they were not ready for issue till Jan. 1817. The earliest gold pieces are

dated 1817 and were not struck till that year. No change has taken place in the weights of the coins down to the present time, and the fineness remained the same in both metals as in previous issues of this reign. The dies for the gold coins and for some of the silver ones were made by the Italian gem-engraver Benedetto Pistrucci, and it is said that the reverse type of St. George and the Dragon was originally intended for a gem, which that artist was engraving for Lord Spencer. Plate XXXVII. GOLD.

854. Half-Sovereign. 1817. *4th issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA 1817. Head of king as on the preceding. *Rev.* BRITANNIARUM REX FID : DEF : Angular shield surmounted by crown; arms as on No. 850, but the inescutcheon of the Electorate is surmounted by an Electoral crown. Æ ·7.

Dates 1817–1820. The change of the Electoral cap into a crown was in consequence of the Congress of Vienna of 1815, by which Hanover was erected into a kingdom.

855. Shilling. 1763. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIVS · III DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour. *Rev.* M · B · F · ET · H · REX · F · D · B · ET · L · D · S · R · I · A · T · ET · E · 1763. Four shields crowned and with arms as on No. 809, arranged in form of cross; in the centre, the Star of the Garter. Æ 1·0. SILVER.

Date 1763. The silver coins, shillings only, of the 1st and 3rd issues are of a special nature. The above is known as the Northumberland shilling, from the circumstance of its having been specially struck for distribution among the populace, when Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, made his first public appearance in Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1763. Only £100 worth were coined. The dies were made by Richard Yeo (see also No. 858).

856. Shilling. 1787. *2nd issue.* Similar to the preceding, but the bust of the king is larger and older, as on No. 847; and on the reverse the crown is placed between each shield instead of over it; and the inscription begins from the bottom; date 1787. Æ 1·0.

Of this date only. A rare variety of this type has no dot over the king's head; *i.e.* between the numerals III and DEI. This and the sixpence of the same year are the only silver coins issued by authority during this reign down to the year 1816 (see No. 853), and of these only about seventy or eighty thousand pounds worth were struck.

857. Sixpence. 1787. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding. Æ ·85.

Of this date and type only.

858. Shilling. 1798. *3rd issue.* Same as the preceding, but no dot over the king's head, and date on reverse, 1798. Æ 1·0.

Of this date only. This issue is also of a special kind. On account of the extreme scarcity of silver money (see note to No. 856) the firm of Dorrien and Magens in 1798 sent some bullion to the mint to be coined into shillings according to the law. The whole was actually coined, but on the day that the bankers were to receive the coins an Order in Council forbad their issue, and at the same time directed that they should be melted down. A few specimens however escaped the crucible.

Plate xxxvii. Silver.

859. Crown. 1818. *4th issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS III D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX F : D : 1818. Head of king to r., laureate; below, PISTRUCCI. *Rev.* St. George and the Dragon within the Garter with motto; below, PISTRUCCI; on edge, DECUS &c., ANNO · REGNI · LVIII · Æ 1·5. Wt. 434·8.

Dates 1818–1820. For particulars of this issue see note No. 853. Both obverse and reverse dies of the above were by Pistrucci.

860. Half-Crown. 1816. *4th issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate, undraped and turned from the spectator; below, 1816. *Rev.* BRITANNIARUM REX FID : DEF : Garnished shield with arms as on No. 854, within the Garter and Collar of the Order; above, crown; the garniture of the shield is inscribed on l., W W P (William Wellesley Pole), and on r., W (Thomas Wyon). Æ 1·25. Wt. 218·0.

Dates 1816–1817. There are two varieties of the half-crown of this issue (see next coin). The bust of the king with its broad bare shoulder and the ferocious expression of the king's countenance was not considered satisfactory; and in making some change in the obverse type, an opportunity was taken to modify, but not to improve, the reverse also. It was generally assimilated to the type of the shilling. The edge of the half-crown is milled and not inscribed. William Wellesley Pole was master of the mint, and Thomas Wyon, who died in 1818, was chief engraver.

861. Half-Crown. 1819. Similar to the preceding; legends same, but head of king to r., laureate; date 1819; and on reverse, shield, not garnished, within the Garter with motto; above, crown; on the buckle of the Garter is inscribed, W W P (William Wellesley Pole). Æ 1·25.

Dates 1817–1820.

862–863. Shilling. 1816. *Obv.* GEOR : III D : G : BRITT : REX F : D : Head to r., laureate; below, 1816. *Rev.* Garnished shield with arms, as on No. 854, crowned; and within the Garter with motto; on the garniture to l., W W P (William Wellesley Pole); and to r., W (Thomas Wyon). Æ ·9. Wt. 86·6.

Dates 1816–1820. The Sixpence (No. 863) is of precisely the same type and dates. These two coins are considered amongst the neatest and best executed of the present century, and having the edge slightly raised, they were peculiarly fitted for the ordinary wear and tear of circulation.

864–865. Counterstruck Dollars of Charles IV of Spain dated 1793 and 1794.

In 1797 an attempt was made by the Treasury to supplement the deficiency of silver coinage by the issue of Spanish dollars, and half, quarter and eighth dollars, countermarked on the obverse with the bust of George III, the stamp, a small oval one, being that used by the Goldsmiths' Company for stamping the plate of this country. These counterstamped dollars, &c., have on one side the bust of Charles III (or IV) of Spain, and on the other the Spanish arms. The dollar was to be current at 4*s.* 9*d.*, which gave rise to the saying "two kings' heads not worth a crown." On account of the numerous forgeries of this counterstamp, another one was adopted in 1804. It was somewhat larger, octagonal in shape, and with the head of the king as on the Maundy penny of the time. This stamp also was soon counterfeited. In the same year the Bank of England received permission to issue a dollar of the current value of 5*s.*, and this permission was extended in 1811 to pieces of the value of three shillings and eighteen-pence. A description of these tokens is given below. Dies were also prepared for pieces of the value of 5*s.* 6*d.* and 9*d.*, but none were issued for circulation.

866. Bank Dollar. 1804. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour; on shoulder, C. H. K. (C. H. Küchler). *Rev.* BANK OF ENGLAND. Within a band inscribed FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR, and surmounted by mural crown, Britannia seated to l., with her attributes; before her, bee-hive; at her side, cornucopiae; below, 1804. Æ 1·65. Plate xxxvii. SILVER.

Of this date only. There are several other types of the dollar; but the above was the only one issued for circulation. This and the following tokens remained in currency till 1818, when, on account of the recent re-issue of gold and silver coins from the mint, their circulation was prohibited. They were struck by Boulton at the Soho Mint, Birmingham (see No. 881).

867. Three-Shilling Token. 1812. *Obv.* Similar to the preceding, but bust slightly draped. *Rev.* Within oak-wreath, BANK TOKEN 3 SHILL. 1812 in four lines; radiate border on both sides. Æ 1·35.

Dated also 1811. In 1812 the type was changed to the following one:—

868. Three-Shilling Token. 1812. Similar; but head laureate and no drapery, and on the reverse the inscription is within a wreath composed of oak and olive leaves; no radiate borders. Æ 1·35.

Dates 1812–1816.

869. Eighteen-Pence Token. 1812. Same as the Three-Shillings, No. 867, but value on *rev.* 1s. 6D. Æ 1·05.

The dates of both series of the eighteen-pences are the same as those of the three shillings.

870. Eighteen-Pence Token. 1814. Same as the Three-Shillings, No. 868; but value on *rev.* 1s. 6D. and date 1814. Æ 1·05.

871–878. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1763. *Obv.* GEORGIVS · III · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour. *Rev.* MAG · BRI · FR · ET · HIB · REX · 1763 · In the centre the numeral 4, crowned. Æ ·75.

The Threepence (No. 872), Half-Groat (No. 873), and Penny (No. 874) are of the same date and type, but with marks of value 3, 2, and 1 respectively. In 1792 the older bust of the king as on the shilling of 1787 was adopted for the Maundy coins; but in that year the numerals on the reverses are of the written form, and on account of their thinness this issue is commonly known as "wire money" (Nos. 875–878). In 1795 the older bust was retained, but a return was made to the ordinary Arabic numerals before in use. In 1816 a fourth change took place; the bust of the king is as on the shilling of that year, and the legends are "Georgius III Dei Gratia" and "Britanniarum Rex Fid. Def." Sets are known of, 1st type, 1763, 1766, 1772, 1780, 1784, and 1786; 2nd type, 1792; 3rd type, 1795 and 1800; 4th type, 1816–1820.

879–880. Halfpenny. 1771. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIVS · III · REX. Bust of king to r., laureate, in armour. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., with her attributes as on No. 840; below, 1771. Æ 1·15. Plate xxxviii. COPPER.

Dates 1770–1775. The Farthing, 1771 (No. 880), is of the same type as the halfpenny. Dates as on the halfpenny.

881–882. Twopence. 1797. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS III · D : G : REX. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour; on shoulder K

Plate xxxviii. Copper.

(Küchler). *Rev.* BRITANNIA · 1797. Britannia holding olive-branch and trident, seated to l., on rock in sea, her shield at her side; in the distance, ship; below shield, SOHO. Æ 1·6.

Of this date only. This is the only issue of the twopence in copper.

The Penny (No. 882) is of the same type and date, 1797 only. This is also the first issue of the penny in copper. The inscriptions on both sides of these coins are incuse and on a broad band, which has procured for them the name of "cart-wheel" money. They were not struck in London, but at the Soho mint near Birmingham, where Matthew Boulton carried on his business as a medallist. This course was taken because Boulton was able to obtain the copper at a cheaper rate than the Government. This firm continued to strike the copper coins for the Government till quite recent times. Dies of the same type were also executed for the halfpenny and farthing, but only a few pieces were struck as patterns; they were never current. The dies for these coins were engraved by C. H. Küchler, a native of Flanders.

883. Halfpenny. 1799. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour. *Rev.* BRITANNIA. Britannia seated to l., &c., as on No. 881, but the waves of the sea are cut off in a semicircle; below, 1799. Æ 1·2.

Of this date only. On account of the high price of copper, Boulton was allowed to coin these pieces at the rate of thirty-six halfpennies to the pound. The halfpennies were therefore slightly less than half the weight of the pennies of 1797.

884. Farthing. 1799. *3rd issue.* Similar to the preceding, but date under bust of king on *obv.*, and on *rev.* below Britannia, I · FARTHING. Æ ·9.

Also of 1799 only. These are the only denominations of this issue. In the proclamation of the 4th December, 1797, twopences and pennies were also ordered; but dies do not appear to have been executed for these.

885–887. Penny. 1806. *4th issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS III · D : G · REX. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour; on shoulder K (Küchler); below, 1806. *Rev.* Same as No. 881; but no date and on l. of shield, K (Küchler). Æ 1·35.

The Halfpenny (No. 886) and Farthing (No. 887) are of the same type as the penny. All three denominations bear the dates 1806 and 1807.

These pieces were struck at the rate of twenty-four pence to the pound avoirdupois.

George IV. 1820–1830.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Double-Sovereign, Sovereign, and Half-Sovereign. *Silver.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper.* Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—*Gold.* Two:—1st issue (1821–1825), Double-Sovereign, Sovereign, and Half-Sovereign. 2nd issue (1825–1830), Sovereign and

Half-Sovereign. *Silver.* Three:—1st issue (1820–1823), Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence. 2nd issue (1823–1825) and 3rd issue (1825–1830), Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence. *Copper.* Two:—1st issue (1821–1826), Farthing. 2nd issue (1825–1830), Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing (see descriptions). Plate xxxviii.

The weights and fineness of the coins in all three metals were the same as in the last issue in each metal of George III.

888. Double-Sovereign. 1823. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : Head of king to l.; below, I. B. M. (J. B. Merlen). *Rev.* St. George and the Dragon; below, W. W. P. (William Wellesley Pole) and B. P. (Benedetto Pistrucci); in the exergue, 1823; edge, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI IV. Ɲ 1·1. Gold.

Of this date only. The dies for the gold coins of the first issue were made by Merlen and Pistrucci, the former executing those of the obverse of the double-sovereign, and the reverses of the half-sovereigns (both types). Pistrucci made all the others.

889. Sovereign. 1821. *1st issue.* Similar to the preceding, but head of king larger in proportion and laureate, and from a different model; below, B. P. (Benedetto Pistrucci); edge milled. Ɲ ·85.

Dates 1821–1825. Both obverse and reverse were by Pistrucci.

890. Half-Sovereign. 1821. *1st issue, 1st type.* *Obv.* As the Sovereign. *Rev.* Garnished shield with arms as on No. 854, crowned and surrounded by roses, thistles and shamrocks, the letters W. W. P. (W. W. Pole) in the centre of three of the shamrock leaves; around, ANNO 1821. Ɲ ·75.

On account of its resemblance to the sixpence, which was often gilt (see No. 897), the half-sovereign of the above type was soon withdrawn from circulation, and the following one issued in its stead.

891. Half-Sovereign. 1823. *1st issue, 2nd type.* Same as the preceding; but on the *rev.*, square shield, crowned; arms as on No. 854; below, thistle and shamrock issuing from rose; around, ANNO 1823. Ɲ ·75.

Dates 1823–1825.*

892–893. Sovereign. 1826. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA. Head of king to l.; below, 1826. *Rev.* BRITANNIARUM REX FID : DEF : Garnished shield, crowned; arms as on No. 854. Ɲ ·85.

Dates 1825–1827 and 1829–1830. The obverse was designed and executed by William Wyon, after a medallion by Sir Francis Chantry, and the reverse by Merlen.

The Half-Sovereign (No. 893) is of the same type as the sovereign. Dates 1826–1828. Five sovereign and two sovereign pieces of this type, but with a mantled shield, were struck, but not issued for circulation.

894. Crown. 1821. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : Large head of king to l., laureate; below, B. P. (B. Pistrucci). *Rev.* St. George and the Dragon, &c., as on No. 888; date 1821; edge, DECUS &c., ANNO · REGNI · SECUNDO. Ƀ 1·5. Silver.

Dates 1821 and 1822. There is a pattern of 1820.

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* The half-sovereign and double-sovereign of 1823 might be considered as a separate issue; but as the types of the sovereign did not change and were in part used for these coins they are included in the first issue.

Plate xxxviii. SILVER. 895–897. Half-Crown. 1820. *1st issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Crown. *Rev.* Garnished shield, crowned; below, rose; at sides, thistle and shamrock; on the leaves of the shamrock are the letters W. W. P. (William Wellesley Pole); around, ANNO 1820; edge milled. Æ 1·25.

Dates 1820, 1821, and 1823. The Shilling (No. 896) and Sixpence (No. 897), both dated 1821, are of the same type. They are of 1820 and 1821, but those of 1820 may be patterns only. The obverses of all these pieces were by Pistrucci, and the reverses by Merlen.

898. Half-Crown. 1823. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Half-Crown of the first issue, No. 895. *Rev.* Square shield, crowned and encircled by the Garter with motto and Collar of the Order; below, ANNO 1823. Æ 1·25.

Dates 1823–1825. The dies of the silver coins of this issue were by Pistrucci, who did the obverses, and by Merlen, who did the reverses.

899–900. Shilling. 1823. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding, but omitting the Collar of the Garter on the reverse. Æ ·9.

Dates 1823–1825. The Sixpence, 1824 (No. 900), is of the same type. Dates 1824–1826. There are no crowns of this issue.

Plate xxxix. 901. Half-Crown. 1826. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Sovereign, No. 892. *Rev.* BRITANNIARUM REX FID : DEF : Square shield slightly garnished, surmounted by helmet crowned and with lambrequins; below on scroll, the motto of the Garter. Æ 1·25.

Dates 1825, 1826, 1828, and 1829. There is a pattern dated 1824. The obverses of all the coins of this issue were by William Wyon, and the reverses by J. B. Merlen. Crowns of this type were also struck in 1825 and 1826, but not issued for circulation.

902–903. Shilling. 1826. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Sovereign, No. 892. *Rev.* BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. The royal crest, the lion standing on the crown; below, rose, thistle and shamrock united. Æ ·9.

Dates 1825–1829. The Sixpence (No. 903) is of the same type, date and legends. Dates 1826–1829. These pieces are known as "Lion Shillings and Sixpences." The reverses were by Merlen.

904–907. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1823. *Obv.* GEORGIUS IIII D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. Head of king to l., laureate, as on the Crown, No. 894. *Rev.* Within oak-wreath the numeral 4, crowned and dividing the date 1823. Æ ·7.

The Threepence (No. 905), Half-Groat (No. 906), and Penny (No. 907) are all of the same type and date, but with marks of value, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. This head by Pistrucci was preserved on the Maundy money throughout the reign. The dies for the reverses were by Merlen. Sets are known of 1821–1830 inclusive.

COPPER. 908. Farthing. 1821. *1st issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS IIII DEI GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* BRITANNIAR : REX FID : DEF : Britannia, helmeted, seated to r.; her r. hand holding branch rests on her shield; in l., trident; at her side, lion; in exergue, 1821. Æ ·9.

Dates 1821–1826, except 1824. The dies for this coin were engraved by Pistrucci. As no dies were made for the farthing of the second issue till 1826, that date is found with the type of the first issue.

909–911. Penny. 1825. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA. Head of king to l., laureate; below, 1825. *Rev.* Same as the preceding, but Britannia without branch, and no lion; below, rose, thistle and shamrock united. Æ 1·35. Plate xxxix. COPPER.

Dates 1825–1827. The Halfpenny (No. 910) and Farthing (No. 911) are of the same type. Dates, halfpenny 1825–1827, farthing 1826–1830. The dies were engraved by William Wyon. Half-farthings and one-third farthings of the same type were struck for colonial currency: the former for Ceylon; the latter for Malta.

William IV. 1830–1837.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Sovereign and Half-Sovereign. *Silver.* Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper.* Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

ISSUE, &c.—One in each metal (see descriptions). The weights and fineness of all the coins were the same as of the coinage of George IV.

912–913. Sovereign. 1831. *Obv.* GULIELMUS IIII : D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D : Head of king to r.; on neck w. w. (William Wyon). *Rev.* Garnished shield, crowned; arms as on No. 854; below, ANNO 1831. Æ ·85. GOLD.

Dates 1831–1837. The Half-Sovereign, 1834 (No. 913), is of the same type. Dates 1834–1837. Two pound pieces of similar type to the sovereign were struck but not issued for currency. They have the shield on a mantle and are dated 1831. The obverses of all the coins were by Wyon, the bust of the king being done after a model by Chantry, and the reverses were by Merlen.

914. Half-Crown. 1834. *Obv.* Similar to the Sovereign. *Rev.* Plain square shield on mantle, crowned; at base, the Collar of the Garter; below, ANNO 1834. Æ 1·25. SILVER

Dates 1831 and 1834–1837. That of 1831 was not issued for circulation. Crowns of similar type were struck in 1831 and 1834, but not for circulation.

915–916. Shilling. 1834. *Obv.* Same as the Sovereign. *Rev.* Within wreath of laurel and oak, ONE SHILLING; above, crown; below wreath, 1834. Æ ·9.

Dates 1831 and 1834–1837. That of 1831 was not issued for circulation. The Sixpence (No. 916) is of similar type and date, but substituting the words SIX PENCE on the *rev.* Dates 1831 and 1834–1837.

917. Groat. 1836. *Obv.* Same as the Sovereign. *Rev.* FOUR PENCE. Britannia seated to r., with r. hand on shield and trident in l.; in the exergue, 1836. Æ ·65.

Dates 1836 and 1837. The issue of the groat is said to have been revived in 1836 at the instance of Mr. Joseph Hume; hence they were nicknamed "Joeys." It was discontinued in 1856 (see next reign). Its weight was about 29 grs. The silver three-halfpence with the reverse 1½ and the date within an oak-wreath was struck during this and the next reign for currency in Jamaica and Ceylon.

Plate xxxix. Silver. 918–921. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1831. *Obv.* Same as the Sovereign. *Rev.* Within oak-wreath the numeral 4, crowned, and dividing the date 1831. Æ ·7.

The Threepence (No. 919), Half-Groat (No. 920), and Penny (No. 921) are of the same type and date; but have the marks of value 3, 2 and 1 respectively. They all occur of 1831-1837.

Copper. 922–924. Penny. 1831. *Obv.* GULIELMUS IIII DEI GRATIA. Head of king as on the Sovereign; below, 1831. *Rev.* BRITANNIAR : REX FID : DEF : Britannia seated to r., &c., as on No. 917; in the exergue, rose, thistle and shamrock united. Æ 1·35.

Dates 1831, 1834, 1836, and 1837. The Halfpenny (No. 923) and Farthing (No. 924) are of the same type and date. The dates of the halfpenny are the same as those of the penny, but those of the farthing are 1831 and 1834–1837. Half and one-third farthings were struck for colonial currency as in the previous reign (see note Nos. 909–911). The copper coins are of precisely the same weights as those of George III's last issue and of George IV, viz., 24 pence, 48 halfpence, and 96 farthings to the pound avoirdupois.

Victoria. 1837.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Five Pounds, Two Pounds, Sovereign, and Half-Sovereign. *Silver.* Crown, Double-Florin, Half-Crown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, Threepence, and Maundy Groat, Threepence, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Copper* and *Bronze.* Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—There were three issues in each metal, gold, silver, and copper or bronze. Those of the gold and silver correspond in dates, but the changes in the copper or bronze occurred at other periods. *Gold and Silver*: 1st issue (1838–1887). *Gold*: Sovereign and Half-Sovereign. *Silver*: Crown, Half-Crown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, and Threepence. 2nd issue (1887–1892, Jubilee Coinage). *Gold*: Five Pounds, Two Pounds, Sovereign, and Half-Sovereign. *Silver*: Crown, Double-Florin, Half-Crown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, and Threepence. 3rd issue (1893–), same as the 2nd issue, but the Double-Florin excepted, its issue being discontinued. *Copper and Bronze*: three issues, viz. (1) 1837–1860, (2) 1860–1894, (3) 1895– : Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing in each issue. The first is of copper, but the second and third are of bronze (see descriptions).

The weights and fineness of the gold and silver coins remained the same as during the previous reigns, or as the last coinage of George III; but in the base metal money the change from copper to bronze brought with it a considerable diminution in weight; the copper money being struck at 24*d.* and the bronze at 48*d.* to the pound avoirdupois. In each metal the coins underwent some modifications in their types of more or less importance.

Gold. 925. Sovereign. 1838. *1st issue, 1st type. Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA 1838. Head of the Queen to l., diademed; on neck, w. w. (W. Wyon). *Rev.*

BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID : DEF : Shield crowned within laurel-branches; below, rose, thistle and shamrock united. Ɲ ·85. Plate xxxix. Gold.

Dates 1838–1874, except 1840 and 1867. As the succession to the throne of Hanover was limited to the male line, and devolved after the death of William IV on his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, the arms of that state are omitted on the royal shield.

926. Sovereign. 1871. *1st issue, 2nd type.* *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITANNIAR : REG : F : D : Head of the Queen as on the preceding. *Rev.* St. George and the Dragon; below, 1871. Ɲ ·85.

This reverse type, which was made by Pistrucci for the coinage of 1816, was adopted by Order in Council 14 Jan. 1871, and has remained in use till the present day. Dates 1871–1887, except 1875, 1877, 1881, and 1882. This and the preceding type were struck concurrently from 1871 to 1874.

927. Half-Sovereign. 1838. *1st issue.* Same as the Sovereign, No. 925, but without W. W. on neck of Queen, and on the reverse the shield is garnished and the laurel-branches are omitted. Ɲ ·75.

Dates 1838–1887, except 1840, 1862, 1868, 1881, and 1882. The five pounds of this issue with the reverse type Una and the lion was only struck as a pattern.

928. Crown. 1845. *1st issue.* Similar to the Sovereign, No. 925; but date 1845, and on neck W · WYON · R · A : on edge, DECUS ET TUTAMEN · ANNO REGNI VIII. Ɽ 1·5. Silver.

Dates 1844–1847 and 1851. A crown similar in type to the florin (No. 930), called "The Gothic Crown," was struck in 1846, 1847, and 1853, but though specimens are often met with, it was not issued for circulation. There are several varieties, with and without roses, &c., on dress, and with the edge plain or inscribed. The dies were made by William Wyon.

929. Half-Crown. 1845. *1st issue.* Same as the Crown, but no artist's name on neck and edge milled. Ɽ 1·25.

Dates 1839–1851, 1862, 1864, and 1874–1887. That of 1839 was not issued for circulation. Those of 1839, 1840, 1862, and 1864 have W. W. on the neck.

930. Florin. 1849. *1st issue, 1st type.* *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA 1849. Bust of the Queen to l., crowned, dress decorated with roses, thistles and shamrocks; behind, W. W. (William Wyon). *Rev.* ONE FLORIN ONE TENTH OF A POUND. Four shields; 1 and 3, England; 2, Scotland; and 4, Ireland, crowned and arranged in form of cross; in the centre, a rose; in the angles, two roses, a thistle and a shamrock, each under an arched canopy. Ɽ 1·1.

On account of the absence of the words "Dei Gratia" in the legends this coin is known as the "Godless *or* Graceless Florin." It occurs only of 1848 and 1849, but the latter date was the first year in which this denomination was struck for currency. Its type was then changed to the following.

931. Florin. 1852. *1st issue, 2nd type.* Same as the preceding, but the legends on both sides are in Gothic letters, and that on the *obv.* reads Victoria D : G : brit : reg : F : D : mdcccli.; outside, border of arches and trefoils; on the *rev.* there is a floriated cross instead of a rose in the centre. Ɽ 1·15.

Dates 1851–1881 and 1883–1887. This coin is slightly larger in

Plate xxxix. SILVER. diameter than the florin of 1849. In 1868 the inscription was changed from brit. to britt.

932–933. Shilling. 1845. *1st issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR : REG : F : D : Head of the Queen as on the Sovereign, No. 925. *Rev.* Within wreath of laurel and oak, ONE SHILLING; above, crown; below, 1845. Æ ·9.

Dates 1838–1887. The Sixpence (No. 933) is of the same type and date, but on *rev.* the value SIX PENCE. Dates as the shilling, but that of 1848 was not issued for circulation.

934. Groat. 1845. *1st issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITANNIAR : REGINA F : D : Head of the Queen as on the Shilling. *Rev.* FOUR PENCE. Britannia with her attributes seated to r.; in the exergue, 1845. Æ ·65.

Dates 1838–1851 and 1853–1856. The issue of this coin was discontinued in 1856, but it remained in currency till 1887. The threepence is of the same type as the Maundy threepence. It was first issued for general circulation in 1845.

Plate xl. 935–938. *Maundy Money.* Groat. 1838. *Obv.* Same as the preceding. *Rev.* Within oak-wreath the numeral 4, crowned and dividing the date 1838. Æ ·7.

The Threepence (No. 936), Half-Groat (No. 937), and Penny (No. 938) are of the same type and date, but with marks of value, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Sets are dated 1838–1887. The Jubilee bust was not adopted on the Maundy money till 1888, as the new coinage did not come into circulation till June, 1887.

COPPER. 939–941. Penny. 1841. *1st issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Head of the Queen to l., diademed; on neck, w. w. (W. Wyon) incuse. *Rev.* BRITANNIAR : REG FID : DEF : Britannia seated to r. with her attributes as on the Penny of William IV, No. 922; in the exergue, rose, thistle and shamrock united. Æ 1·35.

The Halfpenny (No. 940) and Farthing (No. 941) are of the same type, &c. The dates are: penny 1841, 1843–1849, and 1851–1859; halfpenny 1838, 1841, 1843–1849, 1851, and 1859; farthing 1838–1860. These coins were struck at the rate of 24*d.* to the pound avoirdupois.

BRONZE. 942–944. Penny. 1860. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REG : F : D : Bust of the Queen to l., laureate and draped; on shoulder, rose, thistle and shamrock united, the motto of the Garter, and L. C. WYON. *Rev.* ONE PENNY. Britannia seated to r. with her attributes; behind, lighthouse; before, ship; in exergue, 1860. Æ 1·2.

The Halfpenny (No. 943) and Farthing (No. 944) are of the same type, but have their values on the reverse, HALFPENNY and FARTHING. This new coinage was instituted in 1860 and the type was continued till 1894; no change taking place in 1887 when the Jubilee gold and silver were issued. The metal is composed of 95 parts copper, 4 parts tin, and 1 part zinc, and the coins were struck at 48*d.* to the pound avoirdupois. Dates 1860–1894 for each denomination.

GOLD. 945–947. Five Pounds. 1887. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REG : F : D : Bust of the Queen to l., crowned with the imperial crown and draped, wearing long veil falling down behind her head, Ribbon and Star of the Garter and badge of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India; on shoulder, J. E. B. (Joseph Edgar Boehm). *Rev.* St. George and the Dragon,

as on the Sovereign of George III, No. 853, but no Garter; below, 1887 and B. P. (Benedetto Pistrucci). Æ 1·45. Plate xl. GOLD.

In 1887 it was decided to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen by the issue of a new coinage in gold and silver. The bust of the Queen on the obverse was adopted from Boehm's medal commemorating the Jubilee, and the reverse types are from various coins of this and earlier reigns. The St. George and the Dragon is from Pistrucci's original design made for the coinage of 1816.

The Two Pounds (No. 946) and Sovereign (No. 947) are of precisely the same type as the five pounds. The edges of all are milled. The five pounds and two pounds were struck in 1887 only.

948. Half-Sovereign. 1887. *2nd issue.* Same as the Half-Sovereign of the 1st issue, No. 927, but with bust of the Queen as on the preceding; and on the *rev.* the date 1887 below the shield, which is surmounted by the Imperial crown. Æ ·75.

The dates of the sovereign and half-sovereign are 1887–1892.

949. Crown. 1887. *2nd issue.* Same as the Five Pounds, No. 945; edge, milled. SILVER. Æ 1·5.

Dates 1887–1892.

950. Double-Florin. 1887. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Bust of the Queen as on No. 945. *Rev.* FID : DEF : BRITT : REG : 1887. Four shields, 1 and 3, England; 2, Scotland; and 4, Ireland; each crowned and arranged in form of cross; in centre, Star of the Garter, from which spring four sceptres. Æ 1·4.

Dates 1887–1890. The reverse type is adapted from the five guineas of Anne.

951. Half-Crown. 1887. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* Same as the preceding. *Rev.* BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID : DEF : 1887. Square shield, crowned and encircled by the Garter with motto and Collar of the Order. Æ 1·25.

Dates 1887–1892. The reverse type is adapted from the half-crown of George IV (No. 898).

952. Florin. 1887. *2nd issue.* Same as the Double-Florin, No. 950. Æ 1·15.

Dates 1887–1892.

953–954. Shilling. 1887. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITT : REGINA F : D : Bust of the Queen, as on No. 945. *Rev.* Square shield, crowned, within the Garter with motto; below, 1887. Æ ·9.

Dates 1887–1892. The reverse type is adapted from that of the shilling of George IV (see No. 899). The Sixpence (No. 954) is of the same type; but as its reverse was so similar to that of the half-sovereign (see No. 948), which led to frauds being perpetrated by gilding, it was changed in the same year (1887) to the old type as No. 933, *t.e.* SIX PENCE within a wreath, &c. Dates 1887–1892.

955–958. *Maundy Money.* *2nd issue.* Groat. 1888. *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : BRITANNIAR : REGINA F : D : Bust of the Queen as on No. 945. *Rev.* Within oak-wreath the numeral 4, crowned and dividing the date 1888. Æ ·7.

The Threepence (No. 956), Half-Groat (No. 957), and Penny (No. 958) are of the same type and date, but with marks of value 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

The Maundy money of 1887 being struck before June of that year has the bust of the Queen of the old type. Sets are dated 1888–1892.

Plate xl. GOLD. 959–962. Five Pounds. 1893. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA · DEI · GRA · BRITT · REGINA · FID · DEF · IND · IMP · Bust of the Queen to l., draped, and wearing veil over large crown, Ribbon and Star of the Garter and necklet with pendant; below, T. B. (Thomas Brock). *Rev.* St. George and the Dragon; below, B. P. (Benedetto Pistrucci), and date, 1893; edge milled. Æ 1·4.

On account of the somewhat unfavourable reception by the public of the Jubilee coinage of 1887, chiefly with reference to the portrait of the Queen and its general execution, it was decided to issue in 1893 a new one. With the exception of the discontinuation of the double-florin the denominations remained the same: but considerable modifications took place in the types. Those of all the gold coins were assimilated. A new model for the bust of the Queen was made by the sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock, and in the case of the half-crown, florin and shilling new reverse types were adopted. No change took place in the copper or bronze coinage at this time. This was not effected till 1895; when the same bust and titles of the Queen were used as on the gold and silver coins, and on the reverse the lighthouse and the ship were omitted.

The Two Pounds (No. 960), Sovereign (No. 961), and Half-Sovereign (No. 962) are all of the same type and date as the five pounds. The reverses of all these coins are from the original model by Pistrucci. The five and two pound pieces are of 1893 only; but the other pieces are of each succeeding year. Except that no sovereigns are dated 1897.

SILVER. 963. Crown. 1893. *3rd issue.* Same as the Five Pounds; but edge inscribed, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI LVII. Æ 1·5.

All the silver coins are dated with each successive year from 1893.

964. Half-Crown. 1893. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* VICTORIA · DEI · GRA · BRITT · REG · Bust of the Queen, as on No. 959. *Rev.* FID · DEF · IND · IMP.—HALF CROWN; below, 1893. Spade-shaped shield, crowned and surrounded by the collar of the Garter. Æ 1·25.

The reverse was designed by Mr. T. Brock.

965. Florin. 1893. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Five Pounds. *Rev.* The three shields of England, Scotland and Ireland, arranged in the form of a triangle, and within the Garter with motto; behind, two sceptres; above, crown; and in the angles formed by the shields, a rose, a thistle, and a shamrock; around is inscribed, TWO SHILLINGS—ONE FLORIN—1893. Æ 1·1.

The reverses of this coin and the next, the shilling, are by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A.

966. Shilling. 1893. *3rd issue.* Similar to the preceding, but on the *rev.* each shield is crowned; there are no sceptres, and the inscription reads, ONE SHILLING 1893. Æ ·9.

967. Sixpence. 1893. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Five Pounds. *Rev.* SIX PENCE within a wreath of laurel and oak; above, a crown; below, 1893. Æ ·75.

968–971. *Maundy Money.* *3rd issue.* Groat. 1893. *Obv.* Same as the Five Pounds. *Rev.* Within oak-wreath the numeral 4, crowned and dividing the date 1893. Æ ·7.

The Threepence (No. 969), Half-Groat (No. 970), and Penny (No. 971) are of the same type and date; but with marks of value 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Sets from 1893. Plate xl.

972–974. Penny. 1895. *3rd issue. Obv.* Same as the Five Pounds of 1893, No. 959. *Rev.* ONE PENNY. Britannia seated to r., holding shield and trident; in the exergue, 1895. Æ 1·2. Bronze.

The Halfpenny (No. 973) and Farthing (No. 974) are of the same type and date; but vary in the legend on the reverse, HALFPENNY or FARTHING. All are dated from 1895.

In this new issue it will be seen that on the reverse the representations of the lighthouse and the ship, which occur on the previous one, are omitted.

SCOTTISH COINS.

THE early currency in Scotland before the beginning of the 12th century consisted mainly of Anglo-Saxon and English pennies and Northumbrian stycas. Finds of such coins occur occasionally not only on the mainland but also in the western and north-western islands. The earliest coins which can be assigned to any Scottish ruler are pennies of David I. Lindsay, in his *Coinage of Scotland*, has attributed imitations of the "Crux" type pennies of Aethelred II to certain early kings of the Hebrides, and he also assigns a coin to Malcolm III, which has been clearly shown to be of Malcolm IV. Even after the accession of David I there was a considerable preponderance of English over Scottish coins in currency in Scotland, and this continued until the reigns of Edward I, II, and III, at which time the ratio of English to Scottish was about thirty to one. The types of the early Scottish coins are similar to those of the contemporary coinage of England; those of David being almost identical with Stephen's. Their weight too was about the same, ranging from about 24 to 22 grs. to the penny; the normal weight being 22½ grs.

David I. 1124–1153.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny.

The weight of the penny was 22½ grs., and its fineness $11\frac{1}{10}$ silver and $\frac{9}{10}$ alloy.

Plate xii. SILVER.

1. Penny. Roxburgh. *Obv.* DAVIT RЄX (retrograde). Bust of king to r., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ [hVG]O ON ROCh (Roxburgh). Cross fleury with pellet in each angle. Æ ·95. Wt. 21·3.

The other mints of this reign are Berwick, Carlisle, and Edinburgh: but on account of the blundered state of the legends the mint-names are often illegible. This and the next coin appear to belong to the early part of David's reign.

2. Penny. Uncertain mint. Similar to the preceding, but the legends are only partly legible on the *rev.* Æ ·9. Wt. 18·7.

This is one of the class of coins which have been attributed to Alexander I. There is only one other type of the coinage of this reign. It has on the obverse the usual bust of the king in profile with sceptre, and on the reverse a cross moline with lis in each angle. This is one of the commonest types of the coins of Stephen. The mints of this type are Edinburgh, Carlisle, and Roxburgh.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland.* 1139–1152.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny. Plate xii.

The weight and fineness are as David I's coinage.

3. Penny. Uncertain mint. *Obv.* ✠ HENR · COM. Bust to r., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ : WILEL : M : O . . . Cross crosslet with cross pattée in each angle, connected by a loop with the inner circle. Æ ·8. *Pierced.* SILVER.

The mint-name on this coin is effaced; but coins of Earl Henry are known of Bamborough and Corbridge. The type is copied from coins of Stephen, whose bust is probably intended to be represented on the obverse. Others of the Scottish type, similar to coins of David I (Nos. 1 and 2), have been attributed to Henry, Earl of Northumberland; but this attribution is uncertain.

Malcolm IV. 1153–1165.

This king, who was the eldest son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, struck pennies at Roxburgh and Jedburgh ?. They have on the obverse the full-face bust with sceptre as on the contemporary coins of Henry II of England, and on the reverse a cross fleury with a pellet and a rosette in the alternate angles, or a lozenge fleury over a cross fleury. A unique coin (Jedburgh ?) has the bust to r. with sceptre, and on the reverse a cross pattée with a crescent and pellet in each angle, and the legend FO . . . ALT · O · NI CVT. The weight and fineness are as the money of David I. The coins of Malcolm IV are very rare.

William the Lion. 1165–1214.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny and Halfpenny.

ISSUES, &c.—Four. These are distinguished by the varieties of the obverse and reverse types mentioned below (see descriptions).

The weight and fineness are as David I's coinage.

4. Penny. Roxburgh. *1st issue.* *Obv.* ✠ WILELMVS. Bust of king to r., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ FOL : POLD ON ROC. Cross potent with lis in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·0.

This type is similar to that of the later coins of David I. There are two varieties of this coin: on one the ends of the cross on the reverse are larger and crutch-shaped: on the other the lis are attached to the inner circle by two stalks. Each variety is unique and of Roxburgh.

5. Halfpenny. Roxburgh. *1st issue.* *Obv.* . . . . ΛM . . . Head of king to r., crowned; no sceptre. *Rev.* . . . . ROƐƐ. Cross potent with lis and pellet in each angle. Æ ·6. Wt. 8·3.

This coin, which appears to be unpublished, no mention being made of it by Burns, Cochran-Patrick or other writers on Scottish coins,

* Son of David I; was created by Stephen of England Earl of Northumberland in 1139. He died before his father, but Malcolm and William, his sons, became kings of Scotland.

Plate xli. Silver. belongs to the same issue as No. 4, though slightly differing in both obverse and reverse types. It is the earliest halfpenny of the Scottish series and is unique.

6. Penny. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ LE REI WILAM. Head of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ADAM ON EDENEBV. Cross potent with pellet and crescent in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·9.

Struck also at Berwick, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling. The last is unique. Some of this type are without the mint-name.

7. Penny. Perth. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ WILLELMVS REX. Head of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ WALTER : ON : PR. Short double cross with star in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·9.

Struck also at Edinburgh and Roxburgh; also without mint-name (see next piece). Double names, such as "Peris Adam" and "Aimer Adam," occur on coins of this type.

8. Penny. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ WILLELMVS R. Same as the last. *Rev.* hVE WALTER ON. Same as the last. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·3.

There is a large series of coins of this moneyer without mint-name. Others also without mint-name have the names "Raul Derlig" and "Walter Adam" both of Roxburgh and "Henri le Rus," a Perth moneyer. The coins with "Hue Walter" were probably struck at Edinburgh and Roxburgh. There are numerous small varieties of this series.

9. Penny. Roxburgh. *4th issue.* *Obv.* ✠ WILLELMVS · REX ·:· Same as No. 7, but head to r. *Rev.* ✠ PERIS ADAM ON RO. Same as No. 7. Æ ·7. Wt. 22·5.

This type occurs of Roxburgh only.

Alexander II. 1214–1249.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Penny.

Issues, &c.—All the coins of this reign have the same reverse type, viz., the short double cross with star in each angle, similar to William the Lion's 3rd issue; but the obverses show the following varieties:—(1) bare head to l., without sceptre; (2) same, with sceptre; (3) bare head to r., with sceptre; (4) crowned head to r., with sceptre; (5) crowned head to l., with sceptre. (See also coinage of Alexander III.)

The weight and fineness are as David I's coinage.

10. Penny. Roxburgh. *2nd type.* *Obv.* ✠ ALEXANDER REX. Head of king to l., bare; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ PIERES ON ROC. Short double cross with star in each angle. Æ ·7. Wt. 21·5.

11. Penny. Roxburgh. *4th type.* *Obv.* Same as the last, but head of king to r., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ ANDRV : RICAR : ADAM · ON RO. Same as the last. Æ ·7. Wt. 21·5.

There are evidently three moneyers' names on this coin. Others have the names of "Alain Andreu." The only other ascertained mint of this reign is Berwick, of which only three specimens are known. They are all of the 4th type and bear the joint names "Walter Robert."

Alexander III. 1249–1285.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing. Plate xli.

ISSUES, &c.—Two. The first issue consisted of Pennies only of the so-called "long double cross" type.* The second issue (A.D. 1279) comprised Pennies, Halfpennies, and Farthings of the "long single cross pattée" type.

The weight of the early pennies varies from 24 to 20 grs.; but those of the second issue show an average weight of 22½ grs. The fineness of all is as the coinage of David I.

12. Penny. Aberdeen. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* ALEXANDER REX. Head of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* TOMAS ON AN. Long double cross pommée with star in each angle. ℞ ·7. Wt. 19·3. SILVER.

There are three varieties of obverse type of this issue, viz. (1) crowned head to l., with sceptre; (2) crowned head to r., with sceptre; (3) bare head to r., with sceptre.

13. Penny. Edinburgh. 1*st issue*. Same as the preceding, but reading on the *rev.* ALEX ON EDEN. ℞ ·7. Wt. 20·2.

14. Penny. Perth. 1*st issue*. Similar to No. 12; but with head of king crowned to r.; before, sceptre; and reading on the *rev.* ION · DO · ON PER. ℞ ·7. Wt. 21·3.

The third variety has on the obverse the king's head to r., not crowned and with the usual sceptre.

The mint-names on coins of this issue are Aberdeen, Berwick, Dunbar, Edinburgh, Forres, Glasgow, Inchaffray (?), Inverness, Kinghorn, Lanark, Marchmont, Montrose, Perth, Renfrew (?), Roxburgh, St. Andrews, and Stirling. This large number of mints and the variations in the types show that the issue of this coinage must have extended over a considerable period. This is another strong reason for not attributing this type to Alexander II only.

15. Penny. 2*nd issue*. *Obv.* ✠ ALEXANDER DEI GRA. Head of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* XECDOSSIE : REX. Long cross pattée with mullet in each angle. ℞ ·8. Wt. 21·6.

16. Penny. 2*nd issue*. Same as the last, but reading on the *rev.* REX SCOTORVM ✠. ℞ ·8. Wt. 22·5.

The coins of this issue are without names of moneyers or mints. Stars instead of mullets† occur sometimes on the reverse. These vary

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* These coins are classed to Alexander III on the recent authority of Burns (see *Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 118–162). They were attributed by Cochran-Patrick to Alexander II, and were supposed to have been issued between A.D. 1247 and 1249. This type was however not introduced into the English coinage till 1248, and as the types of the Scottish coins were generally adopted from the English ones, it is not probable that this one made its first appearance in Scotland. On the same principle, if only "the long single cross pattée" coins are given to Alexander III, it would follow, that no coinage could have taken place in that reign before 1279, the date at which this type was adopted for the English coins. It is however not impossible that the "long double cross" type may have been introduced by Alexander II during the last two years of his reign, and continued without any alteration by his successor Alexander III.

† A mullet only differs from a star in being pierced in the centre.

Plate xli. SILVER.

in the number of points which they each have, from five to seven, and show an aggregate from twenty to twenty-eight. Farthings were now issued for the first time, and these with the halfpennies became general.

17. Halfpenny. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding coin, but with mullet in alternate angles only of the cross on the reverse; the other two plain. Æ ·55. Wt. 9·0.

This is the only type of the halfpenny.

18. Farthing. *2nd issue.* Same as the Penny, No. 16, but reading on the *obv.* ✠ ALEXANDER REX; and on the *rev.* SCOTORVM. Æ ·5. Wt. 6·8.

Farthings have always mullets of six points, not stars, on the reverse.

John Baliol. 1292–1296.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny and Halfpenny.

ISSUE, &c.—One: but of two varieties: *i.e.* without and with mint-name. The weight and fineness are as the second coinage of Alexander III.

19. Penny. *1st var.* *Obv.* ✠ IOhANNES DEI GRA. Head of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* REX SCOTORVM ✠. Long cross pattée with mullet in each angle. Æ ·75. Wt. 22·8.

As on the coins of Alexander III stars instead of mullets sometimes occur on the reverse.

20. Penny. St. Andrews. *2nd var.* Similar to the last, but reading on the *rev.* CIVITAS SANDREE. Æ ·8. Wt. 19·2.

This is the only mint-name which is found on coins of this reign. The legends on both obverse and reverse of this and the preceding coin are slightly varied.

21. Halfpenny. Same as the Penny, No. 19, but with a mullet in alternate angles only of the cross on the reverse. Æ ·6. Wt. 12·5.

A variety has a mullet in each quarter of the cross on the reverse. No mint-name is found on the halfpennies and no farthings are known of this reign.

Robert Bruce. 1306–1329.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

ISSUE.—One: in each denomination. The weight was at 21½ grs. to the penny, but the fineness remained as in the reign of David I.

22. Penny. *Obv.* ✠ : ROBERTVS : DEI : GRA : Head of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* SCOTORVM REX ✠. Long cross pattée with mullet in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·3.

No mint-names occur on any of the coins of Robert Bruce. The penny is of the above type only. A slight reduction took place in the weight of the coins; the penny being at 21½ grs. instead of 22½ grs. Twenty-six shillings and three pence were struck to the pound instead of twenty shillings as in the reign of David I.

23. Halfpenny. Same type, &c., as the Penny, but mullet in two angles only of the cross on the reverse. Æ ·55. Wt. 10·0. Plate xli. Silver.

This is the only type of the halfpenny.

The farthing, of which there is no specimen in the National Collection, is of the same type as the penny. It is extremely rare.

David II. 1329–1371.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Noble. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Half-penny, and Farthing.

Issues, &c.—*Gold.* One:—Noble (circ. 1358). *Silver.* Three:—1st issue (1329–1358), Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing. 2nd issue (1358–1366), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny. 3rd issue (1366–1371), Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny.

The weight of the noble was 120 grs., and of the silver, the 1st and 2nd issues were at 18 grs. to the penny, and the 3rd issue at 17 grs. to the penny. The gold was 23¾ cts. fine and ¼ ct. alloy, and the fineness of the silver as the money of David I.

24. Noble. *Obv.* ✠ DAVID : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORVM (stops, crosses); *m. m.* lis. The king crowned, standing facing in a ship, holding sword and shield with arms of Scotland. *Rev.* ✠ IhC · AVTEM · TRANSIENS · P · MEDIVM · ILLORVM · IBAT. Cross fleury within a tressure of eight arches, trefoil in each spandril; lion and crown in each angle of cross and cinquefoil in central compartment with lis at each angle. Æ 1·35. Wt. 119·6 grs. Gold.

This coin is an imitation of the noble of Edward III of England, first struck in 1344. There are no records connected with the issue of these first Scottish gold coins, but it must have occurred soon after David's return from captivity in 1357. It was probably connected with the first issue of the groat in 1358. The weight and fineness correspond with the nobles of the 4th issue (1351) of Edward III. Only five specimens are known and of two slight varieties in the obverse and reverse legends and in the stops between the words; one having crosses and pellets; the others saltires, annulets, and crosses.

25. Penny. *1st issue.* *Obv.* ✠ DAVID DEI GRACIA. Head of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* REX SCOTTORVM. Cross pattée with mullet in each angle. Æ ·7. Wt. 15·6. Silver.

These are of the same type as the coins of Robert Bruce, with the exception of the introduction, in most cases, of the Old English M and N for the Roman M and N. No mint-names occur on this issue. A variety reads REX SCOTORVM.

The halfpenny is similar to the penny; but has mullets in two angles only of the cross on the reverse. A variety has a mullet and three pellets in alternate angles.

26. Farthing. *1st issue.* Same as the Penny, but the legend on the *rev.* reads REX SCOTORVM. Æ ·5. Wt. 4·7.

A curious variety of the farthing is of the same type, but has on the obverse the legend MONETA REGIS D and on the reverse AVID SCOTTOR.

Plate xlii. Silver.

27. Groat. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ DAVID : DEI · GRA : REX · SCOTORVM : (*sic*) (stops, crosses). Bust of king to l., crowned and dividing, below, the tressure which consists of six arches; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ DNS : PTECTOR MS · Z · LIBATOR MS—VILLA EDINBVRGh (in two concentric circles; stops, crosses). Long cross pattée dividing legends with mullet in each angle. Æ 1·1. Wt. 72·6.

The groat and half-groat were first struck in Scotland in 1358, the year following David's return from captivity at Durham. The type of the reverse was no doubt copied from the English groat, which first circulated in 1351. On some the letter D occurs in one of the quarters of the reverse; it may be the initial of Donatus Mulekyn, an employé at the mint.

28. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* Same as the Groat, but the legend on the *obv.* ends SCOTORV; and on the *rev.* the outer one reads ✠ DNS PROTECTOR MEVS. Æ ·9. Wt. 31·5.

29. Penny. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ DAVID · REX · SCOTORVM (stops, crosses). Bust of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* VILLA EDINBVRGh. Long cross pattée with mullet in each angle. Æ ·75. Wt. 17·5.

Groats, half-groats, and pennies of this issue were also minted at Aberdeen. This and Edinburgh are the only mints of this reign.

The halfpenny of this issue is similar in type to the penny, but has a mullet in two angles only of the cross. It is of Edinburgh only, and appears to be unique. It is figured by Snelling, *Silver Coins of Scotland*, Pl. I., No. 32.

30. Groat. Edinburgh. *3rd issue.* Same as No. 27, but the bust is larger, the handle of the sceptre is ornamented with a star; there is a trefoil in each spandril of the tressure; and the *obv.* legend ends SCOTORVM. Æ 1·15. Wt. 69·5.

The coins of this issue differ but slightly from those of the previous one, but they are of coarser workmanship; and the portrait of the king is similar to that of Robert II. The groat was also minted at Aberdeen.

31. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. *3rd issue.* Same as No. 28, but with same varieties as on the last coin; the *obv.* legend ends SCOTORVM. Æ ·9. Wt. 33·0.

Struck only at Edinburgh.

The penny is the same as that of the second issue, but has a similar bust to No. 30, and there is generally a star at the handle of the sceptre. It is of Edinburgh only.

Robert II. 1371–1390.

Coinage.*—*Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny.

Issues, &c.—One in each denomination. The weight and fineness are as the third coinage of David II.

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* The gold coins, viz., the so-called St. Andrews of 39 grs. and lions of 38 grs. to 18 grs., formerly attributed to Robert II, are here all classed to Robert III (see note No. 38).

32. Groat. Edinburgh. *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS : DƐI · ƓRA : RƐX : SCOTTORV (stops, crosses). Bust of king to l., crowned and dividing, below, the tressure of six arches; before, sceptre with saltire at handle; behind B (Bonagio);* a trefoil in each spandril of tressure. *Rev.* ✠ DN'S : PTƐCTOR M'S · Z · LIBATOR M'S—VILLA ƐDINBVRGh (in two concentric circles; stops, crosses). Long cross pattée dividing legends, mullet in each angle. Æ 1·1. Wt. 55·0. Plate xiii. SILVER.

33. Groat. Perth. Same as the last, but star at handle of sceptre; no letter behind king's head, and reading SCOTORVM, and mint VILLA DƐ PƐRTh ✱. Æ 1·15. Wt. 59·8.

Groats were also struck at Dundee. On most of the coins of this reign the handle of the sceptre ends in a saltire or a star. The bust of the king is very similar to that on the last coinage of David II. All the Dundee coins are very rare.

34. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS : DƐI : ƓRA : RƐX : SCO (stops, saltires). Bust of king to l., crowned, &c., as on No. 32; but behind crown, a saltire. *Rev.* ✠ DNS PROTƐCTOR MƐVS—VILLA ƐDINBVRGh (in two concentric circles). Long cross pattée, &c., as on No. 32. Æ ·9. Wt. 32·6.

35. Half-Groat. Perth. Same as the last, but star at handle of sceptre; no saltire behind the crown, and reading on *obv.* SCOTORVM for SCO, and on *rev.* the mint is VILLA DƐ PƐRTh ✱. Æ ·85. Wt. 31·5.

Struck also at Dundee. The half-groats and pennies, like the groats, of all three mints have sometimes the letter B behind the head of the king. (See No. 32.)

36. Penny. Edinburgh. *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS · RƐX · SCOTTOR' (stops, crosses). Bust of king to l., crowned; before, sceptre. *Rev.* VILLA ƐDINBVRGh. Long cross pattée with mullet in each angle. Æ ·75. Wt. 17·0.

Struck also at Dundee and Perth.

37. Halfpenny. Edinburgh. Similar type to the Penny, but the legends read; *obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS RƐX; *rev.* VILLA ƐDINBVƓ. Æ ·6. Wt. 7·0.

Struck also at Dundee, but none are known of Perth. The supposed Roxburgh halfpenny in the British Museum is a double-struck coin of Edinburgh.

Robert III. 1390–1406.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* St. Andrew or Lion, and Demi-Lion or Demy. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny. *Billon.*† Penny and Halfpenny.

ISSUES, &c.—*Gold.* Two:—1st issue, St. Andrew or Lion (61–59½ grs.) and Demi-Lion or Demy (30 grs.). 2nd issue, St. Andrew or Lion (38 grs.) and Demi-Lion or Demy (19 grs.). *Silver.* Two:—1st issue, Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny, at 48 grs. to the Groat. 2nd issue, Groat only, at 30 grs.‡

The standard of the gold was 22 cts. fine and 2 cts. alloy, and that of the groats and half-groats $11\frac{1}{10}$ fine silver and $\frac{9}{10}$ alloy (as

* Bonagio, or Bonachius, was a Florentine engraver, who was employed at the Scottish mint during the reigns of David II and Robert II and III.

† As no mention is made in the records of the coinage of a billon money, these pieces may be only very base silver coins.

‡ These two issues in gold and silver are known as the heavy and the light coinages.

Plate xiii. David I's money), but the other denominations were 2 pts. fine and 1 pt. alloy.

GOLD. 38. St. Andrew or Lion. *1st issue.* *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS : DƐI : ƓRA : RƐX : SƆOTORVM : (stops, partly pellets and partly lis and crescents). Shield, arms of Scotland, crowned. *Rev.* XPƆ RƐGNAT XPƆ VINƆIT XPƆ IMPA. St. Andrew extended on the cross, which reaches to the edge of the coin; on either side, lis. ʌ 1·05. Wt. 59·6.

A variety has the cross on the reverse, reaching only to the inner circle. The St. Andrew or lion was current for 5*s.*, and the demi-lion for 2*s.* 6*d.*

The gold coins till recently assigned to Robert II were the light St. Andrews of 38 grs. with the reverse legend "Dominus Protector," &c. (see next coin), and all the demi-lions, wrongly called lions, of from 38 to 19 grs. There are, however, no records of any gold money having been coined by Robert II, and this wrong attribution appears to have arisen out of a mistaken nomenclature; the St. Andrews being known when in circulation as lions, and their halves, now called lions, being denominated as demi-lions or demies.* The differences in the weight of the St. Andrew and of its half were caused by a change in the standard, which occurred about the middle of the reign of Robert III. The precise date is not known, but it must have been simultaneous with the change in the standard of the silver coins (see No. 41). Thus the heavy demi-lion is the half of the heavy St. Andrew, and the light demi-lion the half of the light St. Andrew.

39. St. Andrew or Lion. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS : DƐI ƓRAƆIA : RƐX SƆOT : (stops, crosses). Shield crowned, &c., as on the preceding. *Rev.* ✠ DNS : PTƐƆTO : MS : Z : LIBƐR : M : (stops, crosses). St. Andrew extended without the cross; his hands and feet reaching beyond the inner circle; on either side, lis. ʌ ·9. Wt. 37·0.

A variety of the light St. Andrew has the reverse legend as on No. 38.

40. Demi-Lion or Demy. *1st issue.* *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS : DƐI : Ɠ : RƐX SƆOTO (stops, partly pellets and partly lis and crescents). Shield, arms of Scotland, not crowned. *Rev.* XPƆ : RƐGNAT : XPƆ : VINƆT (stops as on *obv.*). A St. Andrew's cross extending to the edge; lis and trefoils in alternate angles. ʌ ·75. Wt. 30·0.

The light demi-lions (19 grs.) are of the same type, but on some the legend "Dominus Protector," &c., occurs as on the light St. Andrews. The latter are excessively rare.

SILVER. 41. Groat. Perth. *1st issue.* *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS DƐI ƓRA · RƐX SƆOTTORVM. Bust of king, facing, crowned, dividing tressure of seven arches. *Rev.* ✠ DNS : PTƐƆTOR MƐ Z LIBATOR MS.—VILLA : DƐ : PƐRTh ✠ (in two concentric circles; stops, pellets and saltires). Long cross pattée dividing legends, three pellets in each angle. ʌ 1·05. Wt. 42·0.

This is a precise copy of the contemporary English groat, Those of the 1st issue, heavy money, were struck at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Perth. And those of the 2nd issue, light money, are of Aberdeen, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh. The light groats are of the same type as

* Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 283.

the heavy ones, but the portrait of the king is similar to James I's. The date of the change in the silver standard is uncertain. Plate xlii Silver.

42. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS : DƐI : G : RƐX SCOTOR. Bust of king, facing, &c., as on the Groat, but surrounded entirely by the tressure, which has seven arches. *Rev.* ✠ DNS PTƐCTOR : MS : LIBATO.—VILLA : EDINBVRG (in two concentric circles; stops, pellets and saltires). Long cross pattée, &c., with pellets in angles as on the Groat. Æ ·85. Wt. 21·5.

Struck also at Perth. No half-groats, pennies or halfpennies of the 2nd issue, light money, are known.

43. Penny. Edinburgh. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* ✠ ROBƐRTVS RƐX SCOTOR. Bust of king, facing, crowned. *Rev.* VILLA EDINBVRGh. Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. Æ ·7. Wt. 12·5.

Struck also at Aberdeen and Perth. A variety is without the mint-name, and reads *obv.* ROBƐRTVS DƐI GRACIA; *rev.* RƐX SCOTORVM. The pennies and halfpennies of very base silver, and by some considered as billon money, are of the same type as the above. These pennies are of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, but the halfpennies are of Edinburgh only.

44. Halfpenny. Edinburgh. 1*st issue*. Same type, &c., as the Penny, but the *obv.* legend reads ✠ ROBƐRTVS · RƐX · SCO · Æ ·5. *Chipped.*

Struck also at Perth. Like the penny, a variety is without the mint-name and reads RƐX SCOTORVM. An example of this coin is figured in Cardonnel, *Num. Scot.*, Pl. IV., No. 2; but no specimen appears now to be known.

James I. 1406–1437.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Demy and Half-Demy. *Silver.* Groat. *Billon.* Penny and Halfpenny.

Issues, &c.—One only in each metal.

The weight of the demy was from 53 to 50 grs., that of the groat from 36 to 30 grs., and that of the billon penny 16 grs. The gold was 22 cts. fine, but the fineness of the silver and billon is not recorded.

45. Demy. *Obv.* IACOBVS · DƐI · GRACIA · RƐX · S · (stops, lis); *m. m.* crown. Arms of Scotland on a lozenge-shaped shield. *Rev.* ✠ SALVVM : FAC POPVLVM · TVVM DN · (stops, saltires and lis). A small St. Andrew's cross with the letter I (Jacobus) in centre, between two lis and within a floriated compartment of six curves, termed an orle; in each curve, a quatrefoil. Æ ·85. Wt. 51·0. Plate xliii. Gold.

The demy and half-demy are sometimes known as the lion and half-lion. The current value of the demy at first appears to have been 9*s*. The derivation of its name is somewhat uncertain. It is supposed to have received it from having been of the same current value in Scotland as the contemporary English half-noble.

The St. Andrews and half-St. Andrews, formerly attributed to James I, are now classed to James II. (See No. 50.)

46. Half-Demy. *Obv.* IACOBVS · DƐI : GRACIA · R : (stops, saltires and lis); *m. m.* crown. Arms of Scotland, &c., as on the preceding. *Rev.*

Plat xliii. GOLD. ✠ SALVVM : FAC POPVLVM · TV : A small St. Andrew's cross within an orle, &c., as on the preceding, but above, the letter I (Jacobus), and below, a saltire. ℳ ·65. Wt. 26·0.

The demy, of which there are many small varieties, is very common, but the half-demy is very rare.

SILVER. 47. Groat. Edinburgh. *Obv.* ✠ IACOBVS · DEI · GRACIA · REX · SCOTOR · (stops, lis). Bust of king, facing, crowned, undraped; sceptre and saltire to l., and I (Jacobus) to r.; two saltires on breast; all within tressure of seven arches, fleured. *Rev.* ✠ DNS · PTECTOR · MS · Z · LIBATOR M :— VILLA · EDINBVRGh · (in two concentric circles; stops, lis and saltires). Long cross pattée with lis and three pellets in alternate angles; but in the third angle, a saltire on each side of the lis. ℛ 1·0. Wt. 33·8.

Struck also at Linlithgow, Perth, and Stirling. A variety which is rare, has the sceptre on the king's l., *i.e.* to r. From their type these groats are known as "fleur-de-lis groats." The issue was a very large one, and the coins are remarkable for the variety of small ornaments on both sides, consisting of lis, trefoils, saltires, crescents, &c. This is the only denomination in silver known of this reign, although it would seem, from certain regulations regarding a new coinage in 1451, that half-groats of this type had been issued, and also that in 1435 silver coins of small denominations, pennies and halfpennies, were ordered to be struck.

BILLON. 48. Halfpenny. Edinburgh. *Obv.* ✠ IACOBVS · DEI · GRA · REX. Bust of king, facing, crowned. *Rev.* ✠ VILLA · EDINBV. Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. Bil. ·6. *Chipped.*

Struck at Edinburgh only. The penny, which is of the same type, was issued at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Inverness. These coins are, as a rule, of fine billon, being about half silver and half alloy.

James II. 1437–1460.

COINAGE.—*Gold.* Demy, Lion, and Half-Lion. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Billon.* Penny.

ISSUES, &c.—*Gold.* Two :—1st issue (1437–1451), Demy. 2nd issue (1451–1460), Lion and Half-Lion. *Silver.* Three :—1st issue (1437–1451), Groat (fleur-de-lis type). 2nd issue (after 1451), Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny (crown and pellet type). 3rd issue, Groat (same, but bust draped). *Billon.* One :—Penny (after 1451).

The weight of the demy was from 53 to 50 grs., as during the previous reign, and that of the lion 54 grs. The silver coinage was at 36 to 30 grs. to the groat for the first issue, and 59 grs. for the second and third. The gold coins were 22 cts. fine, but of the silver the fineness of the first issue is not recorded, whilst that of the second and third was $11\frac{1}{10}$ fine silver to $\frac{9}{10}$ alloy, as David I's coinage.

GOLD. 49. Demy. *Obv.* IACOBVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : SC (stops, annulets); *m. m.* crown. Arms of Scotland on a lozenge-shaped shield as on No. 45. *Rev.* ✠ SALVVM FAC POPVLVM : TVVM : DNE : (stops, annulets). A St. Andrew's cross between two lis and within a floriated compartment similar to No. 45. ℳ ·95. Wt. 50·8.

The demies of James II are very similar in type to those of the previous reign; but they may be distinguished by certain small varieties. The stops between the words are generally annulets; the

letter I in the centre of the cross on the reverse is usually omitted, and the workmanship is somewhat neater in style. The demy was current for 9*s.* at first, but in 1451 it was reduced to 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1456 again raised to 10*s.* Plate xliii. Gold.

50. Lion. *Obv.* IACOBVS DEI GRA : REX : SCOTTORVM (stops, saltires); *m. m.* crown. Shield of arms, crowned, and between two lis. *Rev.* XPC : REGNAT : XPC : VINCIT : XP (stops, saltires); *m. m.* crown. St. Andrew nimbate and extended on cross reaching to the edge of the coin; crowned lis on either side. ✓ 1·0. Wt. 51·5.

A variety with open C's in the legends as above has a crown instead of a lis at each side of the shield on the obverse. The early pieces have the closed C. The lion and half-lion, commonly called the St. Andrew and half-St. Andrew from their type, were ordered to be struck on the 25th October, 1451. The lion was at first current for 6*s.* 8*d.*, but in 1456 it was raised to 10*s.*

51. Half-Lion. *Obv.* IACOBVS D' GRA REX SCOTOR; *m. m.* crown. Shield of arms, not crowned. *Rev.* Similar to the Lion, but the Saint is between two crowns; *m. m.* crown. ✓ ·75. Wt. 26·0.

The half-lion is very rare; only a few specimens being known.

52. Groat. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM; *m. m.* crown. Bust of king, facing, crowned, no drapery, within tressure of nine arches. *Rev.* DNS PTECTOR MS Z LIBERATOR MS.—VILLA EDINBVRG (in two concentric circles; crown before each legend). Long cross pattée with three pellets enclosing an annulet and a crown in alternate angles. ✓ 1·0. Wt. 57·0. Silver.

This type is known as the crown and pellet type. Groats were issued at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling.

The first issue of silver coins of this reign, previous to 1451, consisted of groats only of the fleur-de-lis type, and similar to the coinage of James I, from which they may be distinguished by having the bust of the king usually draped, and by the words of the legends being generally divided by two annulets or crescents. They were struck at Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling. During this reign the groat was at first current at 8*d.*, but it was raised in 1456 to 12*d.*

53. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* Similar to the preceding, but the obverse legend reads ✠ IACOB' · DEI' · GRACIA : REX : SCOTOR' (stops, saltires). ✓ ·9. Wt. 25·8.

This coin is known only of Edinburgh. Very few specimens exist.

The penny of the second issue has the crowned bust on the obverse between two crosses, and on the reverse the usual long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle and an additioual small cross in one. The mint-mark is a crown on both sides. It is of Edinburgh only and extremely rare if not unique.

The third issue of silver consisted of groats only, which are similar in type to those of the second, but the king's bust is draped. The only mint is Edinburgh. By some numismatists these groats were considered as intermediate between the first and second issues.

54. Penny. Edinburgh. *Obv.* ✠ IACOBVS · DI · GRA · REX. Bust of king, facing, crowned. *Rev.* ✠ VILLA EDINBVRG. Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. Bil. ·55. Wt. 6·5. Billon.

Minted also at Aberdeen. A variety has pellets in two angles of

Plate xliii. Billon. the cross only. The fineness varies considerably, some being ¾ silver to ¼ alloy. Halfpennies appear to have been ordered, but none are known.

James III. 1460–1488.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Lion, Half-Lion, Rider, Unicorn, and Half-Unicorn. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Billon.* Penny, Plack, and Half-Plack. *Copper.* Farthing.

Issues.—*Gold.* Three:—1st issue (1460), Lion and Half-Lion.* 2nd issue (1473), Rider. 3rd issue (1486), Unicorn and Half-Unicorn. *Silver.* Five:—1st issue, Groat and Half-Groat (*obv.* large bust and crown of three lis; *rev.* mullets of six points and pellets). 2nd issue, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny (as 1st issue, but bust smaller and crown with five lis). 3rd issue (1475), Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny (*rev.* mullets with five points). 4th issue (1483), Groat † (*obv.* crown of nine points; *rev.* crown and pellets in alternate angles of cross). 5th issue (1485), Groat (crown with three lis, and on *rev.* crown, lis and pellets in angles of cross).‡ *Billon.* The issues of the Penny appear to correspond with those of the silver coins. The Placks and Half-Placks, first issued about 1468, are of two varieties (see descriptions). *Copper.* Farthing, first struck in 1466, two varieties (see descriptions).

Weight.—*Gold.* Lion, 54 grs.; Rider, 80 grs.; Unicorn, 59 grs. *Silver.* Groat, early issues, 39·4 grs.; later issues (after 1483), 47¼ grs *Billon and Copper.* Not recorded.

Fineness.—*Gold.* Lion, 22 cts.; Unicorn, 21 cts.; Rider not recorded. *Silver.* $11\frac{1}{10}$ fine silver to $\frac{9}{10}$ alloy, as David I's coinage.

Gold. 55. Lion. *Obv.* IACOBVS : D' · GRACIA : REX : SCOTOR' : (stops, crosses); *m. m.* crown. Crowned shield between two crowns. *Rev.* ✠ SALVVM : FAC POPVLVM : TVVM (stops, saltires). St. Andrew on his cross, which extends to the edge of the coin; lis on each side. Æ 1·0. Wt. 52·5 grs.

A variety has the obverse and reverse legends transposed. Another variety, by some attributed to the next reign, shows on the obverse the Saint standing to l., and bearing his cross, and on the reverse a crowned shield between two lis. The legends are the same as on the above; but the stops are stars as on the next coin. The lion was current for 12*s.* and the half-lion for 6*s.*

56. Half-Lion. *Obv.* IACOBVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : SCO : (stops, stars); *m. m.* crown. Crowned shield between two crowned lis. *Rev.* SALVVM : FAC' · PPLV' · TV DN (stops, saltires). St. Andrew on his

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* Called by Cochran-Patrick, the St. Andrew and half-St. Andrew. Burns classes the former to James II and the latter to James IV.

† This is Cochran-Patrick's arrangement, but Burns gives these groats to James IV.

‡ Burns also classes to James III the "thistle-head and mullet" groats and half-groats (see No. 86), and also the early issues of the three-quarter face coins (see James IV).

cross, which extends to the edge of the coin; a crowned lis on either side. Plate xiii. Gold.
Æ ·85. Wt. 25·8.

If correctly attributed this and the preceding coin were struck early in the reign. Frequent issues of gold coins are recorded between 1460 and 1473, about which time the rider was first struck. They are called *Scuta* from their type, and must therefore be lions or half-lions. It is quite possible also that the dies for the lions made during the reign of James II were continued in use during that of James III.

57. Rider. *Obv.* IAMOBVS : DEI : GRA : REX SCOTOR : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. King on horseback, galloping to r.; sword in r. hand. *Rev.* SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DNE. Crowned shield on long cross pattée. Æ ·9. Wt. 76·0.

Though the precise date is not known when the rider was first issued, it must have been shortly before 1476, as in the records of that year mention is made of the new money commonly called riders. Its current value in 1491 was 23*s*. There are no half or quarter-riders of this type, *i.e.* with horseman to r. Those, as well as the riders with horseman to l., are given to James IV (see Nos. 70–72).

58. Unicorn. *Obv.* IAMOBVS : DEI : GRAMIA : REX : SCOTR (stops, stars); *m. m.* lis. Unicorn to l. with crown on its neck, supporting a shield; a chain with ring under the feet. *Rev.* EXVRGAT : DE' · ET : DISIPENT : NIMICIE (stops, stars); *m. m.* lis. A floriated cross, on which is a large waved star. Æ ·95. Wt. 57·5.

The unicorn and half-unicorn were first struck in 1486. The standard weight of the unicorn was 58·89 grs., it was 21 cts. fine, and was current for 18*s*. A variety has the reverse legend on both sides. Others have saltires, V shaped ornaments, lis or plain stops between the words. Some of these may have been struck in the early years of the reign of James IV, though the records do not mention the issue of unicorns in that reign till 1496. Other mint-marks are a cross fleury, a cross pattée, a coronet, &c.

59. Half-Unicorn. Similar type to the Unicorn, but legends; *obv.* IAMOBVS : DEI : GRAMIA : REX : SCOT : *rev.* EXVRGAT : DS : ET : DISIPENT : INIII : (stops, stars); *m. m.* lis on both sides. Æ ·75. Wt. 29·5.

On the half-unicorn the stops are varied as on the unicorn.

60. Groat. Berwick. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* ✠ IAMOBVS : D : GRA : REX : SCOTOR (stops, saltires). Bust of king, facing, and wearing crown of three lis, within tressure of eight arches; on l. of neck T (Tod); on r. L (Livingstoun). *Rev.* ✠ DNS PTECTOR MS : Z : LBATOR :— ✠ VILLA : BERWICHI (stops, saltires). Long cross fourchée with three pellets, enclosing annulet, and mullet of six points in alternate angles. Billon. Æ 1·0. Wt. 36·7.

Struck also at Edinburgh (see next coin). Thomas Tod and Alexander Livingstoun were the king's coiners. Their initials also occur on groats of Edinburgh. The early groats of this reign were current for 12*d*., but they subsequently rose to 14*d*. The half-groat of this issue, which is of Berwick and unique, has a cross at each side of the king's neck, no annulets between the pellets on the reverse, and apparently the numeral 3 after the king's name. These are the only denominations of this issue.

Plate xliii. Silver. Some numismatists have attributed to this reign groats, half-groats and pennies of the same type as the second issue of James II, and consider them to be the first coinage. This attribution is however very doubtful.

61. Groat. Edinburgh. *1st issue?*. *Obv.* ✠ IAMOBVS : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORVM (stops, saltires). Bust of king as on the preceding, but smaller and within tressure of nine arches; cross saltire on each side of neck. *Rev.* ✠ DNS : PTECTOR : MS : Z : LIBRATO.—✠ VILLA : EDINBVRGh (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with pellets and mullets in the angles as on the preceding, but no annulets within the pellets. Æ ·9. Wt. 37·0.

This appears to be an intermediate type between the 1st and 2nd issues. The king's crown is the same as on the preceding coin, but the style and fabric are as the next one.

62. Groat. Berwick. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ IAMOBVS : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORM (stops, saltires). Bust of king, facing, and wearing crown of five lis, within tressure of ten arches. *Rev.* ✠ DNS : PTECTOR MS Z LIBERAT :—✠ VILLA : BERWICh (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée, &c., as on the preceding. Æ ·9. Wt. 37·3.

Struck also at Edinburgh. The half-groat and penny of this issue are described below. Burns (*Coin. of Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 112) places between the 1st and 2nd issues the three-quarter face groats and half-groats with thistle-heads and mullets on the reverse (see No. 86). This attribution seems somewhat out of place.

Plate xliv. 63. Groat. Edinburgh. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ IAMOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORM; *m. m.* cross fleury. Bust of king, facing, and wearing crown of five lis, within tressure of seven arches, divided below by the bust. *Rev.* DNS PTECTOR MES Z LIBERATVR M.—VILLA EDENBEOVRGE; *m. m.* cross fleury. Long cross pattée with mullet of five points and three pellets in alternate angles. Æ ·95. Wt. 37·9.

All the coins, groats, half-groats and pennies, of this issue are of Edinburgh only. The pennies vary from the other pieces in having three lis only in the king's crown. The halfpenny was ordered, but does not appear to have been issued.

64. Half-Groat. Berwick. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ IAMOBVS : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOT (stops, saltires). Bust of king, facing, and wearing crown of three lis, within tressure of eight arches. *Rev.* DNS PERTECTOR MS Z LIIBERAT—VILLA BERVVICChII. Long cross pattée with mullet of six points and three pellets in alternate angles. Æ ·7. Wt. 18·3.

Struck also at Edinburgh. There are no half-groats of the other issues in the National Collection. As Berwick was made over to Scotland in 1461, but recaptured by the English in 1483, all the coins of that mint belong to the earlier issues of this reign.

65. Penny. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ IAMOBVS : DE : GRA : REX : SO (stops, saltires). Bust of king, facing, wearing crown of three lis or five points. *Rev.* ✠ VILLA : EDEINBOVR (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée, &c., as on the last. Æ ·6. Wt. 10·0.

The penny was struck only at this mint.

66. Penny. Edinburgh. *3rd issue.* Similar to the preceding, but reading S for SO, and with mullets of five points on the reverse, as on No. 63. Æ ·55. Wt. 8·7.

Struck only at Edinburgh.

There are no coins, groats, in the National Collection which have been classed to the fourth and fifth issues of this reign. The former have a bust, facing, in surcoat and armour and a crown of nine points, and on the reverse three pellets and a crown in alternate angles of the cross. On the latter the king wears a crown with three fleurs de lis, and on the reverse a crown and a lis are in opposite angles of the cross, and in the other two, three pellets joined by an annulet. Both issues are of Edinburgh only, and the groat weighs 47¼ grs. Plate xliv. Silver.

67. Plack. Edinburgh. *Obv.* IACOBVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX : SCOTORV; *m. m.* crown. Shield within quatrefoil; above and at sides, a crown. *Rev.* VILLA : DE : EDINBVRG; *m. m.* crown. Floriated cross with open compartment in centre enclosing a saltire; a crown in each angle. Bil. 1·0. Wt. 25·6. Billon

Placks and half-placks of this type are by some attributed to the next reign. Another issue, probably of earlier date, has on the obverse the shield within a tressure of three arcs, a crown above and a cross fourchée at each side, and a trefoil in each of the upper angles of the tressure. The reverse is the same as the plack of the later issue. The half-placks are of the same types as the placks. They are all of the Edinburgh mint only. The weight of the plack varies from 44 to 28 grs., and it was current for 3*d*. The name is derived from *plaque*, a thin piece of metal.

The billon pennies are similar in type to the silver coins of that denomination, except that on the reverse the cross is cantonned with three pellets only. Like the silver pieces they show several varieties in the king's crown, which has three or five lis. They are of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and vary in weight from 15 to 5 grs. The lighter pieces may have been intended for halfpence.

The copper farthings, called "Black Farthings," are of two types: (i) *obv.* crown; *rev.* St. Andrew's cross with saltire on each side; (ii) *obv.* I. R. crowned; *rev.* St. Andrew's cross with crown on upper portion, a small saltire at each side and one below. On both the king's name is on the obverse and the name of the mint, Edinburgh, on the reverse. They weigh from 9 to 7 grs. The Act authorizing this money, which is the first copper coinage of the Scottish series, was passed 9 Oct. 1466. These pieces appear to have been current originally for halfpennies, but circulated subsequently as farthings, *quadrantes*. Copper.

James IV. 1488–1514.

Coinage.*—*Gold.* Lion, Half-Lion, Rider, Half-Rider,† Quarter-Rider, Unicorn, and Half-Unicorn. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny. *Billon.* Plack and Penny.

* The occurrence of numerals or letters after the king's name or titles, showing that he was the 4th king of Scotland of the name of James, identifies some of the coins of this reign; but on account of the scarcity of records relating to the coinage, the classification of such pieces as are without these numerals or letters is difficult, and has led to much diversity of opinion.

† Cochran-Patrick and other Scottish numismatists give the divisions of the Rider as Two-Thirds and One-Third Riders; but Burns, who appears to be correct from the evidence afforded by their weights, divides them into Half and Quarter-Riders. The same may be said of the Lion and Half-Lion.

Plate xliv. ISSUES.—*Gold.* Two:—1st issue (1488), Unicorn, Half-Unicorn, Lion, Half-Lion, Rider, Half-Rider, and Quarter-Rider. 2nd issue (1496–1512), Unicorn and Half-Unicorn. *Silver.* Five:—1st issue (1488), Groat and Half-Groat (*obv.* three-quarter face bust; *rev.* crown and pellets). 2nd issue (1489), Groat and Half-Groat (same *rev.* type; but *obv.* bust facing). 3rd issue, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny (*obv.* bust facing; *rev.* mullet and pellets and legend SALVVM · FAC · &c.). 4th issue (1512), Groat and Half-Groat (as 3rd issue, but R, QT, QRA or IIII in *obv.* legend). 5th issue, Groat (similar to last, but 4 after king's name; *rev.* legend EXVRGAT · DEVS, &c., and Roman letters). *Billon.* Plack, two issues (1504–6 and 1512–14), see descriptions. Penny, two types, see also descriptions.

WEIGHT.—*Gold.* Unicorn, 59 grs.; Lion, 52½ grs.; Rider, 81 grs. *Silver.* Groat, 47¼ grs., but 4th and 5th issues 40 to 35 grs. *Billon.* Not recorded.

FINENESS.—Unicorn, 21 cts.; Lion and Rider, 23 cts. *Silver.* As James III's coinage. *Billon.* Not recorded.

The only mint-names of this reign are Edinburgh and Aberdeen. They are not found on any of the gold coins.

GOLD. 68. Lion. *Obv.* IACOBVS · DEI · GRA' · REX · SCOTTORVM · IIII · (stops, stars); *m. m.* crown. Shield crowned between two lis. *Rev.* SALVVM · FAC · PPLVV' · TVV · DNE' · (stops, stars); *m. m.* crown. St. Andrew on cross extending to edge of coin; lis on either side. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 51·0.

There seems little doubt that this is the coin which was ordered to be struck in Jan. 1488–9, and to be of the weight of the French crown. It was to be current at 14*s.*, and to have the word *quartus* added to the king's name, and so to be distinguished from similar pieces of the previous reign. The gold coinage ordered in the previous October, which was to consist of fine gold of the same weight and fineness as the rose noble, with its divisions the two-thirds and one-third, was never issued.

69. Half-Lion. Similar to the preceding, but there is no *m. m.* on the *rev.*; and the legends read SCOTTORV for SCOTTORVM and SALVV for SALVVM. ✓ ·8. Wt. 22·8.

The previous coin and this one are often denominated as two-thirds and one-third St. Andrews. It is much more probable from their weights that they are lions and half-lions, more commonly called St. Andrews and half-St. Andrews.

70. Rider. *Obv.* IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORVM. Crowned shield on long cross pattée. *Rev.* SALVVM : FAC : POPVLVM : TVVM : DOMINE; *m. m.* cross fleury. King on horseback galloping to l.; sword in l. hand. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 79·5.

As no mention is made in the records of this issue of the rider and its divisions, the half and quarter-rider, under James IV, they have been assigned by some to the previous reign and considered to be only a variety of the rider to r. (see No. 57). The current value of the rider was in 1491 fixed at 23*s.*

ɔr. Same as the Rider; but with stops between the words of ends on both sides. ⅄ ·75. Wt. 38·5. Plate xliv. GOLD.

hts of this and the next coin show that they are the half r of the rider, and not the two-thirds and one-third as ıpposed.

:ider. Same as the Rider, No. 70; but reading SCOTORV and l, and *m. m.* on *rev.* a cross pattée. ⅄ ·6. Wt. 18·5.

is extremely rare.

2*nd issue*. *Obv.* IACOBVS 4 : DEI · GRA · REX · SCOTORVM · mostly stars); *m. m.* crown. Unicorn to l., with crown on its supporting shield. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS Z DISIPENT · :I · EIV · (stops, stars). A floriated cross on which is a waved star. Wt. 59·0.

ɔral 4 after the king's name and the Roman letters in the ' that this coin belongs to the latter part of the reign of For the unicorns and half-unicorns which may be assigned · period, see No. 58. Half-unicorns similar to the above letters are without the numeral after the king's name, and g and chain under the unicorn.

n the British Museum a pattern known as the six-angel of the same type but slightly larger than the English ·eighs 491 grs. The legends are in Roman characters; obverse being as on No. 73 with the numeral 4 after the and that on the reverse SALVATOR : IN : HOC : SIGNO : was struck at the end of the reign of James IV, at the English angels were current in large numbers in t is evidently a pattern for a coinage which was never The coin is unique.

linburgh. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* + IACOBVS · DG' · GRACIA : REX : RV' (stops, saltires). Bust of king, within a dotted circle, arters to l., draped and wearing arched crown; before, saltire (Livingstoun); behind, lis. *Rev.* DNS PROTECTOR M ET :TO M.— VI · LLA · GDINBVR · (stops, annulets; *m. m.* cross efore each legend). Long cross pattée with crown and three nclosing an annulet, in alternate angles. ⅄ 1·05. Wt. 46·5. SILVER.

) at Aberdeen. This coinage, formerly given to James II, ntly to James IV, was however supposed by Burns (*Coinage*, ol. ii., p. 133) to have commenced in the reign of James III l by his successor. Alexander Livingstoun and Thomas tioned in the records as the king's coiners (see No. 60). t is the only other denomination of this issue (see No. 76). ɔurrent value of the groat was declared to be 14*d*. For and 3rd issues see Nos. 77 and 78.

75. Groat. Edinburgh. 4*th issue*. *Obv.* IACOBVS DGI GRA REX SCOTTORVM IIII; *m. m.* crown. Bust of king facing, not draped, crowned, within tressure of nine arches; mullet on each side of neck. *Rev.* SALVVM FAC · PPLVVM · TVVM · DNG—· VILLA · GDGINBOVRGG (stops, stars). Long cross fourchée with mullet of five points and three pellets in alternate angles. ⅄ 1·05. Wt. 35·7.

Coins of this issue, groats and half-groats, are of Edinburgh only. On other groats the king's titles are followed by R (=4), or QT, QR or

Plate xliv. SILVER. QRA (= Quartus). The half-groats have only the numerals IIII. The change in the reverse legend on the silver coins took place in the previous issue (see No. 78).

76. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. *1st issue.* *Obv.* + IACOBVS · DEI · GRACIA · REX (stops, annulets). Bust of king, three-quarters to l., &c., as on No. 74. *Rev.* + DINS PBOTECTOB M EC EBA—+ VILLA EDINBVI. Long cross pattée with crowns and pellets in the angles, &c., as on No. 74. R ·75. Wt. 23·7.

Struck only at Edinburgh. As on the English coins of the same period the letter R is often represented by a B.

77. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✣ IACOBVS : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORVM : Q : Bust facing, not draped, crowned, within tressure of ten arches. *Rev.* ✣ BNS LBATE EC B MAVM—✣ VILLA EDINBVG. Long cross pattée with lis in centre, and crown and three pellets, enclosing an annulet, in alternate angles. R ·8. Wt. 21·5.

The second issue, which consisted of groats and half-groats only, is of two varieties: the first (1489) has no lis in the centre of the cross on the reverse; the second (1490) has the lis. The half-groat only of the second variety has the letter Q (Quartus) after the king's titles. The groats have the bust bare, five lis to the crown, and twelve or thirteen arches to the tressure. These coins are of Edinburgh only.

78. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · DEI · GRA · REX · SCOTTOR; *m. m.* crown. Bust of king, facing, crowned, within tressure of seven arches; mullet on each side of neck. *Rev.* SALVV' · FAC · POPVLVV · TV DNE' · —VILLA EDINBVRGE. Long cross fourchée with mullet of five points and three pellets in alternate angles. R ·8. Wt. 18·0.

The groat and half-groat of this issue are of Edinburgh only. The penny (see next coin) has no mint-name. With this issue a change takes place in the legend on the reverse. Hitherto it has without exception been "Dominus Protector et Liberator meus," more or less abbreviated. It is now replaced, for a short period only, with "Salvum fac populum tuum Domine." The cross pattée is also changed for a cross fourchée on the groats and half-groats. The third issue only differs from the fourth in not having Q, QRA, IIII, &c., after the king's titles.

79. Penny. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · DEI · GRA · REX · SCOTTO; *m. m.* crown. Bust of king, facing, crowned. *Rev.* SALVV FAC · PPLVV TVV DNE (stop, star). Long cross pattée with mullet of five points and three pellets in alternate angles. R ·65. Wt. 11·0.

This is the only penny issue of this reign. It is extremely rare.

The coins of the fifth issue are groats only. They are similar in type to those of the fourth issue (see No. 75), but the numeral 4 follows the king's name, the legend on the reverse reads "Exurgat Deus et dissipentur inimici," and the letters are Roman. The bust of the king also is clothed and bearded. They are of Edinburgh only.

BILLON. 80. Plack. Edinburgh. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS DEI' · GRA · REX · SCOTTORVM (stops, trefoils); *m. m.* crown. Shield within a trefoil; above and at each side, a crown. *Rev.* VILLA · DE : EDINBVRG (stops,

trefoils). Cross fleury with voided centre containing a mullet; in the angles, a crown and a St. Andrew's cross alternately. Bil. 1·0. Wt. 28·7. Plate xliv. Billon.

The placks of this reign are of Edinburgh only. There were two issues. The first issue can be easily distinguished from similar coins of James III in having the legends often in Roman letters, and with QRA or 4 after the king's name. Those of the second issue, as described above, vary in the reverse type, and being without the numeral after the king's name, are by some considered to have been struck by Queen Margaret, widow of James IV, during the regency (1514–1515), *i.e.* during the reign of James V. The two issues appear to correspond to the dates 1504 and 1512.

81. Penny. Edinburgh. *Obv.* IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOT; *m. m.* crown. Bust of king, facing, crowned. *Rev.* + VILLA DE EDINBVR. Long cross pattée with lis and crown in alternate angles. Bil. ·7. Wt. 11·2.

These pennies are sometimes given to James III, but they were more probably struck by his successor. Another type has the usual three pellets in each angle of the cross on the reverse. They are all of Edinburgh only.

James V. 1514–1542.

Coinage.*—*Gold.* Unicorn, Half-Unicorn, Ecu or Crown, Bonnet Piece, Two-Thirds Bonnet Piece, and One-Third Bonnet Piece. *Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, and One-Third Groat. *Billon.* Bawbee, Half-Bawbee, and Penny.

Issues.—*Gold.* Three:—1st issue (1517), Unicorn and Half-Unicorn. 2nd issue (1525), Ecu. 3rd issue (1539–1540), Bonnet Piece, Two-Thirds and One-Third Bonnet Piece. *Silver.* Three:—1st issue (1514), Groat and Half-Groat (*obv.* three-quarter face; *rev.* thistle-heads and mullets). 2nd issue (1525), Groat (*obv.* profile bust with double-arched crown; *rev.* shield, VILLA, &c.). 3rd issue (1527), Groat and One-Third Groat (similar to 2nd issue, but with single arched crown, and *rev.* OPPIDVM, &c.). *Billon.* There appears to have been only one issue each of the Bawbee, the Half-Bawbee, and the Penny; the dates are uncertain.

Weight.—*Gold.* Unicorn, 59 grs.; Ecu, 52½ grs.; Bonnet Piece, 88½ grs. *Silver.* Groat, 1st issue, 33 grs.; 2nd and 3rd issues, 43 grs. *Billon.* Bawbee, 29½ grs.; Penny, about 9 grs.

Fineness.—*Gold.* Unicorn, 21 cts.; Ecu, 21½ cts.; Bonnet Piece, 23 cts. *Silver.* 1st issue, 11 pts. fine to 1 pt. alloy; 2nd and 3rd issues, 5 pts. fine to 1 pt. alloy. *Billon.* 3 pts. fine to 9 pts. alloy.

Edinburgh is the only mint-name of this reign, and it is found only on the silver and billon coins.

82. Ecu or Crown. *Obv.* IACOBVS ∴ 5 ∴ DEI ∴ GRA ∴ REX ∴ SCOTORV; *m. m.* star. Crowned shield between two St. Andrew's Plate xlv. Gold.

* Most of the coins of this reign in gold, silver and billon have the numeral 5 after the king's name, showing that he was the fifth king of Scotland of the name of James. Those without the numeral, on account of their similarity of type [illegible] issues of previous reigns, present difficulties in their classification, as was the case with the coinage of James IV (see note p. 177).

Plate xlv. Gold. crosses. *Rev.* ∴ CRVCIS ∴ ΛRMΛ ∴ SEQVΛMVR; *m. m.* crown. Cross fleury with quatrefoil in centre and thistle in each angle. ℳ 1·05. Wt. 52·5.

The ecu was current for 20*s*. A variety has on the reverse the legend "Per lignum crucis salvi sumus." Others have the shield with pointed instead of rounded base as on the above, and annulets instead of pellets between the words of the legends. They are sometimes called "Abbey Crowns."

The only unicorns and half-unicorns which can be attributed to James V are of the same type as those of the preceding reign, but there is no numeral after the king's name; the legends are in Roman characters, and the reverse has a pellet or mullet on the star in the centre, and a heraldic cinquefoil countermarked in one angle of the cross. The mint-mark is generally a crown. Others have X or XC (XPICTOC Ꝑ) under the unicorn on the obverse. Unicorns are mentioned in several Acts from 1517–1519.

83. Bonnet Piece. 1539. *Obv.* IΛCOBVS · 5 · DEI · G · R · SCOTORV · 1·5·3·9; *m. m.* St. Andrew's cross. Bust of king in profile to r., wearing bonnet and open coat; behind, pellet. *Rev.* + HONOR · REGIS · IVDICIVM · DILIGIT. Shield, crowned, upon a cross with foliated ends. ℳ ·9. Wt. 88·3.

Current for 40*s*. and dated also 1540. Issues of the bonnet pieces took place during 1541 and 1542, but neither of these dates appears on the coins. These are the first dated coins of the Scottish series. No dates were put on English coins (silver) before 1547.

84. Two-Thirds Bonnet Piece. 1540. *Obv.* IΛCOBVS · D · G · R · SCOTORVM · 1·5·4·0; *m. m.* lis. Bust of king similar to the preceding; but behind, annulet. *Rev.* + HONOR · REGIS · IVDICIVM · DILIGIT. Crowned shield, dividing I—5. ℳ ·8. Wt. 59·4.

This coin and the one-third bonnet piece are of this date only. They are extremely rare.

85. One-Third Bonnet Piece. 1540. Similar to the preceding coin; but pellet behind head of king; open crown above shield on *rev.*, and the legends read, *obv.* IΛCOBVS · D · G · R · SCOTOR · 1540; *m. m.* lis.; *rev.* + HONº · REGIS · IVDICIV · DILIGIT. ℳ ·6. Wt. 28·2.

There exists in the Antiquaries' Museum at Edinburgh a pattern for a ducat dated 1539. It has on the obverse the Scottish shield crowned, surrounded by the collar of thistle-heads and the letters SS. and the legend + IΛCOBVS · 5 · DEI · G · R · SCOTORV · 1539; and on the reverse a St. Andrew's cross encircled by a crown, and between I and R; above the crown is a thistle-head and below, a lis; around, the legend HONOR · REGIS · IVDICIVM · DILIGIT; *m. m.* crown. Wt. 88¼ grs. There is no record of the order for the striking of this coin. Its resemblance to the bawbee may have been the cause of its non-issue. It is unique.

Silver. 86. Groat. Edinburgh. 1*st issue*. *Obv.* + IΛCOBVS : DEI : GRΛ : REX : SCOTORVM (stops, saltires). Bust of king, three-quarter turned to r., crowned and draped, within tressure of eight arches. *Rev.* + VILLΛ :

ЄDIПBVRGh (stops, saltires). A long cross with foliated ends, a mullet of six points and a thistle-head in the alternate angles. Æ ·95. Wt. 32·4. Plate xiv. Silver.

The date of this issue is uncertain. Cochran-Patrick calls it "an uncertain coinage, but probably issued during Albany's regency, and known as the Duke's Testoons." Burns, however, attributed it to James III, and supposes these to be the so-called "alloyed groats." The omission of the outer legend on the reverse is against an early attribution. Only groats and half-groats (No. 88) are known of this type.

87. Groat. Edinburgh. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* + IΛCOBVS ∴ 5 ∴ DEI ∴ GRΛ ∴ REX ∴ SCOTORV. Bust of king to r., in profile, wearing crown with single arch and open coat. *Rev.* ∴ OPPIDV ∴ EDINBVRGI. Shield on long cross fourchée. Æ 1·0. Wt. 41·5.

These are known as "Douglas Groats," because they were struck while Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. A variety of this issue shows the bust wearing a closed coat. The words of the legends on both sides are divided by two annulets. Only groats of this variety are known (see also No. 89).

Groats of the second issue vary from the above in showing the king wearing a double-arched crown and a closed coat, and in reading on the reverse VILLΛ for OPPIDVM. The words of the legends on both sides are divided by two annulets.

During this reign the groat was current for 18*d.*

88. Half-Groat. Edinburgh. 1*st issue.* Similar to the Groat, No. 86, but reading SCOTOR on *obv.*, and ЄDIПBVRG on *rev.* Æ ·75. Wt. 16·0.

89. One-Third Groat. Edinburgh. *3rd issue.* Same as No. 87, but reading R : SCOTOR (stops, two pellets after each word on both sides). Æ ·7. Wt. 12·5.

The groats and one-third groats of this issue and type were struck under a contract dated 6 Oct., 1527, with Joachim Hochstetter and his brothers. Permission was also granted to them to strike two-thirds groats, but none appear to have been issued.

90. Bawbee or Plack. Edinburgh. *Obv.* + IΛCOBVS · D · G · REX · SCOTORVM. A crowned thistle dividing I 5. *Rev.* OPPIDVM ∴ EDINBVRGI; *m. m.* lis. A St. Andrew's cross with crown in centre, and lis on either side. Bil. ·95. Wt. 28·0. Billon

Cochran-Patrick places the issue of the bawbees and half-bawbees as late as 1542. Varieties have an annulet over the letter I in the field on the obverse or at the side of the crown. The current value of the bawbee was 1½*d.* The name is derived from *bas billon.*

91. Half-Bawbee or Half-Plack. Edinburgh. Same type, &c., as the Bawbee, but the legend on the *obv.* reads R for REX : there is an annulet over the letter I in the field, and no lis at the sides of the cross on the *rev.* Bil. ·7. Wt. 12·5.

Varieties are without the annulet over I or with it over the numeral.

The billon pennies, sometimes attributed to this reign, have the usual full-faced bust crowned on the obverse with IΛCOBVS DEI GRΛ · REX S, and on the reverse a floriated cross fourchée with a quatrefoil in each angle. They read VILLΛ EDINBVRG.

Mary. 1542–1567.

Plate xlv. COINAGE.—*Gold.* Ecu, Twenty Shillings, Lion, Half-Lion, Ryal, Half-Ryal, Ducat, and Crown. *Silver.* Testoon, Half-Testoon, Ryal, Two-Thirds Ryal, and One-Third Ryal. *Billon.* Bawbee, Half-Bawbee, Penny, Plack, Twelve Penny Groat or "Non Sunt," and Lion or Hardhead.

ISSUES.—The coinage of this reign may be divided into five periods, which in date correspond with the principal epochs of Mary's life. These with their issues and denominations are as follows:—i. (1542–1558, before her marriage with Francis). *Gold.* Ecu, Twenty Shillings, Lion, Half-Lion, Ryal, and Half-Ryal. *Silver.* Testoon and Half-Testoon (three issues). *Billon.* Bawbee and Half-Bawbee (1544–1553), Penny (1554 and 1556–7), Hardhead and Plack (1555–1558). ii. (1558–1561, after her marriage with Francis). *Gold.* Ducat. *Silver.* Testoon and Half-Testoon (two issues). *Billon.* Twelve Penny Groat or "Non Sunt," and Hardhead. iii. (1561–1565, during her first widowhood). *Gold.* Crown. *Silver.* Testoon and Half-Testoon. iv. (1565–1567, after her marriage with Darnley). *Silver.* Ryal, Two-Thirds Ryal, and One-Third Ryal. iv. (1567, after Darnley's death). *Silver.* As period iv. (see descriptions).

WEIGHT.—*Gold.* Ecu, 52½ grs.; Twenty Shillings, 43 grs.; Lion, 78¾ grs.; Ryal and Ducat, 117¾ grs. *Silver.* Testoon, period i, 1st issue, 78½ grs.; 2nd issue, 117¾ grs.; 3rd issue and subsequent periods, 94¼ grs.; and Ryal, 472½ grs. *Billon.* Bawbee, 29½ grs.; Penny, 11¼ grs.; Hardhead or Lion, 16$\frac{8}{10}$ grs. (1555), 26¼ grs. (1556–1558), 14¾ grs. (1558–1560); Plack, 29½ grs.; and Twelve Penny Groat, 26½ grs.

FINENESS.—*Gold.* Ecu, 21½ cts.; Twenty Shillings, 23 cts., and all the rest 22 cts. *Silver.* All 11 pts. fine to 1 pt. alloy except Testoon and Half-Testoon of 2nd issue, period i., which were 3 pts. fine to 1 pt. alloy. *Billon.* Bawbee and Half-Bawbee, 3 pts. fine to 9 pts. alloy; Penny, 1 pt. fine to 11 pts. alloy (1554); 1 pt. fine to 15 pts. alloy (1555–1558); Hardhead or Lion, 1 pt. fine to 11 pts. alloy (1555–1558); 1 pt. fine to 23 pts. alloy (1558–1560); Plack, 1 pt. fine to 11 pts. alloy; and Twelve Penny Groat, equal pts. of silver and alloy.

The only mint-names of this reign are Edinburgh and Stirling, and these are only found on some of the billon coins. That of Stirling occurs only on the bawbee of the first issue (No. 103).

PERIOD I. 1542–1558.

(Before Mary's marriage with Francis.)

GOLD. 92. Ecu. *Obv.* MARIA · DEI · GRA · REGINA · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* star. Shield, crowned, between two cinquefoils. *Rev.* CRVCIS · ARMA · SEQVAMVR; *m. m.* crown. Cross fleury with quatrefoil in centre and thistle in each angle. Æ ·95. Wt. 53·0.

The ecu was struck in 1543. It is the only undated gold coin of this reign. It was originally current for 20*s.*, but its value must have

Plate xlv. Gold.

been increased on the issue of the twenty shilling piece, which weighed 9½ grs. less. It is generally known as the "Abbey Crown," as it was struck at Holyrood.

93. Twenty Shillings. 1543. *Obv.* MARIA · D · G · R · SCOTORVM · 1·5·4·3; *m. m.* cross. Crowned shield. *Rev.* ECCE · ANCILLA · DOMINI; *m. m.* star. Monogram of M R; above, crown; below, cinquefoil. ✓ ·8. Wt. 43·5.

Struck in 1543 only.

94. Lion. 1553. *Obv.* ✠ MARIA · DEI · GRA · R · SCOTORVM. Crowned shield between I G. *Rev.* ✠ DILIGITE · IVSTICIAM · 1553. Monogram of "Maria Regina"; above, crown; on either side, cinquefoil. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 79·2.

Others differ in the abbreviation of the obverse legend, and a rare variety has a cinquefoil on each side of the shield. The letters I G (Jacobus Gubernator) on the obverse are the initials of James, Earl of Arran, the Regent or Governor. The lion is also dated 1557, but this piece varies in having the initials M R (Maria Regina) instead of I G on the obverse, and a cross potent crowned at each side of the monogram "Maria" on the reverse. The date 1557 occurs at the end of the legend on both sides. This coin is unique, the only specimen being in the British Museum. The lion was current for 44*s.*; and in fact this coin and its half were originally designated according to their current values.

95. Half-Lion. 1553. Similar to the Lion, but reading D. G. on the obverse and no cross before the legend, and on the reverse the monogram is composed of the letters M R only. ✓ ·85. Wt. 38·3.

The half-lion is of this year only. It was current for 22*s.* A very rare variety has the crown with two arches on both sides, and an open cinquefoil on either side of the monogram.

96. Ryal. 1557. *Obv.* MARIA · D · G · SCOTOR · REGINA · Bust of queen to l., not crowned, wearing necklace and low bodice, her hair bound with jewels. *Rev.* IVSTVS · FIDE · VIVIT · 1557. Crowned shield. ✓ 1·05. Wt. 117·5.

Dated also 1555 and 1558. Current for 60*s.*, and therefore formerly called the "three pound piece." In the treasurer's accounts these coins are designated as nobles.

97. Half-Ryal. 1558. *Obv.* MARIA · DEI · G · SCOTOR · REGINA. Bust of queen to l., as on the preceding. *Rev.* Same as the preceding, but date 1558. ✓ ·95. Wt. 57·5.

Dated also 1555.

Silver.

98. Testoon. 1553. *1st issue.* *Obv.* MARIA · DEI · GRA · R · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* cinquefoil. Bust of queen to r., in profile, crowned and draped. *Rev.* ✠ DA · PACEM · DOMINE · 1553. Shield between two cinquefoils; above, crown. ✓ 1·2. Wt. 73·7.

There were three issues of the testoon during the 1st period corresponding to the dates 1553, 1555 and 1556–8 (see the following). It was current for 4*s.* The dies for the testoon of 1553 were made by John Achesoun, engraver to the Scottish mint. He also made a half testoon for this year. It has on the obverse the bust of the queen and

Plate xlv. Silver. the legend similar to the ryal, and on the reverse a crowned shield between M R and around, IN · IVSTICIA · TVA · LIBERA · NOS · DNE · 1553. A unique example of this coin is in the British Museum. It is probably a pattern, as no mention of this piece is made in the records of that time.

99. Testoon. 1555. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ MARIA DEI G SCOTOR · REGINA · 1555. Crown above the letter M; on either side, crowned thistle. *Rev.* DILICIE · DNI · COR · HVMILE. Shield on cross potent. Ar 1·1. Wt. 113·5.

Current for 5*s*. The dies were made by an Englishman named John Misserwy or Misharwy. A variety reads DILICI. Many of these and other silver coins of Mary were countermarked with a crowned thistle during the next reign, and re-issued at an enhanced current value (see No. 134).

Plate xlvi. 100. Half-Testoon. 1555. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding. Ar ·95. Wt. 58·7.

The testoon and half-testoon of this type are of this date only.

101. Testoon. 1556. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA 1556. Shield, crowned, between M R. *Rev.* ✠ IN VIRTVTE TVA LIBERA ME 1556. Cross potent with plain cross in each angle. Ar 1·05. Wt. 94·1.

Current for 5*s*. as the testoon of 1555, but it is of finer silver.

102. Half-Testoon. 1557. *3rd issue.* Same as the preceding, but dated 1557. Ar ·95. Wt. 44·6.

The testoons and half-testoons of this issue occur of the years 1556, 1557, and 1558. There are several small varieties.

Billon. 103. Bawbee. Stirling. *Obv.* + MARIA · D · G · REGINA · SCOTORV. Thistle-head, crowned, between M R. *Rev.* OPPIDVM STIRLINGI; *m. m.* crown. Cross potent with plain cross in each angle. Bil. ·85. Wt. 27·3.

Struck also at Edinburgh, but it differs from the Stirling piece in having on the reverse a plain or fluted St. Andrew's cross encircled in the centre by a crown between two cinquefoils; around, OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI. There are several small varieties of the bawbee, which was at first current for 1½*d*., but soon rose to 6*d*.

During this period (1542–1558) there were three separate issues of billon coins consisting of—i. (1544–1553), the bawbee and half-bawbee; ii. (1554), the penny; and iii. (1555–1558), the hardhead, penny, and plack.

104. Half-Bawbee. Edinburgh. *Obv.* + MARIA · D · G · R · SCOTORVM. Thistle-head, crowned, between M R. *Rev.* OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI; *m. m.* lis. St. Andrew's cross encircled in centre by crown; below, mullet. Bil. ·7. Wt. 14·5.

Struck only at Edinburgh. This is the only type of the half-bawbee.

105. Penny. Edinburgh. *1st issue.* *Obv.* MARIA · D · G · R · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* lis. Youthful head of the queen, facing, crowned. *Rev.* OPPIDVM · EDINBVRG · Cross fourchée with crown and lis in alternate angles. Bil. ·6. Wt. 13·3.

Struck only at Edinburgh and of the year 1554 (see No. 103). A variety has cinquefoils instead of lis in the angles of the cross.

106. Hardhead or Lion. 1558. *Obv.* ✠ MARIA · D · G · SCOTOR · REGINA. The letter M crowned. *Rev.* VICIT · VERITAS · 1558. Lion crowned, rampant, to l. Bil. ·65. Wt. 13·0. Plate xlvi. BILLON.

Struck also in 1555 and 1556. The issue of 1558 was continued after Mary's marriage with Francis. The hardheads are sometimes counterstruck with a heart and star, the badge of James, Earl of Morton, who was Regent on the accession of James VI. They were current for 1½*d.*, and in consequence were commonly called "three-halfpences."

107. Penny. 1556. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ MARIA · D · G · SCOTOR · REGINA. Cross potent with plain cross in each angle. *Rev.* VICIT VERITAS 1556 in three lines; above, crown. Bil. ·55. Wt. 8·8.

Struck only in this year and between the months of March, 1556–7 and June, 1557. None, however, are dated 1557.

108. Plack. 1557. *Obv.* ✠ MARIA · DEI · G · SCOTOR · REGINA · 1557. Crowned shield between M R. *Rev.* SERVIO · ET · VSV · TEROR · 1557; *m. m.* lis. Cross with centre voided lozenge-shaped and enclosing small cross; crown in each angle. Bil. ·9. Wt. 30·3.

Struck in this year only. Current for 4*d.* Like the lion (No. 106) the plack is sometimes countermarked on the obverse with the heart and star, the badge of the Earl of Morton.

Period II. 1558–1561.

(*After Mary's marriage with Francis.*)

109. Ducat. 1558. *Obv.* FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · SCOTOR · DELPHIN · VIEN. Busts of Francis and Mary, face to face; above, crown. *Rev.* ✠ · HORVM · TVTA · FIDES · 1558. Cross, each limb consisting of two dolphins intertwined and crowned; centre voided and enclosing St. Andrew's cross; in each angle, double-barred cross. *Æ* 1·2. Wt. 113·5. GOLD.

Of this date only. Current for 60*s.* Only two specimens of the ducat are known; the above and one in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Half-ducats were ordered of the same type, but none have been met with.

110. Testoon. 1559. *1st issue.* *Obv.* FRAN · ET · MA · DEI · G · R · R · SCOTOR · D · D · VIEN; *m. m.* crown. Shield, arms of the Dauphin and Scotland impaled, on cross potent. *Rev.* ✠ FECIT · VTRAQVE · VNVM · 1559. Monogram of F M between two double-barred crosses; above, crown. *Æ* 1·15. Wt. 93·0. SILVER.

Dated also 1558, and current for 5*s.* There were two issues of the testoon and half-testoon during this period, viz., during 1558–59 and 1560–61. Those of the second issue were struck after Francis's accession to the French throne. (See No. 112.)

111. Half-Testoon. 1558. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding, but reading D for DEI, and date 1558. *Æ* 1·0. Wt. 46·7.

Same dates as the testoon.

112. Testoon. 1560. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · FRANCO · SCOTOR · B. Crowned shield, arms of France and Scotland impaled, between a plain cross and a St. Andrew's cross. *Rev.*

Plate xlvi. Silver. VICIT · LEO · DE · TRIBV · IVDA · 1560; *m. m.* St. Andrew's cross. Monogram of F M crowned, and between a lis and a thistle, both crowned. Æ 1·15. Wt. 92·4.

Dated also 1561. The half-testoon, which is of the same type, appears to be dated 1560 only. The contraction B on the obverse legend is for Q (= QVE), which also occurs.

Billon. 113. Twelve Penny Groat or "Non Sunt." 1559. *Obv.* ✠ FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · SCOTOR · D · D · VIEN. Monogram of F M crowned, between dolphin and thistle both crowned. *Rev.* A rectangular compartment enclosing legend, IAM · NON · SVNT · DVO · SED · VNA · CARO; above, cross potent; on either side, cross with double bar; below, 1559. Bil. ·85. Wt. 24·0.

Dated also 1558. The inscription on the obverse in full would be "Francis et Maria, Rex et Regina Scotorum, Delphinus (et) Delphina Viennenses."

114. Lion or Hardhead. 1558. *Obv.* ET · MA · D · G · R · R · SCOT · D · D · VIEN; *m. m.* cross potent. Monogram of F M crowned, between two dolphins. *Rev.* VICIT VERITAS · 58; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Lion to l., rampant, crowned. Bil. ·6. Wt. 13·8.

Dated also 1559 and 1560. Current for 1½*d.* The omission of the name of Francis in the obverse legend is only a blunder of the die-engraver. No billon coins were struck during this reign after 1560.

Period III. 1561–1565.

(During Mary's first widowhood.)

Gold. 115. Crown. 1561. *Obv.* ✢ MARIA · DEI · GRA · SCOTORVM · REGINA · 1561. Crowned shield, arms of France dimidiated by those of Scotland. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · ET · DISCIPENTVR · INIMICI · 1561; *m. m.* star. Four crowned M's, crosswise, with star in centre; in each angle, thistle. Æ 1·05. Wt. 50·3.

Of this date only, and to be current for 23*s.* It is the last gold coinage issued during this reign: but no mention is made of it in the records. As this specimen is unique, it may therefore be a pattern.

Plate xlvii. Silver. 116. Testoon. 1561. *Obv.* MARIA · DEI · GRA · SCOTORVM · REGINA. Bust of queen to l., draped and wearing close-fitting cap; below, on tablet, 1561. *Rev.* SALVVM · FAC · POPVLVM · TVVM · DOMINE. Crowned shield with arms as on the preceding coin between two M's, both crowned. Æ 1·2. Wt. 92·5.

Dated also 1562, and current for 5*s.* The portrait of the queen is supposed to have been taken from a miniature by the French artist, Janet.

117. Half-Testoon. 1561. Same as the preceding, but reading MARI. Æ 1·0. Wt. 47·8.

Like the testoon dated also 1562. The dies for all the coins of this period were by John Achesoun, who was with Mary in France during 1560–61. No coins were issued between 1562 and 1565.

Period IV. 1565–1567.

(After Mary's marriage with Darnley.)

118. Ryal. 1566. *Obv.* MARIA · & · HENRIC' · DEI · GRA · R · & · R · SCOTORV. Shield with Scottish arms only, crowned, and between two thistles. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · & · DISSIPENTR · INIMICI · EI'; *m. m.* thistle. A palm-tree, up the stem of which a tortoise is creeping; above, crown; across the tree is a scroll inscribed, DAT GLORIA VIRES; below the scroll, 1566, divided by the tree. Æ 1·65. Wt. 468·0. Plate xlvii. Silver.

Dated also 1565 and 1567. Current for 30*s*. This coin is commonly known as the Crookston dollar; the tree on the reverse being supposed to represent the famous yew-tree at Crookston Castle, under which Mary and Darnley are said to have courted. The story, however, is a myth, since neither Mary nor Darnley ever resided at Crookston, and in the indenture for the striking of this coin the tree is specially called a palm-tree.

The extremely rare ryals dated 1565, with the uncrowned busts of Henry and Mary face to face on the obverse, and a crowned shield between two thistles on the reverse, and with legends, *obv.* HENRICVS · & · MARIA · D : GRA · R · & · R · SCOTORVM; *rev.* QVOS · DEVS · COIVNXIT · HOMO · NON · SEPARET, have been generally considered to be patterns, but from certain State Papers recently discovered it appears that they were struck and issued for circulation but almost immediately recalled.

No gold or billon coins were struck during this and the next period.

119. Two-Thirds Ryal. 1565. Same as the preceding, but dated 1565. Æ 1·5. Wt. 317·0.

Same dates as the ryal. Current for 20*s*.

120. One-Third Ryal. 1566. Same type as the Ryal, No. 118, but legends, *obv.* MARIA · ET · HENRICVS · DEI · GRA · R · ET · R · SCOTORVM; *rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · ET · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI · EI'. Æ 1·25. Wt. 156·4.

Dated also 1565. Current for 10*s*. The above are the only denominations issued between 1565 and 1567.

Period V. 1567.

(After Darnley's death.)

121. Ryal. 1567. *Obv.* MARIA · DEI · GRA · SCOTORVM · REGINA. Crowned shield between two thistles, as on No. 118. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · & · DISSIPENTR · INIMICI · EI'. Palm-tree with scroll, &c., as on No. 118; but date, 1567. Æ 1·7. Wt. 461·4. Silver.

Of this date only. This coinage is only a continuation of that of Mary and Darnley; but with the latter's name omitted. For the countermark, a crowned thistle, on this coin, see No. 99.

122. Two-Thirds Ryal. 1567. Same as the preceding. Æ 1·55. Wt. 316·0.

The one-third ryal is dated 1566 as well as 1567. That of 1566 has the reverse struck from a die of Mary and Darnley's coinage.

James VI. 1567–1625.

Plate xlvii. COINAGE.—The Scottish coinage of this reign, which is very remarkable, not only for its numerous issues and denominations, but also for the extraordinary variety of types introduced, is of two periods:—(i.) that struck previous to James's accession to the English throne (1567–1603), and (ii.) that struck after that event (1603–1625).

PERIOD I. 1567–1603.

(Before James's accession to the English Throne.)

Gold.—Twenty Pound Piece, Ducat or Four Pound Piece, Lion Noble, Two-Thirds Lion Noble, One-Third Lion Noble, Thistle Noble, Hat Piece, Rider, Half-Rider, Sword and Sceptre Piece, and Half-Sword and Sceptre Piece. *Silver.* Ryal or Thirty Shilling Piece, Two-Thirds Ryal or Twenty Shilling Piece, One-Third Ryal or Ten Shilling Piece, Noble or Half Merk, Half-Noble or Quarter-Merk, Double-Merk or Thistle Dollar, Merk or Half-Thistle Dollar, Sixteen Shilling, Eight Shilling, Four Shilling, and Two Shilling Pieces, Forty Shilling, Thirty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling Pieces, Balance Half-Merk, Balance Quarter-Merk, Ten Shilling Piece, Five Shilling Piece, Thirty Penny Piece, and Twelve Penny Piece (with bare head), Thistle Merk, Half-Thistle Merk, Quarter-Thistle Merk, and Eighth-Thistle Merk. *Billon.* Plack, Half-Plack, Hardhead or Lion, Half-Hardhead, and Saltire Plack. *Copper.* Twopence and Penny.

ISSUES.—*Gold.* Seven:—1st issue (1575–6), Twenty Pound Piece. 2nd issue (1580), Ducat or Four Pound Piece. 3rd issue (1584–8), Lion Noble, Two-Thirds Lion Noble, and One-Third Lion Noble. 4th issue (1588), Thistle Noble. 5th issue (1591–3), Hat Piece. 6th issue (1593–1601), Rider and Half-Rider. 7th issue (1601–3), Sword and Sceptre Piece and Half-Sword and Sceptre Piece. *Silver.* Eight:—1st issue (1567–71), Ryal or Thirty Shilling Piece, Two-Thirds Ryal or Twenty Shilling Piece, and One-Third Ryal or Ten Shilling Piece. 2nd issue (1572–80), Noble or Half-Merk, and Half-Noble or Quarter-Merk. 3rd issue (1578–80), Double-Merk or Thistle Dollar, and Merk or Half-Thistle Dollar. 4th issue (1581), Sixteen Shilling, Eight Shilling, Four Shilling, and Two Shilling Pieces. 5th issue (1582–5), Forty Shilling, Thirty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling Pieces (with crowned head). 6th issue (1591–4), Balance Half-Merk and Balance Quarter-Merk. 7th issue (1593–1601), Ten Shilling Piece, Five Shilling Piece, Thirty Penny Piece, and Twelve Penny Piece (with bare head). 8th issue (1601–4), Thistle Merk, Half-Thistle Merk, Quarter-Thistle Merk, and Eighth-Thistle Merk. *Billon.* Four:—1st issue (1583–8), Plack and Half-Plack. 2nd issue (1588–9), Hardhead. 3rd issue (1588), Hardhead and Half-Hardhead. 4th issue (1593), Saltire Plack. *Copper.* One:—(1597), Twopence and Penny. (See descriptions.)

WEIGHT.—*Gold.* Twenty Pound Piece, 472½ grs.; Ducat, 94½ grs.; Lion Noble, 78¾ grs.; Two-Thirds Lion Noble, 52½ grs.; One-Third Lion Noble, 26¼ grs.; Thistle Noble, 117¾ grs.; Hat Piece, 70 grs.; Rider, 78¼ grs.; and Sword and Sceptre Piece, 78¾ grs. *Silver.* Ryal, 472½ grs.; Two-Thirds Ryal, 315 grs.; One-Third Ryal, 157½ grs.; Noble, 105 grs.; Double-Merk, 343½ grs.; Sixteen Shilling Piece (4th issue), 166¼ grs.; Forty Shilling Piece (5th issue), 472½ grs.; Balance Half-Merk, 71⅜ grs.; Ten Shilling Piece (7th issue), 94½ grs.; Thirty Penny Piece, 23⅝ grs.; Twelve Penny Piece, 11$\frac{13}{16}$ grs.; and Thistle Merk, 105 grs. *Billon.* Plack, 28 grs.; Hardhead or Lion, 23⅜ grs.; and Saltire Plack, 23½ grs. *Copper.* Twopence, 59 grs.; and Penny, 29½ grs. All the divisions in proportion. Plate xlvii.

FINENESS.—*Gold.* Twenty Pound Piece, 22½ cts.; Ducat, 21 cts.; Lion Noble and its divisions, 21½ cts.; Thistle Noble, 23$\frac{1}{12}$ cts.; and Hat Piece, and subsequent issues, 22 cts. *Silver.* All 11 pts. fine to 1 pt. alloy except Noble and Half Noble (2nd issue), 1 pt. fine to 1 pt. alloy to 1576, and 2 pts. fine to 1 pt. alloy from that date; and Balance Half and Quarter Merk (1591–4), 10½ pts. fine to 1½ pts. alloy. *Billon.* 1st issue, 1 pt. fine to 3 pts. alloy; 2nd and 3rd issues, 1 pt. fine to 23 pts. alloy; 4th issue, 1 pt. fine to 11 pts. alloy.

Edinburgh is the only mint-name of this reign. It occurs on billon and copper coins only.

123. Twenty Pound Piece. 1576. *1st issue. Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRA · REX · SCOTOR · Half-length figure of king to r., in armour and crowned; sword in r. hand; branch in l.; below on tablet, IN · VTRVNQVE · PARATVS · 1576. *Rev.* PARCERE SVBIECTIS & DEBELLARE SVPERBOS. Shield of Scotland, crowned. Ⱥ 1·6. Wt. 468·0. GOLD.

Dated also 1575. This fine coin weighed one ounce Scottish. This is the earliest gold issue of James VI, and from their size and rarity these coins were regarded as medals. Half and quarter-pieces of the twenty pounds are mentioned in the contract for the coinage with Achesoun, the master coiner, but none are known.

124. Ducat or Four Pound Piece. 1580. *2nd issue. Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRA · REX · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* crown. Youthful bust of king to l., in armour, mantle and ruff, head bare. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DE' · ET · DISSIP · INIMICI · EIVS. Shield of Scotland, crowned, dividing date 1580. Ⱥ 1·1. Wt. 93·1.

This coin is usually called the noble. It was issued of the above date only, and five were struck to the Scottish ounce.

125. Lion Noble. 1586. *3rd issue. Obv.* POST · 5 · & · 100 · PROA' · INVICTA · MANENT · HEC; *m. m.* quatrefoil. Lion sejant, crowned, holding sword and sceptre (the crest of Scotland). *Rev.* DEVS · IVDICIVM · TVVM · REGI · DA · 1586; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Four crowned ciphers of I R, arranged in form of cross; in centre, S. Ⱥ 1·05. Wt. 80·2.

Dated also 1584, 1585 and 1588; none are known of 1587. Current for £3 15*s.* The two-thirds lion noble and one-third lion noble are of the same type and legends. The dates of the former are 1584, 1585, and 1587; but of the latter that of 1584 only is known. The lion noble was

Plate xlvii. Gold. also sometimes called the Scottish angel, on account of its corresponding in size and weight to the English coin of that name: and its divisions, the crown and half-crown. Only two specimens of the one-third lion noble are known.

Plate xlviii. 126. Thistle Noble (1588). *4th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* quatrefoil. Ship on sea; in centre, crowned shield with arms of Scotland; below, thistle; flags at prow and stern inscribed I 6. *Rev.* FLORENT SCEPTRA PIIS REGNA HIIS IOVA DAT NVMERATQ; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Within an ornamented quatrefoil two sceptres in saltire, with crown at each end; thistle in centre; outside the quatrefoil, thistle-head in each spandril, and inside in each arch, crowned lion. ℳ 1·4. Wt. 116·5.

This coin was also known as the Scottish rose noble and its original current value was fixed at £7 6*s.* 8*d.* It is not dated and was only issued in 1588. The dies were engraved by Thomas Foulis. Half-thistle nobles were ordered, but do not appear to have been struck.

127. Hat Piece. 1591. *5th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* cinquefoil. Bust of king to r., wearing high-crowned hat; behind, thistle. *Rev.* TE · SOLVM · VEREOR · 1591; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Lion sejant to l., crowned, holding sceptre which points to clouds with "Jehovah" in Hebrew letters. ℳ 1·1. Wt. 76·6.

Dated also 1592 and 1593. Current for £4. The half-hat piece was not issued though ordered. In 1591, with the exception of the thistle noble, all the gold money in circulation was called in.

128. Rider. 1594. *6th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* quatrefoil. King in armour riding to r., sword in r. hand; below, 1594. *Rev.* SPERO · MELIORA; *m. m.* as on *obv.* The shield of Scotland crowned. ℳ 1·05. Wt. 78·4.

Dated also 1593, 1595, 1598, 1599, and 1601. Current for £5. The Act which ordered the striking of the riders and half-riders, again directed the calling in at current prices of all the gold money both "propir and foreigne."

129. Half-Rider. 1593. *6th issue.* Same type and legends as the Rider; but dated 1593. ℳ ·85. Wt. 39·0.

Same dates as the rider. Current for 50*s.*

130. Sword and Sceptre Piece. 1601. *7th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* quatrefoil. Shield of Scotland crowned. *Rev.* SALVS · POPVLI · SVPREMA · LEX; *m. m.* as on *obv.* A sword and a sceptre in saltire between two thistles; above, crown; below, date 1601. ℳ 1·15. Wt. 75·6.

Dated also 1602–1604. Current for £6. There are silver gilt forgeries of this coin dated 1611. By some they are considered to be patterns; but the fact of their being always gilt is against this view.

131. Half-Sword and Sceptre Piece. 1601. *7th issue.* Same type and legends as the Sword and Sceptre Piece. ℳ ·85. Wt. 37·6.

Same dates as the preceding. Current for £3.

Silver. 132. Ryal or Thirty Shilling Piece. 1570. *1st issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM. Shield of Scotland crowned between I R, both crowned. *Rev.* PRO · ME · SI · MEREOR · IN ·

ME. Sword erect with a crown above, dividing hand and mark of value XXX and date 1570. Æ 1·7. Wt. 471·0. Plate xlviii. SILVER.

The ryal and its divisions, the two-thirds and one-third ryal, are all dated 1567–1571. The ryal is more commonly known as the sword dollar; but this appellation appears to be of recent origin.

133. Two-Thirds Ryal or Twenty Shilling Piece. 1567. *1st issue.* Same type and legends as the Ryal, but mark of value XX and date 1567. Æ 1·7. Wt. 315·0.

134. One-Third Ryal or Ten Shilling Piece. 1567. *1st issue.* Same type and legends as the Ryal, but mark of value X and date 1567. Æ 1·25. Wt. 157·4.

On account of the rise in the price of silver the ryal and its parts in 1578 were received at the mint at the rate of 32*s.* 6*d.* to the ryal, and being countermarked with a crowned thistle they were re-issued at 36*s.* 9*d.* to the ryal. The testoons of Mary were countermarked in a similar way and re-issued at an advanced value of 10*d.* each (see No. 99).

135. Noble or Half-Merk. 1572. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM. Shield of Scotland, crowned, between mark of value 6—8 (= 6*s.* 8*d.*). *Rev.* SALVVM · FAC · POPVLVM · TVVM · DNE · 1572. An ornamented and foliated cross with voided centre enclosing star; in alternate angles, thistle and crown. Æ 1·2. Wt. 103·8.

Dates 1572–1577 and 1580. This was a debased coinage struck "for payment of the charges of the present civil and intestine war." From 1572 to 1576 it was only half silver and half alloy; but from that date its standard was raised to $\frac{2}{3}$ fine silver and $\frac{1}{3}$ alloy.

136. Quarter-Merk or Forty Penny Piece. 1572. *2nd issue.* Same type and legends as the Half-Merk, but shield on *obv.* between mark of value 3—4 (= 3*s.* 4*d.*). Æ 1·0. Wt. 53·7.

Dates 1572–1574, 1576, 1577, and 1580. This piece was commonly called the half-noble.

137. Double-Merk. 1579. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · G · REX · SCOTORVM. Shield of Scotland, crowned. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1579; *m. m.* crown. Thistle with leaves between I R. Æ 1·55. Wt. 342·3.

Dates 1578–1580. Current for 26*s.* 8*d.* This coin is commonly known as the thistle dollar. Its half, the merk or half-thistle dollar, is of precisely the same type and has the same legends. It bears the dates 1579 and 1580. The famous motto on the reverse, now used for the first time, is said to have been suggested by George Buchanan, the statesman and poet.

138. Sixteen Shilling Piece. 1581. *4th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM. Shield of Scotland, crowned. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1581. Crowned thistle with leaves between I R. Æ 1·3. Wt. 162·2.

139. Four Shilling Piece. 1581. *4th issue.* Same type and legends as the Sixteen Shilling Piece, but reading SCOTOR for SCOTORVM. Æ ·95. Wt. 41·5.

The eight shilling and two shilling pieces of this issue are of the same type; the inscriptions only varying slightly. This coinage was struck in 1581 only, and on account of its similarity to

Plate xlviii. Silver. the double-merk it was considered a part of that series. The records however show that it was a separate coinage. Though its issue was only ordered in July 1581, it was withdrawn from circulation in the following October, being rated at too high a current value, and a new issue consisting of forty, thirty, &c., shilling pieces took place.

140. Forty Shilling Piece. 1582. *5th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* cross. Half-length figure of king to l., in armour and crowned; sword in r. hand. *Rev.* HONOR · REGIS · IVDICIVM · DILIGIT · 1582. Shield of Scotland, crowned, between I R and mark of value XL S. Æ 1·65. Wt. 466·0.

Though this issue lasted till 1585 the forty shilling piece is dated 1582 only, and of these but few specimens are known. The dies were made by Thomas Foulis, and the portrait of the king was drawn by Lord Seyton's painter.

Plate xlix. 141. Thirty Shilling Piece. 1585. *5th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Forty Shilling Piece, but reading on *rev.* IVDITIVM for IVDICIVM, and mark of value $\frac{X}{XX}$ S. Æ 1·45. Wt. 275·0.

Dates 1582–1585.

142. Twenty Shilling Piece. 1582. *5th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Forty Shilling Piece, but mark of value XX S. Æ 1·35. Wt. 231·0.

Dates 1582–1584.

143. Ten Shilling Piece. 1582. *5th issue.* Same as the last, but mark of value X S. Æ 1·25. Wt. 116·5.

Dates 1582–1584. Coinages of these pieces are said to have taken place in 1586 and 1587, but the amounts must have been small as no specimens are known.

144. Balance Half-Merk. 1591. *6th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM · 1591; *m. m.* cinquefoil. Shield of Scotland, crowned, between two thistle-heads. *Rev.* HIS · DIFFERT · REGE · TYRANNVS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* A balance, behind which is a sword. Æ 1·15. Wt. 67·7.

Dates 1591–1594. Current for 6*s.* 8*d.* The balance quarter-merk is of the same type and legends; but the only dates are 1591 and 1592. No silver money was issued between 1585 and 1591. The coinages of that period consisted of gold and billon money only.

145. Ten Shilling Piece. 1593. *7th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM; *m. m.* quatrefoil. Bust of king to r., in armour, head bare. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSIT · 1593; *m. m.* as on *obv.* A triple-headed thistle with leaves; above, crown. Æ 1·25. Wt. 87·5.

Dates 1593–1595 and 1598–1601. The Act of 17 Jan. 1593-4, which ordered this coinage, directed the calling in of all the gold, silver and alloyed money, except the pence, twopences and placks. This was done in order to raise the coinage above its real value, and for the profit derived therefrom. The new gold coins issued were the rider and half-rider (see Nos. 128 and 129).

146. Five Shilling Piece. 1598. *7th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Ten Shilling Piece, but date 1598. Æ 1·0. Wt. 45·2.

Dates 1593–1595 and 1598–1599.

147. Thirty Penny Piece. 1601. *7th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Ten Shilling Piece, but date 1601. Æ ·8. Wt. 22·6. Plate xlix. Silver.

Dates 1593–1595, 1598, 1599, and 1601.

148. Twelve Penny Piece. 1595. *7th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Ten Shilling Piece, but date 1595. Æ ·6. Wt. 9·3.

Dates 1593–1596 and 1598. It will be seen from the above dates that no issue of this coinage took place in 1597. Dies altered from 1596 to 1598 are known, which would make it appear that there was no coinage between those dates.

149. Thistle Merk. 1602. *8th issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM. Shield of Scotland, crowned. *Rev.* REGEM · IOVA · PROTEGIT · 1602. A leaved thistle, crowned. Æ 1·3. Wt. 103·9.

Dates 1601–1604. Current for 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1601 another general recoinage of gold and silver money was ordered, and all the currency in those metals was again called in. The gold coins of this new issue consisted of the sword and sceptre piece and its half, and the silver of the thistle merk and its divisions. The current values of all the coins were again raised. This was the last coinage before James's accession to the English throne; when the thistle merk was ordered to be received in England at the rate of thirteen pence halfpenny, its exact proportion to the English shilling.

150. Half-Thistle Merk. 1602. *8th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Thistle Merk. Æ 1·05. Wt. 51·5.

Dates 1601–1604. Current for 6*s.* 8*d.*

151. Quarter-Thistle Merk. 1602. *8th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Thistle Merk. Æ ·85. Wt. 25·2.

Dates 1601–1604. Current for 3*s.* 4*d.*

152. Eighth-Thistle Merk. 1602. *8th issue.* Same type, &c., as the Thistle Merk. Æ ·65. Wt. 12·3.

Dates 1601–1603. Current for 1*s.* 8*d.*

153. Plack (1583–1588). *1st issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTOR. Shield of Scotland, crowned. *Rev.* OPPIDVM · EDINBVRGI. A leaved thistle, crowned. Bil. ·8. Wt. 26·4. Billon.

Current for 8*d.* On account of the plague in 1585 the mint at Edinburgh was moved to Dundee and later on to Perth; but, though ordered, no placks with those mint-names are known. They are sometimes called "Atkinsons," after Thomas Achesoun the engraver. Some specimens have the mint-name abbreviated. The half-plack is of the same type; but the legends are more abbreviated.

154. Hardhead (1588). *2nd issue.* *Obv.* IACOB · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTO; *m. m.* quatrefoil. The letters I R crowned. *Rev.* VINCIT · VERITAS. Shield of Scotland, crowned. Bil. ·8. Wt. 24·5.

Current for 2*d.* This coin was issued under an order of the Privy Council, dated 30 Aug. 1588, professedly for the benefit of the poor; but nevertheless it produced a profit of about one hundred per cent.

Plate xlix. Billon. 155. Hardhead (1588). *3rd issue.* *Obv.* IACOB · 6 · D · G · R · SCO; *m. m.* cross. Same type as the preceding. *Rev.* VINCIT · VERITAS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Lion rampant to l., crowned; behind, two pellets, for mark of value (= 2d.). Bil. ·7. Wt. 24·3.

This coin is sometimes called the Lion. On account of the confusion of the hardhead of the 1st type with the plack of 1583–1588 through similarity of weight, &c., the type was changed in Nov. 1588 to the above.

156. Half-Hardhead (1588). *3rd issue.* Same type, &c., as the Hardhead, *2nd type*, but no pellets behind the lion on the *rev.* Bil. ·55. Wt. 12·4.

Current for 1*d.* These coins were, in the Act ordering their issue, called twopences and pennies from their current values.

157. Saltire Plack (1593). *4th issue.* *Obv.* IACOB · 6 · D · G · R · SCO'; *m. m.* quatrefoil. A leaved thistle over two sceptres in saltire. *Rev.* OPPID' · EDINB'; *m. m.* as on *obv.* A lozenge with a thistle-head at each point. Bil. ·85. Wt. 21·0.

Current for 4*d.* This was the last billon money issued in Scotland. Its place was subsequently supplied by a copper currency (see No. 158).

Copper. 158. Twopence (1597). *Obv.* IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM. Bust of king to r., in armour, head bare. *Rev.* OPPIDVM · EDINBVRGI. Three thistle-heads. Æ ·85. Wt. 55·8.

The penny of this issue is of the same type; but it has a pellet for mark of value behind the king's head. These are the only copper coins of this reign. They were struck in pursuance of an order dated 13 May 1597. They were to be made of copper unmixed with any other kind of metal; and the twopence was to weigh three deniers = 58·06 grs., and the penny one denier twelve grains = 29·53 grs. By means of a new process invented by Achesoun, the engraver, for rolling the metal to an even thickness, these coins were struck of more uniform module and of smoother surface than other coins of the same period.

Period II. 1603–1625.

(After James's accession to the English Throne.)

Coinage.—*Gold.* Unit or Sceptre, Double-Crown, Britain Crown, Half-Crown, and Thistle Crown. *Silver.* Sixty Shillings, Thirty Shillings, Twelve Shillings, Six Shillings, Two Shillings, Shilling, and Half-Shilling. *Copper.* Turner or Twopence and Half-Turner or Penny.

Issues.—*Gold.* Two:—1st issue* (1605), Unit, Double-Crown, Britain Crown, Half-Crown, and Thistle Crown. 2nd issue (1610), same denominations as 1st issue, but type slightly varied (see below).

* By an Order of Council, 15th November, 1604, it was enacted that the Scottish coinage was to conform precisely to that of England, in type, quality and weight, and to consist of the same denominations. It was, however, to have one special mark, the thistle mint-mark, which was to be placed before the inscription on all the coins except the sixpence on which there were no inscriptions.

Silver. Two:—1st issue (1605), Sixty Shillings, Thirty Shillings, Twelve Shillings, Six Shillings, Two Shillings, Shilling, and Half-Shilling. 2nd issue (1610), same denominations, but, as in the gold, the type slightly varied (see below). *Copper.* Two:—1st issue (1614), Turner or Twopence and Half-Turner or Penny. 2nd issue (1623), same denominations, but varied in legends, &c. (see descriptions).

Weight.—*Gold.* Unit (both issues), 154$\frac{2}{31}$ grs., and its divisions in proportion; Thistle Crown, 30$\frac{30}{31}$ grs. *Silver.* Sixty Shillings (both issues), 464$\frac{1}{31}$ grs., and its divisions in proportion. *Copper.* Turner (1st issue), 37$\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; (2nd issue), 29$\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Fineness.—*Gold.* All denominations 22 cts. fine. *Silver.* All denominations 11 pts. silver to 1 pt. alloy (both issues).

The first issue of the gold and silver coins (1605–1610) is of precisely the same types and legends as the English coins of the same period * (see Nos. 533–537 and 555–561, pp. 101 and 104–5), except that the king wears the Scottish crown, which differs from the English one in having in the centre a lis between two crosses instead of a cross between two lis. The arms on the shield are as on the English coins. In the second issue (1610–1625) the king wears the same crown, but the arms on the shield are arranged: 1 and 4, Scotland; 2, France and England quarterly; and 3, Ireland. The types, otherwise, and legends are the same as those of the first issue. On account of similarity of type the following descriptions are limited to the coins of the second issue. With two exceptions the mint-mark is always a thistle. The exceptions are the thistle crown and the half-shilling, on some of which there is a lis mint-mark.

159. Unit. *2nd issue. Obv.* IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · & · HIB · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Half-length figure of king to r. in armour, and wearing the Scottish crown; holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* FACIAM · EOS · IN · GENTEM · VNAM; *m. m.* thistle. Square garnished shield (Scottish arms), crowned between I R. *N* 1·5. Wt. 152·6. Plate I. Gold.

Current for £12 Scottish or 20*s.* English. The proportionate current value of the Scottish and English coins at this time was at 12 to 1. Thus the unite or twenty shillings English was equivalent to £12 Scottish, and the English shilling to the twelve shillings Scottish. In both issues the unit is common, but the other denominations are very rare.

160. Double-Crown. *2nd issue. Obv.* IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Bust of king to r., in armour, crowned. *Rev.* HENRICVS · ROSAS · REGNA · IACOBVS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square shield, crowned, between I R. *N* 1·15. Wt. 77·5.

Current for £6 Scottish or 10*s.* English. For explanation of the reverse legend see No. 534, p. 101. The double-crowns of the first issue vary in reading IA for IACOBVS. A specimen, however, is known of the second issue with a similar abbreviation of the king's name.

* An exception however occurs in the Thistle Crown, which is without the initials of the king in the field on either side (see No. 163).

Plate I. Gold. 161. Britain Crown. *2nd issue.* Same as the Double-Crown, but the *obv.* legend reads, IA · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX. ·85. Wt. 38·5.

Current for £3 Scottish or 5*s.* English.

162. Half-Crown. *2nd issue. Obv.* I · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPINA; *m. m.* thistle. Bust of king to r., in armour, crowned. *Rev.* TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS; *m. m.* thistle. Square shield, crowned. ·7. Wt. 19·0.

Current for 30*s.* Scottish or 2*s.* 6*d.* English.

163. Thistle Crown. *Obv.* IA' · D' · G' · MAG' · BR' · F' · & · H' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Double rose, crowned. *Rev.* TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS; *m. m.* thistle. A leaved thistle, crowned. ·85. Wt. 30·4.

Current for £2 8*s.* Scottish or 4*s.* English. There appears to have been no change in the types of the thistle crowns of the 1st and 2nd issues, so that they cannot be distinguished. They differ from the English coins of the same denomination in having the Scottish crown, in being without the king's initials in the field on either side, and in reading & for ET in the obverse legend. The mint-mark is sometimes a lis.

Silver. 164. Sixty Shillings or Crown. *2nd issue. Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · & · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. King on horseback to r., sword in r. hand; on the caparisons of the horse is a crowned thistle. *Rev.* QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET; *m. m.* thistle. Square garnished shield. 1·7. Wt. 459·0.

Current for 5*s.* English. The Scottish sixty and thirty shilling pieces vary from the English crown and half-crown in having a crowned thistle instead of a crowned rose on the caparisons of the horse and in reading & for ET.

165. Thirty Shillings. *2nd issue.* Same type, &c., as the Sixty Shillings. 1·4. Wt. 229·8.

Current for 2*s.* 6*d.* English.

166. Twelve Shillings. *2nd issue. Obv.* IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · & · HIB · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Bust of king to r., in armour, crowned; behind, mark of value, XII. *Rev.* QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET; *m. m.* thistle. Plain square shield. 1·2. Wt. 90·7.

Current for 1*s.* English. The twelve shillings of the first issue has ET for & in the obverse legend. The six shillings is of the same type and legends, but always reads ET and has for mark of value VI. It is the only dated coin of this reign. The dates of the two issues are 1605, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1616, and 1622.

The two shillings, shilling and half-shilling are of the same types as the English half-groat, penny and halfpenny of the same period (see Nos. 559–561, p. 105). They can only be distinguished from each other by very slight varieties except in the case of the two shillings, which has the Scottish crown on either side. The lettering on the Scottish pieces is somewhat larger and the rose less neatly formed.

Copper. 167. Turner or Twopence. 1*st issue* (1614). *Obv.* IACOBVS · DEI · GRA · MAG · BRIT. A triple-headed leaved thistle. *Rev.* FRANCIE · ET ·

HIBERNIE · REX. The Scottish lion to l.; behind, two pellets for value (=2*d.*). Æ ·75. Wt. 39·5. Plate I. Copper.

The half-turner or penny of this issue is of the same type and has the same legends as the turner: but it has only one pellet for value behind the lion. The turner is said to have received its name from *Tournois*, a small French copper coin.

This copper coinage, which was first issued in 1614, was ordered out of the king's pity and commiseration for the poor without any kind of consideration of profit for himself. Yet its current value per stone was at £26 13*s.* 4*d.* as against its metal value £17 1*s.* 4*d.*

168. Turner or Twopence. *2nd issue* (1623). Same type as the preceding coin; but the legends read, *obv.* IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT; and *rev.* FRAN · ET · HIB · REX. Æ ·75. Wt. 27·7.

The half-turner only varies from the turner in having one pellet behind the lion.

Turners of the first issue were struck at 12½ to the oz., and those of the second at 16 to the oz. This raised the current value to £34 2*s.* 8*d.* per stone.

Charles I. 1625–1649.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Unit or Sceptre, Half-Unit or Double-Crown, Quarter-Unit or Britain Crown, and Eighth-Unit or Half-Crown. *Silver.* Three Pound Piece or Crown, Sixty Shillings, Thirty Shillings, Twelve Shillings, Six Shillings, Three Shillings, Two Shillings, Shilling, Half-Shilling, Half-Merk, Forty Penny Piece, and Twenty Penny Piece. *Copper.* Turner or Twopence and Half-Turner or Penny.

Issues.—*Gold.* Two:—1st issue (1625), Unit or Sceptre, Half-Unit or Double-Crown, and Quarter-Unit or Britain Crown. 2nd issue (1637), Unit or Sceptre, Half-Unit or Double Crown, Quarter-Unit or Britain Crown, and Eighth-Unit. *Silver.* Five:—1st issue (1625), Three Pound Piece or Crown, Thirty Shillings, Twelve Shillings, Six Shillings, Two Shillings, Shilling, and Half-Shilling. 2nd issue (1636), Half-Merk, Forty Penny Piece, and Twenty Penny Piece. 3rd issue (Jan. 1637), Twelve Shillings and Six Shillings. 4th issue (Oct. 1637), Sixty Shillings, Thirty Shillings, Twelve Shillings, Six Shillings, Half-Merk, Forty Penny Piece, and Twenty Penny Piece. 5th issue (1642), Three Shillings and Two Shillings. *Copper.* Three:—1st issue (1629), Turner or Twopence and Half-Turner or Penny. 2nd issue (1632), and 3rd issue (1642), Turner.

Weight.—*Gold.* Unit, 154 grs., and its divisions in proportion. *Silver.* Three Pound Piece and Sixty Shillings, 464$\frac{4}{11}$ grs., and its divisions in proportion (as James VI's last coinage); Half-Merk, 51$\frac{3}{4}$ grs.; Forty Penny Piece, 25$\frac{7}{8}$ grs., and Twenty Penny Piece, 12$\frac{9}{16}$ grs. *Copper.* Turner, 1st issue, 29½ grs.; 2nd issue, about 13$\frac{1}{10}$ grs.; and 3rd issue, about 44$\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

Fineness.—*Gold.* All denominations 22 cts. fine. *Silver.* All denominations 11 pts. silver to 1 pt. alloy.

Plate I. Gold. 169. Unit or Sceptre. *1st issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · & · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* thistle. Half-length figure of king to r., in armour, crowned, and holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* FACIAM · EOS · IN · GENTEM · VNAM; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square garnished shield, crowned, between C R. ✓ 1·5. Wt. 153·5.

This coin was also called the double-angel. It was current for £12 Scottish or 20*s.* English. The early coinage in gold and silver of Charles differs but slightly from that of his father. Not only are the denominations the same, but Charles even adopted his father's portrait with but a slight alteration in the beard, which is a little more pointed in shape. The king always wears the Scottish crown (see p. 197). The dies for this coinage and also for that in silver were made by Charles Dickesone, engraver to the mint.

170. Half-Unit or Double-Crown. *1st issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Unit, but bust to r., in armour, crowned. *Rev.* HENRICVS · ROSAS · REGNA · IACOBVS; *m. m.* thistle. Square shield, crowned, not garnished, between C R. ✓ 1·15. Wt. 75·8.

Current for £6 Scottish or 10*s.* English. Also called the angel.

171. Quarter-Unit or Britain Crown. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding in all respects, but of smaller size; same *m. m.* ✓ ·8. Wt. 38·0.

Current for £3 Scottish or 5*s.* English. Also called the five merk piece.

The thistle crown and half-crown were also ordered, but none appear to have been struck as no specimens of either are known.

Plate II. 172. Unit or Sceptre. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G · MAG · BRITAN · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* thistle and B (Briot). Half-length figure of king to r., in much decorated armour, crowned, and holding sceptre and orb. *Rev.* HIS · PRÆSVM · VT · PROSIM. Square shield, crowned, between C R, both crowned. ✓ 1·5. Wt. 154·0.

The current values of the gold coins of the second issue were the same as those of the first. The dies for this coinage were made by Nicolas Briot, the engraver to the London mint, who in 1635 was appointed master of the Scottish mint. He was assisted by his son-in-law, John Falconer. The gold used was supplied by the African Company from bullion obtained on the coast of New Guinea. The portrait of the king on this coinage is similar to that on the English coins of the same period, and the inscription on the unit is a complimentary reference to the active part which Charles had taken in putting the Scottish coinage on a proper footing. This issue, which corresponds in date to the fourth issue of the silver money (see Nos. 186–192), was struck by the mill and screw and not as before by the hammer.

173. Half-Unit or Double-Crown. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D : G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX. Bust of king to l., crowned, wearing mantle and armour, hair long; the bust extends to the edge of the coin; below, B (Briot). *Rev.* VNITA · TVEMVR. Square shield, crowned, &c., as on the Unit. ✓ 1·0. Wt. 75·7.

With the exception of the unit all the gold coins of this issue have the bust of the king to l. as on the English money. Varieties read F. or FR. for FRAN. and have the English crown.

174. Quarter-Unit or Britain Crown. *2nd issue.* Same as the preceding, but reading FR. for FRAN. ℳ ·85. Wt. 37·4. Plate II. Gold.

A variety reads FRAN.

175. Eighth-Unit or Half-Crown. *2nd issue.* Same as the Half-Unit, but reading R. for REX, and the letters C R on the reverse not crowned. ℳ ·65. Wt. 18·6.

Varieties read REX and omit the C R on the reverse.

176. Three Pound Piece or Crown. *1st issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · & · HIB · REX; *m. m.* thistle. King on horseback to r., sword in r. hand; crowned thistle on caparisons of horse; plain line below. *Rev.* QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square garnished shield. ℛ 1·75. Wt. 461·0. Silver.

Current for 5*s.* English or 60*s.* Scottish. The types of the silver coins of the first issue of Charles are precisely the same as those of James VI. They only vary in the king's name.

177. Thirty Shillings. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding. ℛ 1·4. Wt. 226·4.

Current for 2*s.* 6*d.* English and the following in proportion.

178. Twelve Shillings. *1st issue.* Same legends as No. 176, but type:—*obv.* Bust of king to r. in armour, crowned; behind, mark of value XII.; *rev.* Square shield not garnished and not crowned; *m. m.* thistle on both sides. ℛ 1·2. Wt. 91·1.

179. Six Shillings. 1627. *1st issue.* Same as the last, but mark of value VI and date 1627 above the shield. ℛ 1·0. Wt. 43·8.

Dates 1625, 1627, 1630, 1632, and 1633. This is the only dated coin of this reign. The dates cease on the English sixpence in 1630.

180. Two Shillings. *1st issue.* *Obv.* C · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPINA; *m. m.* thistle. Rose, crowned. *Rev.* TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Thistle-head, crowned. ℛ ·7. Wt. 14·6.

The crown on the obverse and reverse is of the Scottish form (see p. 197). The shilling is of the same types as the two shillings except that the rose and the thistle are not crowned. The half-shilling is not to be distinguished from that of James VI. (see No. 166).

181. Half-Merk. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · SCOT · ANG · FR · & · HIB · R. Bust of king to l., extending to the edge of the coin, crowned; behind, mark of value $\frac{VI}{8}$. *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO. Plain shield, crowned. ℛ 1·0. Wt. 47·0.

Current for 6*s.* 8*d.* Scottish or 6$\frac{2}{3}$*d.* English. The designs for this coinage were made by Nicolas Briot and the sinking of the dies was entrusted to Charles Dickesone, who, it is said, maliciously spoilt the portrait of the king in order to bring discredit on Briot. On this and all subsequent issues the bust of the king is to l.

182. Forty Penny Piece. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D · G · SCOT · AN · FR · & · HIB · R. Bust of king crowned as on the preceding; behind, XL for value. *Rev.* SALVS · REIPVB · SVPREMA · LEX. A leaved thistle, crowned. ℛ ·8. Wt. 28·0.

The legend on the reverse is variously abbreviated.

Plate II. Silver. 183. Twenty Penny Piece. *2nd issue.* Same as the Forty Penny Piece, but mark of value XX behind the bust, which is encircled by the legend; and reading on the *rev.*, IVST · THRONVM · FIRMAT. Æ ·6. Wt. 11·4.

The coins of this issue may be distinguished from similar pieces of the fourth issue by being struck with the hammer and not by the mill and screw.

184. Twelve Shillings. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G · MAGN · BRITAN · FRANC · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* leaved thistle and F (Falconer). Bust of king to l., crowned, in falling lace collar and mantle; behind, XII. *Rev.* QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET. Plain square shield, crowned, between C R both crowned. Æ 1·25. Wt. 88·4.

This coinage was issued in January 1637 in accordance with the order of the Privy Council, 29 Nov. 1636. The designs for the coins of this issue were made by Nicolas Briot, and his initial and also that of his son-in-law, John Falconer,* appear on most of the coins (see note No. 172). The types are similar to those of the English coins. They were struck by the mill and screw.

185. Six Shillings. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G MAG · BRIT · FR · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* leaved thistle. Bust of king to l., crowned, wearing plain collar, armour and mantle; behind, VI. *Rev.* Same as the preceding, but the shield is within the border of dots; and *m. m.* thistle. Æ 1·05. Wt. 45·3.

This piece is evidently the work of Briot. The coins of this issue may be distinguished from those of the same denominations of the next one by the king's bust being entirely within the legend. He also wears the English crown: but the Scottish one surmounts the shield. This was evidently a blunder.

Plate III. 186. Sixty Shillings. *4th issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D : G · MAGN · BRITANN · FRANC · ET · HIBERN · REX; *m. m.* thistle and B (Briot). King on horseback to l., sword in r. hand; ground under horse. *Rev.* QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET; *m. m.* as on *obv.* Square garnished shield, crowned. Æ 1·7. Wt. 461·0.

Though Briot had been appointed master of the Scottish mint in 1635 he was not installed in his office till August 1637, shortly after which date he was ordered to prepare the dies for a new gold and silver coinage. To this series belong the unit and its divisions described under Nos. 172–175. The coins bear the initials of Briot and Falconer: some are however without any initial. These are generally ascribed to Falconer, whose pieces show less neatness of work and finish than those by Briot.† All the coins were struck by the mill and screw, so that they can be easily distinguished from previous issues. The current values remained as before, being at the ratio of 12 to 1 in comparison with English money.

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* Whether Falconer actually engraved the dies has been questioned. He may have placed his initial on the die merely to show that the coins were issued under his authority. In any case all the designs appear to have been done by Briot.

† Briot alone appears to have made the dies for the Sixty Shillings and Half-Merk.

187. Thirty Shillings. *4th issue.* Same as the preceding, but the *obv.* legend reads, CAROLVS · D : G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · & · HIB · REX; *m. m.* leaved thistle only on both sides. Æ 1·4. Wt. 229·4. Plate III. Silver.

This is by Falconer: varieties having the letter F under the horse's off hind-foot. Others bear Briot's initial.

188. Twelve Shillings. *4th issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D · G · MAG · BRITAN · FR · ET · HIB · REX. Bust of king to l., extending to the edge of the coin, crowned and wearing plain collar, mantle and armour; behind, XII. *Rev.* Same as the Sixty Shillings, No. 186; but shield not garnished, and between C R both crowned; above, F (Falconer). Æ 1·2. Wt. 90·3.

On the silver coins of this issue the bust extends to the lower edge of the coin and the legend commences in front of the face. Varieties have Briot's initial or are without any letter.

189. Six Shillings. *4th issue.* Same as the preceding, but mark of value VI, and on the *obv.* the legend reads, CAR · D : G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* below bust, lis and B (Briot); no *m. m.* on *rev.* Æ ·95. Wt. 44·9.

Also by Falconer and without initial.

190. Half-Merk. *4th issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D : G · SCOT · ANG · FR . ET · HIB · R. Bust of king to l., dividing legend, crowned and in armour; behind, mark of value $\frac{VI}{8}$; below, B (Briot). *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO. Square shield, crowned, between C R, both crowned. Æ ·95. Wt. 51·8.

Current for 6*s.* 8*d.* Scottish or 6$\frac{2}{3}$*d.* English. Briot, only, engraved the dies for this denomination. None bear Falconer's initial.

191. Forty Penny Piece. *4th issue.* *Obv.* Same as the Half-Merk, but mark of value XL. *Rev.* SALVS · REIPVBLICE · SVPREMA · LEX. A leaved thistle crowned; above, B (Briot). Æ ·8. Wt. 23·4.

Also by Falconer and without initial. Varieties read REIP, REIPVB, SVPR, SVPREM, &c.

192. Twenty Penny Piece. *4th issue.* Same as the Forty Penny Piece, but mark of value XX and legend on *rev.*, IVSTITIA · THRONVM · FIRMAT. Æ ·65. Wt. 14·0.

Also by Falconer and without initial. There are varieties differing slightly in the legends on both sides.

193. Three Shillings. *5th issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D · G · SCOT · ANG · FRAN · & · HIB · R. Bust of king to l., crowned, in armour and mantle; behind, thistle-head; all within circle. *Rev.* SALVS · REIP · SVPR · LEX. Plain square shield, crowned. Æ ·75. Wt. 25·0.

In March 1642 it was ordered that there should be no further coinages of the half-merk, forty penny and twenty-penny pieces: but in place of them three and two shilling pieces should be issued. The dies for the coinage appear to have been made by Dickesone. They are much inferior in workmanship to those by Briot or even by Falconer. Briot is thought to have made the design for the two shillings.

Plate III. Silver. 194. Two Shillings. *5th issue.* *Obv.* Same as the preceding, but behind head, mark of value II. *Rev.* IVST · THRONVM · FIRMAT. Shield, arms of Scotland only, crowned. Æ ·65. Wt. 17·4.

A variety has no marks of value on the obverse, and has B (Briot) under the bust, which extends to the edge of the coin.

Copper. 195. Turner. *1st issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT. A triple-headed leaved thistle. *Rev.* FRAN · & · HIB · REX. Lion rampant to l.; behind, two pellets (= 2*d.*). Æ ·75. Wt. 24·3.

The types are similar to the last turner of James VI (see No. 168). It was ordered to be of the same manner of working, impressions, circumscriptions and weight as that coin. The Order in Council is dated 15 April, 1629. The half-turner or penny, which is of this issue only, varies from the turner in having one pellet for value behind the lion.

196. Turner. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D · G · SCOT · AN · FR · ET · HIB · R; *m. m.* saltire. The numeral II (= 2*d.*) under a crown, and between C R; below, three lozenges. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET; *m. m.* as on *obv.* A leaved thistle. Æ ·65. Wt. 11·3.

This new coin was instituted by order of the Privy Council, 1632. It was struck at the rate of 36 to the ounce or about 13·1 grs., and at the value of £76 16*s.* to the stone. The dies were made by Briot. The half-turner, at 72 to the ounce, was also ordered, but does not appear to have been issued. The mint-marks on these coins are numerous.

197. Turner. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D · G · SCOT · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB · R; *m. m.* lozenge. Crown above C · R. *Rev.* Same legend and type as on the preceding coin; *m. m.* lozenge. Æ ·75. Wt. 43·0.

This coin is sometimes called the Bodle. It was struck under an order of the Privy Council, 24 Feb. 1642: and was to be at the rate of 10⅔ to the ounce or about 44·3 grs. and at the value of £22 15*s.* 1⅓*d.* to the stone. The intrinsic value of this coin compares very favourably with that of 1632. The dies appear to have been again used in 1650, when a small issue of turners was ordered by the Estates.

No coins were specially struck for Scotland during the Commonwealth: and it was not till after the restoration of Charles II that the mint was revived.

Charles II. 1660–1684.

Coinage.*—*Silver.* Four Merk Piece, Two Merk Piece, Merk, Half-Merk, Dollar, Half-Dollar, Quarter-Dollar, Eighth-Dollar, and Sixteenth-Dollar. *Copper.* Turner, Bawbee or Sixpence, and Bodle or Twopence.

* No gold coins were issued in Scotland during the reigns of Charles II and James VII, nor during the joint reigns of William and Mary. The coinage of a Twenty Merk Piece in gold was ordered in 1662, and Thomas Simon was commanded to make the puncheons: but the order does not appear to have been carried out. Simon made the stamps for the silver coins that were ordered at the same time, but he did not prepare the actual dies.

ISSUES.—*Silver.* Two:—1st issue (1664–1675), Four Merk Piece, Two Merk Piece, One Merk, and Half-Merk. 2nd issue (1675–1682), Dollar, Half-Dollar, Quarter-Dollar, Eighth-Dollar, and Sixteenth-Dollar. *Copper.* Two:—1st issue (1661), Turner. 2nd issue (1677), Bawbee and Bodle. Plate III.

WEIGHT.—*Silver.* Four Merk Piece and Dollar, each about 415¾ grs., and their divisions in proportion. *Copper.* Turner, 40 to 36 grs.; Bawbee, 141·3 grs.; and Bodle, 47·1 grs.

FINENESS.—*Silver.* All 11 pts. silver to 1 pt. alloy.

198. Four Merk Piece. 1674. *1st issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRA. Bust of king to r., laureate, in armour and mantle; below, F (Falconer). *Rev.* MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1674. Four shields arranged in form of cross; 1 and 3, Scotland; 2, France and England quarterly; and 4, Ireland; in each angle, two C's interlinked and crowned; and in centre, mark of value $\frac{LIII}{4}$ (= 53*s.* 4*d.*). Æ 1·55. Wt. 408·3. SILVER.

Some specimens have a thistle above or below the bust of the king. The dates are 1664, 1665, 1670, 1673, 1674, and 1675. This coinage was issued in accordance with the order of the Privy Council, 20 Oct. 1663, by which it was commanded that Joachim Harder, the graver of the mint at Edinburgh, should prepare the dies. The stamps were made by Thomas Simon. The four merk piece was, however, not ordered till 24 March 1664. John Falconer, now Sir John Falconer, who as it has been seen above was engaged at the Scottish mint during the reign of Charles I, was under Charles II appointed principal warden of the mint. No coins are dated earlier than 1664.

199. Two Merk Piece. 1674. *1st issue.* Same as the Four Merk Piece; but mark of value on *rev.* $\frac{XXVI}{8}$ (=26*s.* 8*d.*). Æ 1·35. Wt. 204·0.

Dates as on the four merk piece except 1665, and also with thistle above or below the bust.

200. Merk. 1669. *1st issue.* Same as the Four Merk Piece, but with a thistle under the king's bust and mark of value on *rev.* $\frac{XIII}{4}$ (13*s.* 4*d.*). Æ 1·05. Wt. 96·5.

Dates 1664–1675 inclusive. A slight change took place in the bust of the king on the merk after 1672, and on some the letter F (Falconer) occurs below it. The thistle below the bust is found on all dates to 1673 of the merk and half-merk.

201. Half-Merk. 1669. *1st issue.* Same as the Merk, but mark of value on *rev.* $\frac{VI}{8}$ (=6*s.* 8*d.*). Æ ·9. Wt. 50·4.

Dates 1664–1675 inclusive, except 1667 and 1674.

202. Dollar. 1682. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRA. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped; in front of bust, F (Falconer). *Rev.* SCO · ANG · FR · ET · HIB · REX · 1682. The shields of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, each crowned, arranged in form of cross; in the centre, two C's interlinked; in each angle, thistle. Æ 1·55. Wt. 409·1. Plate IIII.

Dates 1676 and 1679–1682. In the Act authorising this coinage, 25 Feb. 1675, this coin is called the four merk piece and its half the

Plate III. SILVER. two merk piece, &c. They are now better known as the dollar, half-dollar, &c. The dollar was of the same current value as the four merks, *viz.*, 53*s.* 4*d.*, and the smaller denominations in proportion. The dies for this coinage were made by Jan Roettier. The style and workmanship are the same as his English money. On account of certain irregularities in the mint no coins were issued during this reign after 1682.

203. Half-Dollar. 1681. *2nd issue.* Same as the Dollar, but date 1681. Æ 1·4. Wt. 203·5.

Dates 1675, 1676, and 1681.

204. Quarter-Dollar. 1681. *2nd issue.* Same as the Dollar, but date 1681. Æ 1·05. Wt. 102·0.

Dates 1675–1682.

205. Eighth-Dollar. 1676. *2nd issue.* Same as the Dollar, but date 1676. Æ ·9. Wt. 50·2.

Dates 1676, 1677, and 1679–1682.

206. Sixteenth-Dollar. 1681. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* Similar to the Dollar. *Rev.* SCO · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1681. A St. Andrew's cross, with crown in centre; in angles, thistle, rose, lis and harp. Æ ·7. Wt. 25·0.

Dates 1677–1681.

COPPER. 207. Turner. *1st issue.* *Obv.* CAR · D · G · SCOT · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB · R; *m. m.* cross of five pellets. Crown above C · R; on r., mark of value II (=2*d.*). *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET. Thistle with leaves, not crowned. Æ ·8. Wt. 40·8.

These coins are sometimes attributed to Charles I, but as a copper coinage was ordered in 1661, and as the following pieces were not issued till 1677, it seems more reasonable to ascribe the above to Charles II. They are of the same standard weight as the last turners attributed to Charles I; but they differ slightly in the obverse type. The numerals may be for the current value of the coin or they may stand for "secundus."

208. Bawbee or Sixpenny Piece. 1679. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAR · II · D · G · SCO · AN · FR · ET · HIB · R. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped; below on l., F (Falconer). *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1679. A leaved thistle, crowned. Æ 1·0. Wt. 127·7.

Dates 1677–1679. This issue was ordered in Feb. 1677. It was to consist of pieces of the current values of sixpence and twopence, or at the rate of 141·3 grs. and 47·1 grs. respectively. Like the previous coinages they were to be struck by the mill and screw. The bawbee is supposed to have derived its name from the French *bas billon.*

209. Bodle or Turner. 1677. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* CAR · II · D · G · SCO · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB · REX. Crown above sword and sceptre crossed. *Rev.* Same as the Bawbee, but thistle not crowned; date 1677. Æ ·75. Wt. 43·0.

Dates 1677–1678. Current for 2*d.* The name bodle is said to have been derived from one Bothwell, a mint-master of the time; but Cochran-Patrick does not give this name amongst those connected with the Scottish mint.

James VII. 1684–1688.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Sixty Shilling Piece, Forty Shilling Piece, and Ten Shilling Piece. Plate lili.

ISSUES, &c.—There was only one issue of silver coins and none of either gold or copper. The weights of the coins were: Sixty Shilling Piece, $427\frac{35}{100}$ grs.; Forty Shilling Piece, $284\frac{8}{10}$ grs.; and Ten Shilling Piece, $71\frac{2}{10}$ grs.; and the standard of the silver $11\frac{1}{12}$ pts. fine to $\frac{1}{12}$ pt. alloy.

210. Sixty Shilling Piece. 1688. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate and draped; below, mark of value, 60. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1688. Crowned shield with arms; 1 and 4, Scotland; 2, France and England quarterly; and 3, Ireland, within the collar of the Order of the Thistle; edge plain. Æ 1·6. Wt. 428·0. SILVER.

By the Act of the Scottish Parliament, 14 June, 1686, it was ordered that silver money of the current values of five, ten, twenty, forty and sixty shilling pieces should be struck, but only the ten and forty shilling pieces were issued for circulation. No dies at all appear to have been prepared for the twenty and five shilling pieces; and although those for the sixty shillings were completed no specimens were struck from them till 1828, when they came into the hands of Matthew Young, a dealer in coins, who caused 60 impressions to be made. The dies were then defaced and deposited in the British Museum. The above piece is therefore a pattern. It has been included here on account of its interest to collectors. With this issue a considerable reduction took place in the weights of the coins; the sixty shilling piece weighing $427\frac{1}{3}$ grs. as against $464\frac{1}{2}$ grs., the weight of the same coin under James VI and Charles I. The standard of fineness was however raised from eleven deniers to eleven deniers two grs. On his Scottish coins James adopted his English titles as well as the English crown. The dies were executed by Jan Roettier, the engraver to the English mint.

211. Forty Shilling Piece. 1687. Similar to the Sixty Shilling Piece, but mark of value 40 under the bust, and on the *rev.* the legend reads BRIT. for BR., and there is no collar of the Thistle around the shield; date 1687; edge inscribed, NEMO · ME · IMPUNE · LACESSET · ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. Æ 1·45. Wt. 284·2.

Dated also 1688. The Act stipulated that the sixty and forty shillings should have the edges lettered; the other denominations were to be engrailed. This is the first occurrence of this manner of protecting the coins at the Scottish mint.

212. Ten Shilling Piece. 1687. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate and draped; below, mark of value, 10. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX 1687. Four crowned shields with arms, arranged in form of cross, *viz.* 1, Scotland; 2, England; 3, France; and 4, Ireland; from the centre projects a St. Andrew's cross with a thistle, rose, lis and harp at the extremities. Æ 1·0. Wt. 71·2.

Dated also 1688.

William and Mary. 1689–1694.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Sixty Shilling Piece, Forty Shilling Piece, Twenty Shilling Piece, Ten Shilling Piece, and Five Shilling Piece. *Copper.* Bawbee and Bodle.

ISSUES, &c.—One only in each metal. No gold coins were struck during this joint reign. The weights of the coins were:—*Silver.* Sixty Shilling Piece, 427·35 grs., and its divisions in proportion. *Copper.* Bawbee, 125·64 grs.; Bodle, 41·83 grs. The standard of silver was as James VII's coinage.

Plate IIv. SILVER.

213. Sixty Shilling Piece. 1692. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · ET · MARIA · DEI · GRA. Busts jugate of William and Mary to l., both draped; he is laureate; below, mark of value, 60. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA · 1692. Crowned shield, arms as on No. 210, but with inescutcheon of Nassau; edge inscribed, PROTEGIT · ET · ORNAT · ANNO · REGNI · TERTIO. Æ. 1·55. Wt. 426·5.

Dated also 1691. This coinage was issued in accordance with the order of the Privy Council, 26 Sept. 1690, which commanded the Scottish mint to be opened. It would appear however that all the denominations ordered were not at once issued. Dies for the forty shillings had already been prepared in the previous year (see next coin): those for the ten shillings were made in 1690, but those for the sixty, twenty and five shillings were not ready till 1691. They were made by James Clark, engraver to the Scottish mint. The inscription on the edge is equivalent to that of "Decus et Tutamen," &c., on English coins.

214. Forty Shilling Piece. 1693. Same as the Sixty Shilling Piece, but reading GRATIA for GRA; mark of value 40 under the bust, and on *rev.*, date 1693; edge inscribed, PROTEGIT ET · ORNAT · ANNO · REGNI · SIXTO. Æ 1·35. Wt. 284·9.

Dates 1689–1694. The date 1689 can only be accounted for by the circumstance, that steps had been taken to prepare the dies for the coins before any order had been made by the Privy Council.

215. Twenty Shilling Piece. 1693. Same as the preceding, but mark of value 20 under the busts; edge engrailed. Æ 1·2. Wt. 142·0.

Dates 1691, 1693, and 1694. The edges of this and the following pieces are engrailed. Of 1694 only one specimen of the twenty shillings appears to be known though 5369 were struck.

216. Ten Shilling Piece. 1691. Same as the Sixty Shilling Piece; but mark of value 10 under busts, and date 1691. Æ ·95. Wt. 72·0.

Dates 1690–1692 and 1694. The obverse legend also reads GRATIA for GRA, as on the forty shilling piece.

217. Five Shilling Piece. 1691. *Obv.* Same as preceding coin, but no mark of value. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX ET · REG · 1691. Crown above cipher of W.M.; below, mark of value, V. Æ ·8. Wt. 35·5.

Dated also 1694; on which the mark of value V is under the busts.

218. Bawbee. 1692. *Obv.* GVL · ET · MAR · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA; *m. m.* star. Busts jugate of William and Mary to l., both draped; he is laureate. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1692. A leaved thistle, crowned. Æ 1·05. Wt. 125·0. Plate liv. Copper.

Dates 1691–1694. Current for sixpence Scottish. The bawbee was struck at 60 to the pound and the bodle at 180. The mint-mark varies, being three crosses, rose, five pellets, wreath, &c. The copper coinage was ordered in July 1690, but its issue was not authorised till 18 Aug. 1691. In the contract it was stipulated that 3000 stones of copper should be coined into money, and not more than 500 stones in one year. On the copper coins the crown is always the Scottish one; but on most of the silver the English crown is represented.

219. Bodle. 1692. *Obv.* The letters W.M. in monogram under a crown; around, D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA. *Rev.* Same as the Bawbee. Æ ·8. Wt. 39·3.

Dates 1691–1694. Current for 2*d.* Scottish.

William II. (III. of England). 1694–1702.

Coinage.—*Gold.* Pistole and Half-Pistole. *Silver.* Sixty Shilling Piece, Forty Shilling Piece, Twenty Shilling Piece, Ten Shilling Piece, and Five Shilling Piece. *Copper.* Bawbee and Bodle.

Issues, &c.—One only in each metal. The weights of the gold coins were: Pistole 106 grs. and Half-Pistole 53 grs. Those of the silver and copper were as in the previous reign. The gold coins were 22 cts. fine, and no change took place in the standard of silver, which remained as in the reign of James VII.

220. Pistole. 1701. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate; no drapery; below, sun rising from sea. *Rev.* MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1701. Royal shield with arms, as on the coinage of William and Mary (see No. 213), crowned, between W R, both crowned. Æ ·95. Wt. 105·3. Gold.

Dated 1701 only and current for £12 Scottish. These coins, the pistole and half-pistole, were struck from gold supplied by the Darien Company and imported from the coast of Africa. The quality of metal was to be standard gold of 22 cts. fine, and the pistole, which weighed 106 grs. troy, was to be current for 20*s.* sterling English. The English guinea of that time, which weighed 129½ grs., was current for 21*s.* 6*d.* The crest of the Darien Company was "the sun rising above the sea." It is also said that the ship, which brought the gold was called the "Rising Sun." This is the last gold money of the Scottish series. William placed no numerals after his name on his coinage. He was William III of England, William II of Scotland; but William I of Great Britain, which title he adopted for his Scottish money.

221. Half-Pistole. 1701. Same as the Pistole. Æ ·75. Wt. 52·7.

Dated 1701 only and current for £6 Scottish. The dies for the coins of William were made by James Clark, graver to the Edinburgh mint.

Plate IIv. Silver. 222. Forty Shilling Piece. 1696. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped; below, mark of value 40. *Rev.* MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1696. Shield crowned, as on No. 213; edge inscribed, PROTEGIT · ET · ORNAT · ANNO · REGNI · OCTAVO. ℞ 1·35. Wt. 281·0.

Dates 1695–1699. The new silver coinage was ordered on the 11th July 1695, and on the following day the current value of the coins was raised 10 per cent., so that the forty shillings was current for forty-four shillings. In June of the next year they were reduced to their former values. The sixty shilling piece, of which no specimen is now known, but which has been figured by Anderson, Snelling, Ruding, and others, is of the same type, &c., as the forty shilling piece. It is however dated 1699 only.

Plate Iv. 223. Twenty Shilling Piece. 1695. Same as the Forty Shilling Piece, but mark of value 20, and date on reverse 1695; edge engrailed. ℞ 1·2. Wt. 141·8.

Dates 1695–1699.

224. Ten Shilling Piece. 1695. Same as the Twenty Shilling Piece, but mark of value 10. ℞ ·9. Wt. 70·5.

Dates 1695–1699.

225. Five Shilling Piece. 1697. *Obv.* GVL · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · & · HIB · REX. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped; below, mark of value 5. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1697. A triple-headed thistle with leaves, crowned. ℞ ·75. Wt. 37·5.

Dates 1695–1702, inclusive, with the exception of 1698. The five shilling piece appears to be the only silver coin struck after 1699. The records of the mint do not go down later than 1698, so the absence of the larger coins from 1699 is not accounted for.

Copper. 226. Bawbee. 1696. *Obv.* GVL · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1696. A leaved thistle, crowned. Æ 1·0. Wt. 125·0.

Dates 1695–1697.

227. Bodle. 1695. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · R. Crown above sword and sceptre crossed. *Rev.* Same as the Bawbee; date 1695. Æ ·8. Wt. 42·4.

Dates 1695–1697. A more common variety reads GVL. on the obverse. No copper coins were struck during this reign after 1697, in which year was completed the contract of 1691 (see No. 218). The contract was further extended in 1696, but it does not appear to have been acted upon.

Anne. 1702–1714.

Coinage.—*Silver*. Ten Shilling Piece, Five Shilling Piece, Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.

The coinage of this reign is of two periods; that before the Act of Union (1705–1707), and that after the Union (1707–1709). No gold or copper coins were struck.

Issues, &c.—*Silver.* Two:—1st issue (1705), Ten Shilling Piece and Five Shilling Piece. 2nd issue (after the Union 1707), Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence. Plate lv.

The weights of the coins of the 1st issue were as those of William and Mary's money; but in the case of the 2nd issue the crown weighed 464½ grs. as the English crown of that time, and the divisions were in proportion. No change took place in the fineness of the metal in the 1st issue; but in the 2nd issue it was assimilated to English money, viz. $11\frac{1}{10}$ pts. fine to $\frac{9}{10}$ pt. of alloy.

Period I.; before the Union (1705–1707).

228. Ten Shilling Piece. 1705. *Obv.* ANNA · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of queen to l., diademed and draped; a thistle on her breast; below, mark of value 10. *Rev.* MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REG · 1705. Shield surmounted by the Scottish crown and with arms, 1 and 4 Scotland, 2 France and England quarterly, and 3 Ireland. Ar ·9. Wt. 70·0. Silver.

Dates 1705 and 1706. No coinage appears to have taken place at the Scottish mint during this reign till 1705, and even then it consisted only of ten and five shilling pieces. The dies were made by James Clark, the engraver to the mint.

229. Five Shilling Piece. 1705. *Obv.* Same as the Ten Shilling Piece; but mark of value 5. *Rev.* NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET 1705. A triple-headed thistle with leaves, crowned. Ar ·75. Wt. 43·9.

Dates 1705–1707. The obverse legend varies considerably in the abbreviation of the words.

Period II.; after the Union (1707–1709).

230. Crown. 1707. *Obv.* ANNA · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of queen to l., diademed and draped; below, E (Edinburgh). *Rev.* MAG · BRI · FR · ET · HIB · REG · 1707. Four shields crowned and arranged in form of cross, viz.: 1 and 3, England and Scotland impaled; 2, France; and 4, Ireland; in the centre, Star of the Garter; edge inscribed, DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · SEXTO · Ar 1·55. Wt. 464·0.

Dates 1707 and 1708. By the Act of Union it was ordered that "from and after the Union the Coin shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in England, and a mint shall be continued in Scotland under the same rules as the mint in England." The types and denominations of the English coins then current were adopted with the difference that an E (Edinburgh) or an E followed by a star was placed under the bust. The dies and puncheons were prepared in London and sent to Scotland. The coins consisted only of the crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence. No gold or copper was issued.

231. Half-Crown. 1708. Same as the Crown, but date 1708, and o SEPTIMO for SEXTO. Ar 1·3. Wt. 232·4.

Dates 1707–1709.

232. Shilling. 1707. Same as the Crown, but the edge is engrailed. Ar 1·0. Wt. 91·3.

Dates 1707–1709 and 1707*–1709*. There are three varieties of the head on the shillings, consisting of slight differences in the arrange-

Plate lv. Silver. ment of the hair. The meaning of the star which follows the mint letter is somewhat uncertain. Some suppose it to indicate supplementary issues; others that such pieces which bear it were struck from silver which had been called in.

283. Sixpence. 1707. Same as the Shilling. *R* ·85. Wt. 45·5.

Dates 1707 and 1708; and 1708* and 1709*.

This is the last coinage struck in Scotland. The mint at Edinburgh appears to have entirely ceased operations in 1709. The office of governor of the mint of Scotland was not however formally abolished till 1817, in which year it was ordered that the buildings appropriated to the mint in Scotland should be sold.

James VIII. 1716.

284. Crown. 1716. *Obv.* IACOBVS · VIII · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of James VIII to r., laureate, hair long, wearing armour and mantle. *Rev.* SCOT · ANGL · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX · 1716. Square shield with arms, 1 and 4 Scotland, 2 France and England quarterly, and 3 Ireland; above, the English crown. *R* 1·65. Wt. 424·4.

The dies for this coin were made in 1716, when Prince James, commonly called the Elder Pretender, made his second attempt to recover the English throne. The dies were made at Paris by Norbert Roettier; but no contemporary specimens appear to have been struck from them. The above piece was struck in 1828, when the dies came into the possession of Matthew Young, the dealer. They are now in the British Museum. A similar coin with the same bust, but with the title "IACOBVS · III ·", and with the shield of England on the reverse, had been previously struck in 1709 on the occasion of James's first attempt. Dies were also made in 1716 for a guinea and a shilling (†), one reading IACOBVS · VIII, the other IACOBVS TERTIVS. They are similar in type to the contemporary English coins of those denominations. All the puncheons were engraved by Norbert Roettier.

IRISH COINS.

Hiberno-Danish Series.

THE earliest coins struck in Ireland are of the second half of the 10th century or of the beginning of the 11th century. They are pennies and bear the name of Aethelred II of Wessex, and were struck at Dublin. They are also of the same types as his coins. As Aethelred could not himself have struck these Irish coins, they must be considered as imitations, issued by native rulers. Previous to that time the coins current in Ireland were Anglo-Saxon pennies, chiefly of Edward the Elder and his successors, imported by the Vikings. The attribution of certain coins with blundered legends to the early kings of Dublin, Ifars I and Anlaf IV, or to kings of Waterford, Regnald II, &c , cannot in the light of recent researches be substantiated. These also come under the class of imitations of Anglo-Saxon and Danish pieces. The earliest coins, which can be assigned to the Dano-Irish kings, are those of Sihtric III, a contemporary of Aethelred II, whose types he imitated. Imperfect imitations of Sihtric's coins, which have been attributed to his successors, must still remain doubtful. The first English coins struck in Ireland were issued by John, son of Henry II, as Lord of Ireland, A.D. 1177–1199 (see Nos. 7 and 8).

Aethelred II. 979–1016.

1. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐLIMAƆDEL ✠ AƆ. Bust of king to l.; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ FAVRTƆL DIFLIMF. Short cross voided with ƐRVX in the angles. Æ ·85. Wt. 22·0. Plate lvi. SILVER.

As this type belongs to the earlier coinage of Aethelred II the issue of this coin in Ireland probably preceded the following one. The weight of the penny varies from 24 to 17 grs., but sometimes it even exceeds 24 grs.

2. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* ✠ ÆÐELRÆD REX AIƆO. Rude bust to l., draped. *Rev.* ✠ FÆREMIN MO DYFLI. Long cross voided, dividing legend, three crescents at end of each limb; in each of the centre ones is a pellet. Æ ·75. Wt. 24·4.

This is the commonest type of Aethelred's coins : and was the one most imitated in Ireland. There are also later imitations of coins of Cnut. They are chiefly of the quatrefoil type, having on the obverse the bust of the king within a quatrefoil, and on the reverse a quatrefoil on a long cross voided. These types are also found on the Danish coins of Olaf Skotkonung and Olaf II Haraldsson.

Sihtric III. 989–1029.

Plate lvi. Silver.

3. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* ✠ ZITIRDIXLCИMOX. Bust of king to l., draped; before, sceptre. *Rev.* ✠ REOLFCE O—DLFME. Short cross voided with CRVX in the angles. Æ ·85. Wt. 28·0.

Sihtric III was contemporary with Aethelred II, and all his coins are imitations of that king's types (see No. 1).

4. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* ✠ SIHTRC REX DIFL. Rude bust of king to l., draped; behind, cross. *Rev.* ✠ FÆREMIN MO · DVFLI. Long cross voided, dividing legend; three crescents at end of each limb, and pellet in each angle. Æ ·8. Wt. 21·0.

This coin is of importance as it serves to fix the date of No. 2; both bearing the same moneyer's name and being of the same type of reverse.

5. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* ✠ IMRFNR ✠ MONN. Bust to l., as on the previous coin; before it, two pellets. *Rev.* ✠ FИRINN MO · DIFI. Long cross voided, as on the previous coin; but in alternate angles an ornament in the shape of a human hand or branch. Æ ·75. Wt. 17·3.

This is one of the many Hiberno-Danish coins struck in imitation of Sihtric III's money. From their large number it is probable that their issue extended over a considerable period. The legends are blundered and often illegible, and the type is occasionally slightly varied in having ornaments other than the open hand or branch in the angles of the cross on the reverse.

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6. Penny. *temp.* Edward the Confessor. *Obv.* Blundered legend. Head facing, bearded, wearing high peaked helmet. *Rev.* Blundered legend. Long double cross, as on coins of Sihtric III, with hand or branch, cross, and two pellets in the angles. Æ ·7. Wt. 9·7.

This coin has been attributed to Ifars I, king of Dublin circ. A.D. 870–872; but the reverse type shows that it was struck after the reign of Sihtric III. The obverse type also shows that it was copied from the full-face pennies of Edward the Confessor. It is therefore probable that it was issued during or shortly after that king's reign.

The various pieces usually assigned to Anlaf V and VI, Ifars III and Regnald, king of Waterford, and figured by Lindsay, *Irish Coins*, Plates I and II, are of doubtful attribution. They are mostly imitations of the Danish coins of Magnus I and Harold III. They may however have been made in Ireland.

In addition there are other coins of a somewhat later date found in Ireland, which are called *bracteates*; i.e., they have a device struck on one side only, and are without legends. Their types are a head, a cross with lis in each angle, a cross with quatrefoils and trefoils in alternate angles, an imitation of the Pax type of William I, a four-sided ornament, or a cross with annulets in a circle, &c. These may be imitations of coins of Harold I, William I, and Henry I of England. A remarkable hoard of these pieces was found at Fermoy in 1837.

HIBERNO-ENGLISH SERIES.

John, as Lord of Ireland. 1177–1199.

Plate lvi. SILVER.

COINAGE.—The coinage of John, son of Henry II, may be divided into two series; that issued as Lord of Ireland, 1177–1199, and that issued after his accession to the English throne, 1199–1216. The first coinage consisted of Halfpennies and Farthings; the second, of Pennies, Halfpennies, and Farthings.

The weight of the halfpenny of the first issue was 11½ grs.; and that of the penny of the second issue 22½ grs.; i.e., the same standard as the English coins.

John's mints were, during his regency, at Dublin and Waterford, and, during his kingship, at Dublin, Limerick and Waterford. Other pieces of the first series, but not issued by him, are of Carrickfergus and Downpatrick (see No. 9).

7. Halfpenny. Dublin. *Obv.* ✠ IOHANNES DOO. Head facing. *Rev.* ✠ NICOLAS ON DWE. Short double cross pattée, with annulet in each angle. Æ ·55. Wt. 11·3.

Struck also at Waterford, and reading WA, WAT, WATE, and WATER. Varieties read DOMIN · YBER. The head on the obverse is supposed not to be that of John himself, but of St. John the Baptist.

8. Farthing. *Obv.* A lozenge or mascle with three pellets in each angle and one in the centre. *Rev.* Cross pattée, NICO in the angles. Æ ·45. Wt. 6·0.

These are commonly known as "mascle farthings;" a name given to them on account of the obverse type. They were struck at Dublin and Waterford. The name on the reverse is that of the moneyer. Others have ALEX, TOMA, &c.

9. Patrick Farthing. Downpatrick. *Obv.* ✠ PATRICII. Cross pattée within circle. *Rev.* ✠ DE DVNO (Downpatrick). Cross pattée with crescent in each angle. Æ ·5. Wt. 6·0.

This coin was struck by John de Curcy, Earl of Ulster, who was constituted sole governor of Ireland in 1185. He was removed from that office in 1189, when he returned to his earldom, and finally quitted Ireland in 1204. Other coins of the same type have the reverse legend CRAF or CRAGFEVF (Carrickfergus) and some the name of the issuer GOAN or IOAN D · CVRCI. As Downpatrick and Carrickfergus are both situate in Ulster, these farthings were probably struck between 1189 and 1204.

John, as King. 1199–1216.

10. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* IOhANNES REX. Arranged outside a triangle, within which is the bust of the king facing, crowned; in r. hand, sceptre; on r., quatrefoil. *Rev.* ROBERD ON DIVE. Arranged outside a triangle; within the triangle is a flaming star above a crescent, and in each angle a small star; a cross at each point of the triangle and outside the legend on each side of the triangle. Æ ·75. Wt. 23·0.

Struck also at Limerick (see next coin) and at Waterford.

Plate lvi. SILVER.

11. Penny. Limerick. Same as the last coin; but reading on the *rev.* WILLƐM ON LIMƐ. Æ ·75. Wt. 21·7.

12. Halfpenny. Dublin. *Obv.* IOhΛNNƐS RƐX. Bust of king facing, crowned, within a triangle; star on either side and above. *Rev.* ROBƐRD ON D. Within a triangle, a crescent surmounted by a cross; a star in each angle of triangle. Æ ·5. Wt. 11·7.

Struck also at Limerick.

13. Farthing. Dublin? *Obv.* Blundered legend. Traces of the king's bust within a triangle. *Rev.* Blundered legend. Star within a triangle. Æ ·4. Wt. 5·3.

The legends on these farthings are much blundered. On the obverse should be the king's name and on the reverse that of the moneyer. No specimens appear to have the mint-name.

Henry III. 1216–1272.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Penny and Halfpenny.

Issues, &c.—Two:—1st issue (1248), Penny and Halfpenny. 2nd issue (1251), same denominations.

The weight was at 22½ grs. to the penny. The only known mint is that of Dublin.

14. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* hƐRICVS RƐX III. Arranged around a triangle, within which is the bust of the king, facing, crowned, and holding sceptre; on r., cinquefoil. *Rev.* RICΛRD ON DIVƐ. Long cross pommée, voided, pellet in centre and three in each angle. Æ ·7. Wt. 21·0.

No issue of Irish money appears to have occurred in the reign of Henry III before 1248, in which year dies were ordered to be engraved in London and sent to Canterbury, Dublin, and other places. They were to be of the same type as the London coins in having on the reverse a long double cross, but on the obverse the king's head was to be within a triangle instead of a circle. Three years later, in 1251, a further issue of pennies and halfpennies was ordered; it is said to provide for subsidies exacted by Pope Innocent IV. These coins are of the same type as the first issue.

The halfpenny of this reign is figured by Simon, *Irish Coins*, Pl. II. 49; but at present no specimen is known. It is of the same type and mint as the penny and bears the same moneyer's name, Richard.

Edward I, II, and III. 1272–1377.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

The weight was at 22½ grs. to the penny.

It is evident from the proclamations and orders issued during the reigns of Edward I and III that a considerable quantity of money was coined in Ireland at that time; but as yet no satisfactory classification has been proposed. Simon * suggests that the number of the dots, one, two or three, which occur under the bust, marks the different reigns; but a difficulty arises in the fact that there are pieces with four dots and others with none. Lindsay † proposed to allot to Edward I and II

* *Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 16. † *Coinage of Ireland*, p. 28.

those coins which have Roman N's in the legends and to Edward III such as have English n's. Both these suggestions are unsatisfactory and leave the question unsolved. The true solution, as in the case of the English coinage of these kings, will have to be sought for in the shape of the bust, in the form of the king's crown, and in the general style of the lettering.* The English coins reading EDW. and now assigned to Edward III before 1351 † have a crown with a large lis in the centre and stops, saltires, between the words of the legends. This same shaped crown is also found on the Irish coins. As it is probable that the dies for the Irish coins were made in London (see note No. 14) it is only reasonable to suppose that similar varieties will be found on both series especially as the obverse dies were sometimes interchanged (see No. 15). The question can only be settled by the careful examination of future finds of coins.

Plate IVI. SILVER.

15. Penny. Dublin. *Obv.* EDWR' ANGL' DNS hYB. Arranged around a triangle, within which is the bust of the king facing, crowned and clothed; below, two dots. *Rev.* CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. R ·75. Wt. 19·8.

Struck also at Cork (CORCAGIE) and at Waterford. A variety has the bust of the king within a circle, as on the English penny, which is also found with the Irish type. This last type would probably belong to Edward III.

16. Halfpenny. Waterford. Same as the Penny, No. 15, but no dots under the king's bust, and legend on the *rev.* CIVITAS VATERFOR'. R ·65. Wt. 9·3.

Struck also at Cork and Dublin, as the penny.

17. Farthing. Dublin. Same as the Penny, No. 15, but reading, *obv.* E · R · ANGLIE; *rev.* CIVITAS DVBLINIE. R ·55. Wt. 5·7.

Struck at Dublin and Waterford only,

Richard II and Henry IV and V. 1377–1422.

There are no coins which can be attributed to Richard II and Henry IV and V, and the absence of any mint records during these reigns strengthens the conclusions that none were struck. The groats which Simon (*Irish Coins*, Pl. 3, Nos. 56–60) attributes to Henry V are now assigned to the last issue of Henry VII (see No. 49).

Henry VI. 1422–1461 and 1470–1471.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Groat and Penny. *Copper.* Half-Farthing or Patrick.

Like his English coinage that of Henry VI struck in Ireland appears to be of two periods: that issued between 1422 and 1461; and that struck during his short restoration, 1470–1471. The issues are :—

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* See *ante*, p. 43.

† There is no record of any issue in Ireland during this reign after 1339.

Plate lvi. Silver. PERIOD I.—*Silver.* Two:—1st issue (1425), Penny. 2nd issue (1460), Groat and Penny. *Copper.* One:—(1460), Half-Farthing or Patrick.

PERIOD II.—*Silver.* One:—(1170–1471), Groat and Penny.

The weight of the penny of the 1st issue was ordered to be at 15 grs., but of the 2nd issue at 11¼ grs., and that of the second period (1470–1471) 10¾ grs.: but in each case the actual coins were under the standard.

18. Penny. Dublin. *1st issue* (1425). *Obv.* ✣ hENRICVS DNS hIBRIƎ ∘ Bust of king facing, crowned; star on r. of neck. *Rev.* CIVI ∘ TAS DVBLINIƎ. Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. Æ ·6. Wt. 11·3.

This is the only coin which can be classed to the early issue of this reign, and of it only two specimens are known. It is of the same weight as the English penny of Henry VI, and considerably heavier than the fourth part of the Irish groat of Henry VII. By the Act in virtue of which this coinage took place it was ordered that the Irish money should be of the same standard as the English money.

The groat of the second issue (1460) has for obverse type an open crown within a double tressure of twelve arches, and on the reverse a long cross with three pellets in each angle with an annulet between the pellets in two quarters. Around is the legend, CIVITAS : DVBLINIƎ (stops, saltires). It is similar to the groat of the first issue of Edward IV (see No. 20). It was to be of the weight of threepence English (45 grs.) and to pass for fourpence sterling. The penny of this issue is of the same type.* Like the penny of the first issue, these coins are of the Dublin mint only.

Copper. Other coins ordered to be struck in 1460 were the *Irelandes d'Argent* in silver and the Half-Farthing or Patrick in copper. The *Irelandes d'Argent* were to be imprinted on one side with a lion and on the other with a crown; and to pass current for the value of one penny. No specimen of this coinage is known, and it is therefore probable that none were struck. The Half-Farthing or Patrick has on the obverse a small crown in a circle surrounded by the legend PATRIK, followed by an annulet and a small branch, and on the reverse a plain cross with the letter P in one angle. A variety is without the letter P on the reverse. It weighs about 7½ grs., and eight of these were to pass for a penny. These coins are sometimes classed to the first issue of Edward IV. It is very possible that their issue began under Henry VI and was continued by Edward IV.

Silver. 19. Groat. Dublin. *3rd issue* (1470–1471). *Obv.* ✣ hENRICVS : DEI : GRA : DNS : hIBƎB (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing, crowned, within a tressure. *Rev.* ✣ POSVI · DEV : ADIVTOBƎ' · MEV.—CIVITAS DVBLINIƎ (in two concentric circles: stops, saltires). Long cross pattée dividing legends with three pellets in each angle. Æ 1·0. Wt. 27·2.

There appears to be no record of this coinage, which is of the Dublin mint only. The type resembles that of the 6th issue of Edward IV (see Nos. 33–36), and further is like the English coins of the same

* Snelling, *Coin. of England*, Suppl. Pl. i. 16.

period of Henry VI in having the letter B in the legend for R. It is also distinguished from similar coins of Henry VII by the title of the king being "Dominus Hybernie" instead of "Rex Anglie" on the obverse. Plate VI

The penny is of similar type but it has the bust in a dotted circle, and around hENRICVS DNS HIB, and on the reverse, a long plain cross with a rose in the centre and no pellets, and around CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Dr. Aquilla Smith (*Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xix.) attributes the penny to Henry VI, but he gives the groats to Henry VII.

Edward IV. 1461–1483.

COINAGE.*—*Silver.* Double-Groat, Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing. *Copper.* Farthing and Half-Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—*Silver.* Seven:—1st issue (1461–1463), Groat and Penny (crown type). 2nd issue (1463–1464), Groat and Penny (crown type with king's name, &c.). 3rd issue (1465–1466), Groat and Penny (rose and sun type). 4th issue (1467–1468), Double-Groat, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny (bust of king and sun and rose type). 5th issue (1470), Groat, Penny, and Halfpenny (bust and cross and rose type). 6th issue (1470), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing (English type). 7th issue (1478), Groat, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing (three crowns type). *Copper.* Farthing, two issues of the dates 1463 and 1467. Half-Farthings, two issues of the dates 1463 and 1470 (see descriptions).

The legal weight of the groat varied as follows during this reign; but the actual weight was often somewhat below†:—

1461–65 . . .	45 grs.	1470–73 . . .	$43\frac{7}{11}$ grs.
1465–67 . . .	36 „	1473–79 . . .	$32\frac{1}{7}$ „
1467–70 . . .	$22\frac{1}{2}$ „	1479–83 . . .	31 „

SILVER.

20. Groat. Dublin. 1*st issue* (1461–1463). *Obv.* Large crown within double tressure of nine arches, fleured. *Rev.* CIVITAS : DVBLINIE : (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle; those in alternate angles are connected by an annulet. R 1·0. Wt. 43·1.

Varieties have eight or ten arches to the tressure on the obverse and are to be distinguished from similar coins of Henry VI, which have twelve arches (see p. 218). Others have small crosses, suns or roses in the outer angles of the tressure. Groats of this issue were also ordered to be struck at Galway and Trim, but none are known.

21. Penny. Dublin. 1*st issue* (1461–1463). Same type, &c., as the Groat; but on the *obv.* the tressure has ten arches, and there is a trefoil slipped under the crown. R ·6. *Pierced.*

The pennies correspond to the groats in the number of the arches of the tressure. Varieties have a beaded circle instead of a tressure on the obverse, whilst others are without either. They are of Dublin only.

* The coins of Edward IV are classified according to the arrangement proposed by Dr. Aquilla Smith, and published in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xix., 1840.

† This list is taken from Simon, *Irish Coins*, p. 31 *sqq.*

Plate lvi. Silver. Half-groats, halfpennies or mailles, and farthings or quadrantes in silver were also ordered to be struck, but none are now known.

22. Groat. Waterford. *2nd issue* (1463–1464). *Obv.* ✠ EDWARDVS : [DEI : GRA] : DnS : hYBERNIE (stops, saltires). A crown within a double tressure of nine arches, with trefoil at each angle and annulet in each spandril: on either side of crown, a saltire. *Rev.* [POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV].—CIVITAS : WATERFORD (in two concentric circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. ℞ ·85. *Clipped.*

Struck also at Dublin. A variety has an annulet within the pellets in two angles. No half-groat of this type is known; but the penny was issued at Dublin and Waterford. It varies as usual from the groat in having the mint-name only on the reverse. That of Waterford is unique and has no legend on the obverse. Halfpence and farthings were ordered to be made at Waterford, but none are known. Though the patent granted to Germyn Lynch for this coinage extended to Limerick and Trim, no coins have been met with of these cities.

Plate lvii. 23. Groat. Dublin. *3rd issue* (1465–1466). *Obv.* ✠ EDWARDVS : DEI : GRA : DnS : hYBERNIE (stops, saltires). Cross fourchée on large rose; all within tressure of five arches, with pellet in each spandril. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM A · DIVTOR · E · MEV.—CIVI · TAS · DVB · LIn · (in two concentric circles; stops, roses and crosses). Sun of sixteen rays with annulet in centre. ℞ 1·0. Wt. 30·2.

There appears to be no record of this coinage, of which only the groat and penny are known. The type indicates for the coins a place between the issues of 1463 and 1467. They are of the Dublin mint only.

24. Penny. Dublin. *3rd issue* (1465–1466). *Obv.* ✠ EDW · D · E · DnS · [hYBERn]. Cross fourchée on rose; circle of dots. *Rev.* CIVI · TAS · [DVBLInIE] (stops, crosses). Sun of sixteen rays with annulet in centre. ℞ ·55. *Clipped.*

The few pennies known of this issue are all imperfectly struck or clipped.

25. Double-Groat or Double. Dublin. *4th issue* (1467–1468). *Obv.* EDWARDVS : DEI : GRA : DnS : hYBERn (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Bust of king facing, crowned, within a tressure. *Rev.* CIVI · TAS · DVBL · InIE (stops, suns and roses); *m. m.* rose. Large sun of twenty-four rays with rose in centre. ℞ 1·05. Wt. 43·5.

In 1467 the Parliament held in Dublin ordered that besides the double, groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings should be issued. These coins were to be made in the castles of Dublin and Trim, the cities of Waterford and Limerick, and the towns of Drogheda, Galway, and Carlingford. Doubles are only known of Dublin, Drogheda, and Trim, and no silver coins whatever of Galway and Carlingford. On account of the scarcity of silver in Ireland at this time the coinage in 1467 was raised to double its former value. The double, which was of the same weight as the groat of the last year of Henry VI, was therefore current for eightpence.

26. Groat. Dublin. *4th issue* (1467–1468). Same type, &c., as the Double; but the legend on the *obv.* reads EDWARD : DI : GRA : DnS : hYBERn : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose on both sides. ℞ ·9. Wt. 22·0.

Struck also at Drogheda and Trim.

27. Half-Groat. Dublin. *4th issue* (1467–1468). Same type, &c., as the Double; but the legends are: *obv.* ЄDWΛR : [DI : ЄR]Λ : DnS : hYBЄR (stops, saltires); *rev.* ⊏IVI · TΛS · DVB · LIn (stops, roses and suns); *m. m.* rose on both sides. Ж ·65. Wt. 11·8. Plate lvii. Silver.

Struck also at Trim; but of this place only one specimen is known. This is the first occurrence of the half-groat in the Irish series. Pennies of this type are known of Dublin and Drogheda; but no halfpennies and farthings have been met with.

28. Groat. Drogheda. *5th issue* (1470). *Obv.* ЄDWΛRDVS : DЄI : ЄRΛ : RЄX : hYBЄ (stops, saltires): *m. m.* rose. Bust of king facing, crowned, within a tressure; sun and rose alternately at sides of head and neck. *Rev.* POSVI · DЄVM : ΛDIVTORЄ : MЄV.—VILLΛ : DROGhЄDΛ (in two concentric circles; stops, roses and saltires); *m. m.* sun. Long cross pattée with rose in centre. Ж ·95. Wt. 32·0.

Coins of this issue were struck at Dublin and Drogheda, consisting of groats, pennies and halfpennies. Groats are only known of Drogheda. Though there is no mention of this issue in the existing records of this reign; yet it is referred to in a later statute of Richard III, which ordered coins to be made "in such manner and in such places as was ordained by statute of the 10th year of Edward the fourth." The type was also adopted for coins of Richard III (see No. 44).

29. Penny. Dublin. *5th issue* (1470). Legend clipped. Bust of king facing, crowned; suns and roses alternately at sides of head and neck. *Rev.* [⊏IVI]TΛS DVBLIn. Long cross pattée with rose in centre; two roses and a sun and two suns and a rose alternately in the angles. Ж ·55 *Clipped.*

This variety must belong to this period. The penny of the same type as the groat (No. 28) is also known. They appear to be of Dublin only.

30. Halfpenny. *5th issue* (1470). *Obv.* Bust of king facing, crowned; suns and roses alternately at sides of head and neck. *Rev.* Cross pattée, with rose in centre; no legends. Ж ·45. Wt. 5·7.

The halfpenny also exists with the usual legends, king's name on obverse and mint-name of Dublin on reverse. Halfpennies appear also to be of Dublin only.

31. Groat. Dublin. *6th issue* (1470–1478). *Obv.* ✠ ЄDWΛRDVS : DЄI : ЄRΛ : DnS : hYBЄRnIЄ (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing, crowned, within a tressure. *Rev.* ✠ POSVI · DЄVM : ΛDIVTORЄ' · MЄVM.—⊏IVITΛS : DVBLInIЄ : (in two concentric circles; stops, saltires). Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. Ж 1·05. Wt. 42·8.

The coins of this issue are known as the "English type." In 1470 it was ordered that five sorts of silver coins, groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings, should be struck of the fineness of the money issued at the Tower of London. They were to be of the same type as the Calais money, and eleven groats should make the ounce. This would give a groat of 45 grs.; but the actual coins rarely exceed 35 grs., and in 1473 they were reduced by law to 32 grs. Groats of this issue are known of Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Limerick, Trim, Waterford, and Wexford. A variety has two pellets and a star instead of three pellets in alternate angles of the cross. The double of

Plate lvii. Silver.

the 4th issue (No. 25) was ordered to pass for four deniers and the English groat for fivepence.

32. Groat. Cork. *6th issue* (1470–1478). Similar to the preceding, but with cross on each side of neck, and reading on the *rev.* POSVI DЄV' ∧DIVTOR ꟻЄVꟻ—CIVITꟻS CORCꟻGIЄ. ℞ 1·0. Wt. 36·4.

Varieties have a rose, a sun, or an annulet at each side of neck. See also next coin.

33. Groat. Waterford. *6th issue* (1470–1478). Similar to No. 31, but with G on breast of king (the initial of Germyn Lynch, the master of the mint), and on the *rev.* CIVITꟻS : WꟻTЄRFOR (stops, saltires), and two saltires between the pellets in two angles of the cross; *m. m.* heraldic cinquefoil on both sides. ℞ 1·0. Wt. 32·4.

The letter G is also found on coins of Drogheda and Dublin. Others have on the king's breast L for Limerick and V or W for Waterford.

34. Half-Groat. Dublin. *6th issue* (1470–1478). Same type as the Groat, No. 31; but the *obv.* legend reads CDWꟻRD : DI · GRꟻ : DnS : hYBЄR (stops, saltires), and on the *rev.* the mint-name CIVITꟻS DVBLIn; *m. m.* cross pierced on both sides. ℞ ·8. Wt. 20·0.

Struck also at Drogheda, Galway, Limerick, Trim, and Waterford. That of Limerick has roses at the sides of the king's neck and sometimes L on the breast. The Galway and Trim half-groats are unique.

35. Half-Groat. Waterford. *6th issue* (1470–1478). Same type and legends as the preceding coin, but with mint-name CIVITꟻS WꟻTЄRFOR. ℞ ·7. *Clipped.*

36. Penny. Waterford. *6th issue* (1470–1478). *Obv.* ✣ CDWꟻRDVS : DI · GRꟻ : DnS : hYB (stops, saltires). Bust of king facing, crowned; cross at each side of head and neck. *Rev.* CIVITꟻS WꟻTЄR. Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. ℞ ·65. Wt. 10·0.

Struck also at Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Limerick, and Trim. Varieties have annulets, pellets, suns, a rose and star, a rose and sun, or quatrefoils at the sides of the bust; and in the centre of the cross on the reverse a rose or a quatrefoil, and sometimes a rose in two of the quarters. Halfpence of this issue are only known of Dublin. They are of the same type, &c., as the penny, and have a rose in the centre of the cross on the reverse. No farthings of any mint have been met with.

37. Groat. *7th issue* (1478). *Obv.* CDWꟻR RЄX ∧nGLIЄ : FRꟻnC. Shield, arms of England, on a cross botonnée, limbs dividing legend. *Rev.* DOMInVS : hIBЄRnIЄ. Three crowns in pale on a cross botonnée. ℞ 1·0. Wt. 30·7.

These coins are commonly known as the "three crowns money;" the three crowns probably representing the arms of Ireland at that time. The issue consisted of the groat, half-groat, penny, halfpenny, and farthing; but it is only on the half-groat and penny of Dublin that a mint-name occurs. It is, however, very probable that this was the only mint in operation at this time in Ireland. There are several varieties of the legends on the obverse and reverse. Besides the above they read: 1. *obv.* "Edwardus Rex Anglie Franc"; *rev.* "Et Rex Hybernie." 2. *obv.* "Rex Anglie Francie"; *rev.* "Et Rex Hy-

bernie." 3. *obv.* "Rex Anglie Francie"; *rev.* "Dominus Hybernie." 4. "Dominus Hybernie," on both sides (see next coin). The cross on the reverse varies: it is also plain or annulettée (see No. 39). The Act enjoining this coinage also ordered the striking of threepences; but no pieces of this denomination are known. Plate lvii. SILVER.

38. Groat. *7th issue* (1478). Same type as the preceding, but the legends on *obv.* and *rev.* read DOMINVS hYBERNIE. *R* 1·0. Wt. 26·7.

39. Groat. *7th issue* (1478). *Obv.* REX ANGLIE FRA (lis after AN). Shield, arms of England, on a cross annulettée, *i.e.* each limb ending in three annulets, and dividing legend; on either side, a small shield bearing a saltire (the arms of Fitzgerald). *Rev.* DOMINOS VBE · RNIE (lis after VBE). Three crowns in pale on a cross annulettée: inner tressure of arches. *R* ·9. Wt. 26·4.

Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, who was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, was given, in consideration of his many services, unlimited control of the mints and their officers. He received also all the profits arising from the coinage. None of the Kildare coins have the king's name.

40. Half-Groat. Dublin. *7th issue* (1478). *Obv.* REX ANGL Z FRANCIE. Shield, arms of England, on a cross botonnée; limbs dividing legend. *Rev.* CIVITAS DVBLIN. Three crowns in pale on a cross annulettée; limbs dividing legend. *R* ·7. Wt. 13·6.

The legends show similar varieties as on the groat (see No. 37). The occurrence of the mint-name is an exception.

41. Half-Groat. *7th issue* (1478). Same type as the preceding coin, but a small shield with the Fitzgerald arms on either side of the large shield; the legends are, *obv.* REX ANGLIE; *rev.* DOMINOS VRE. *R* ·75. Wt. 14·0.

A variety has the legend DOMINOS VRE on both sides.

42. Penny. Dublin. *7th issue* (1478). Same type as the Groat (No. 37); the *obv.* legend is uncertain; but that on the *rev.* reads CIVI[TAS] DV[BLIN]. *R* ·6. *Clipped.*

This is the only mint-name on the penny. It usually has the king's titles on both sides. The halfpennies and farthings are of the same type as the penny. They have the king's titles only on both sides, REX ANGL · FRANC and DOMINVS hYBERN, more or less abbreviated.

43. Farthing. *1st issue* (1463). *Obv.* PATRICIVS (rose before and sun after legend). Bust of St. Patrick mitred, facing. *Rev.* S · AL · VA · TOR (stops, suns and roses). Long cross pattée, a rose and a sun in alternate angles. *Æ* ·75. Wt. 10·4. Plate lviii. COPPER.

A variety has a rose and a quatrefoil in alternate angles of the cross. These are commonly known as "Salvator" farthings. The master of the mint was to have them for his sole use in return for the sustentation and finding of labourers and for his other charges. The farthing of the second issue (1467) has on the obverse a shield bearing three crowns, and in the circumference the king's name, and on the reverse a long

Plate lviii. Copper. cross with rose and sun in centre, and the mint-name CIVITAS DVBLINIE. The weight is about 9 grs. A few specimens only are known of this piece.

The half-farthings appear to have been of two issues only, 1463 and 1470. That of the first issue has on the obverse a crown surrounded by roses and crowns in the place of the legend, and on the reverse a long cross with pellets in each angle: there is no legend. The half-farthing of the second issue, which corresponds to the silver penny of the sixth coinage has on the obverse a full-faced bust, crowned, within a circle; and on the reverse a long cross with pellets in the angles and small strokes around in imitation of a legend. Both these pieces are, however, of doubtful attribution.

Billon. By an Act of the second year of Edward IV (1461) it was enacted that a coin of copper mixed with silver be made in the castle of Dublin having on one side the print of a crown with suns and roses in the circumference of the crown; and on the other side a cross with the name of the place of mintage. These pieces were to pass current at four to a penny (see Simon, *Irish Coins, App.* p. 82). No specimen of this coinage is known to exist.

Edward V. 1483.

There are no coins which can be attributed with any degree of certainty to Edward V, whose reign only lasted from April to June 1483. It has been suggested * that the three crown groats bearing the name of Edward and having the letter E under the lowest crown may have been struck by Edward V, but there are no records whatever to support this suggestion.

Richard III. 1483–1485.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Groat and Penny.

Issues, &c.—Three:—1st issue (1483), Groat and Penny. 2nd issue (1483), Penny. 3rd issue (1484), Groat.

The weight of the groat throughout this reign was about 30 grs., and the fineness of metal was to be as the standard of the English money of the 12th year of Edward IV. This standard, however, does not appear to have been adhered to.

Silver. 44. Groat. Drogheda. *1st issue.* *Obv.* RICARDVS : DEI : GRA · DNS hYB (stops, saltires); *m. m.* rose. Bust of king, facing, crowned, within a treasure; sun and rose alternately at sides of head and neck. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE : MEV.—VILLA · DROGhEDA (in two concentric circles; stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Long cross pattée with rose in centre. R ·9. *Clipped.*

By a proclamation of the 18th July, 1483, Richard charged his Council to provide in all possible haste money for Ireland, which

* Sainthill, *Olla Podrida*, vol. ii., p. viii.

should differ in type from that current in England. The new coins were to have on one side the arms of England, and on the other side the three crowns, as the last issue of Edward IV. The only mints at which they were to be struck were to be Dublin and Waterford. These instructions were, however, not obeyed; and in their haste, or perhaps by order of the Earl of Kildare, the authorities issued coins, groats and pennies, of the above type. These are similar to the fifth coinage of Edward IV. They were also not minted at Dublin and Waterford, but at Drogheda only. Use was also made of old dies of Edward IV, the king's name RICAR being punched over EDWA. Plate lviii. Silver.

The penny of this issue is of the same type, and, like the groat, is of Drogheda only. It has, however, the usual varieties from the groat.

The only coin known of the second issue is a penny struck at Waterford. It is of the type of Edward IV's sixth coinage (see No. 36), having on the obverse the king's head, and on the reverse a cross with open quatrefoil in centre and pellets in the angles. There is no record of this coinage; but it is classed to a separate issue on account of its difference in type.

45. Groat. *3rd issue. Obv.* RICAR : REX : ANGLI FRANC (stops, saltires). Shield, arms of England, on a long cross botonnée. *Rev.* DOMINVS : hYBERNIE (stops, saltires). Three crowns in pale on a cross botonnée. *R* ·95. Wt. 29·0.

This coinage was struck in conformity to an Act of the Parliament held in Dublin on the 17th March 1483 (o.s.). The Act prescribed the type, which in this instance was adopted. It is similar to Edward IV's last coinage. The only mint-name is that of Waterford. It occurs on a groat the type of which varies a little from the above in having on the reverse a tressure instead of a plain circle. The legend is CIVIT. WATOORFOORD. The groats without a mint-name were probably struck at Dublin. Half-groats, pennies and halfpennies were also ordered, but none have been met with.

Henry VII. 1485–1509.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny.

Issues, &c.*—Four:—1st issue, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny (three crowns type). 2nd issue, Groat (bust with open crown and cross type). 3rd issue, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny (bust with arched crown and cross type). 4th issue, Groat (bust with shallow open crown and cross type).

The standard weight of the groat was 32 grs.; but it generally varied from 30 to 26 grs.; some, however, of the second issue are of full weight. The fineness is not recorded.

* The almost total absence of records relating to the coinage of Henry VII renders it difficult to fix the dates of the various issues. The first and second issues would correspond to the English coins with the open crown; the third to those with the arched crown; and the fourth to the profile coinage.

Plate lviii. SILVER.

46. Groat. Waterford. *1st issue.* *Obv.* hENRICVS DI GRA REX. Within a quatrefoil shield, arms of England, on a long cross annulettée. *Rev.* CIVITAS WATERFORD. Within a tressure of arches three crowns in pale on a long cross annulettée; below the lowest crown, the letter h. R ·95. *Clipped.*

Struck also at Dublin, of which place there are groats, half-groats, and pennies. Of Waterford only groats are known. The legends on the groats vary as on the last issue of Edward IV (see No. 37). They read: 1. *obv.* "Rex Anglie Francie"; *rev.* "Dominus Hibernie." 2. "Dominus or Dominos Hybernie" on both sides. 3. *obv.* "Henricus di Gracia"; *rev.* "Dominus Hybernie." 4, as the above, with the mint-name of "Dublinie" or "Waterford." Those reading as No. 1 have sometimes the Fitzgerald arms at the sides of the shield (see No. 39), which show that most probably they are the earliest pieces of this issue. A distinguishing mark of this issue from similar pieces of Edward IV and Richard III is the occurrence of the king's initial under the lowest crown on the reverse.

The half-groat and penny are of similar type, but the latter has no cross on the reverse. Both denominations are sometimes without the letter h under the crowns. They are of Dublin only, and have the legends as No. 46, or they read: *obv.* "Rex Anglie Francie"; *rev.* "Dominus Hybernie."

The second issue consists of groats only, struck at Dublin and Waterford. They are similar to the groats of the next issue, but the king wears an open crown as on those of the sixth issue of Edward IV. They are also like the "restoration" coins of Henry VI (see No. 19), but the king is styled "Rex Anglie Francie," instead of "Dominus Hybernie." *

47. Groat. Dublin. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ hENRIC · DEI · [GRA · A]NGL · FR (stops, mullets). Bust of king facing, within a tressure, and wearing a double-arched crown. *Rev.* [POSVI] DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM—CIVITAS DVBLINIE (in two concentric circles). Long cross pattée with three pellets in each angle. R 1·0. Wt. 30·5.

This issue, consisting of groats, half-groats and pennies, is of Dublin only. Varieties of the groat have the letter h in the centre of the cross on the reverse, and a cross fourchée instead of a cross pattée. The general type is like that of the English coins, second issue, of Henry VII (see p. 73). The introduction of this type may have been due to Nicholas Flint, who, after holding several offices in connection with the English mint, was appointed master of the mints at Dublin and Waterford.

48. Half-Groat. Dublin. *3rd issue.* *Obv.* ✠ hENRIC DI GRACIE REX ANLIE. Bust of king, facing, as on the preceding, but wearing a single-arched crown. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM ADIVTO—CIVITAS · DV · LIN (in two concentric circles; stops, saltires). Long cross fourchée with three pellets in each angle. R ·75. Wt. 18·5.

The cross fourchée also occurs on the English half-groats of this time.

* Dr. Aquilla Smith attributes all the coins of this type with the name of Henry o Henry VII (*Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xix., 1840).

The groats of this issue appear to have always the double-arched crown and the half-groats the single-arched one. Plate lviii. SILVER.

The penny of this issue, of which only one specimen is known, has on the obverse the letter h under a double-arched crown and around, the king's name; and on the reverse the cross and pellets with the mint-name of Dublin.

49. Groat. Dublin. *4th issue. Obv.* × hENRICVS DI GRACIA REX ANGL. Bust of king facing, wearing shallow open crown and within a circle. *Rev.* POSVI DEVM ADIVTORIVM—CIVITAS DVBLIN (in two concentric circles). Long cross fourchée with three pellets in each angle. Æ 1·0. Wt. 26·8.

Groats only of this issue are known, and of the Dublin mint. Varieties have the bust of the king within a tressure, and there are roses, cinquefoils, annulets and crosses at the sides of the head. Simon, *Irish Coins*, p. 19, classed these pieces to Henry V.

Henry VIII. 1509–1547.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Groat, Half-Groat, Sixpence, Threepence, Three Halfpence, and Three Farthings.

ISSUES, &c.—Four: 1st issue (1526?–1541), Groat and Half-Groat. 2nd issue (1541), Groat. 3rd issue (1544–1546), Sixpence, Threepence, Three Halfpence, and Three Farthings. 4th issue (1546–1547), Sixpence.

Their weight was at 35 to 40 grs. to the groat, and 35 to 44 grs. to the sixpence; and their fineness varied as follows:—First and second issues, $\frac{3}{4}$ silver to $\frac{1}{4}$ alloy; third issue, $\frac{2}{3}$ silver to $\frac{1}{3}$ alloy; and fourth issue, $\frac{1}{3}$ silver to $\frac{2}{3}$ alloy.

Several denominations new to the Irish series were introduced during this reign. These were the sixpence, threepence, three halfpence, and three farthings. These alone bear the mint-name of Dublin.

50. Groat. *1st issue. Obv.* hENRIC' : VIII' : D' : G' : R' · ANGLIE' : Z · (stops, saltires); *m. m.* crown. Shield, arms of England, crowned, on a long cross fourchée. *Rev.* FRANCIE : DOMINVS : hIBERNIE' : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* crown. Harp crowned between h and I (Henry and Jane Seymour), both crowned. Æ ·95. Wt. 38·7.

Dr. Aquilla Smith * was of opinion that no coins were struck for Ireland during this reign before 1537. He bases his argument on the fact, that in that year Lord Deputy Gray urged the necessity of a mint in Ireland; but he shows that between the years 1520 and 1543 various sums of money were from time to time transmitted to Ireland. If we take the English gold coins as our guide, on which the same initials h · I, &c., occur as on the Irish silver, it may be concluded that the first issue for Ireland took place soon after 1526. According to this classification these initials are h K = Henry and Katherine of Aragon; h A = Henry and Anne Boleyn; h I = Henry and Jane Seymour; and h R = Henricus Rex. Dr. Smith attributes the initials K, A, and I to Katherine Howard, Anne of Cleves, and Jane Seymour respectively. Though some of the coins (see Nos. 54–56) bear the mint-name of Dublin, there is no evidence to show

* *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1879, p. 165.

Plate lviii. Silver. that there was a regal mint in Ireland during the reign of Henry VIII. On the other hand, it is recorded that Irish coins were struck in London and Bristol, and then exported (see Nos. 54 and 57).

51. Groat. *1st issue.* Same as the preceding; but on the *rev.* at the sides of the shield are the letters h A (Henry and Anne Boleyn), both crowned. Æ ·95. Wt. 38·0.

Varieties of the above have h K (Henry and Katherine of Aragon), and h R (Henricus Rex). Some have the Arabic numeral 8 after the king's name, and on others the numeral or numerals are omitted.

52. Half-Groat. *1st issue. Obv.* hENRIC' : 8 : D' : G' : R AGL' : Z (stops, saltires); *m. m.* crown. Shield, crowned, &c., as on No. 50. *Rev.* FRANCIE : DNS' : HIBERNIE (stops, saltires); *m. m.* crown. Harp, crowned, between h K (Henry and Katherine of Aragon), both crowned. Æ ·7. Wt. 21·0.

Varieties have the same initials on the reverse as the groats, with the exception of those of h R, which do not occur. They all have 8 or VIII after the king's name.

53. Groat. *2nd issue. Obv.* hENRICVS' VIII DI GRACIA ANGLIE; *m. m.* lis. Shield, crowned, &c., as on No. 50. *Rev.* FRANCIE : ET : HIBERNIE : REX : (stops, saltires); *m. m.* lis. Harp, crowned, as on No. 50, but letters at sides h R (Henricus Rex), both crowned. Æ 1·0. Wt. 39·0.

There is no difficulty in fixing the date of this issue, as Henry was not styled "Hiberniae Rex" till 8th September, 1541. Previous to that date, he was styled "Dominus Hiberniae." These coins have only the initials of the king on the reverse. This issue consists of groats only.

54. Sixpence. Dublin. *3rd issue. Obv.* HENRIC' · 8' · D' · G' · AGL' · FRA' · Z' · HIB' · REX. Bust of king, three-quarters to r., crowned and clothed. *Rev.* CIVITAS DVBLINIE; *m. m.* P.* Shield, arms of England, on cross fourchée with half-rose in each fork. Æ 1·0. Wt. 39·7.

Others have for mint-mark a harp, a boar's head, a sun, &c.

This coinage was issued under an indenture granted in 1544–5 to Sir Martin Bowes. It was struck in London and exported to Dublin. The indenture ordered that the money should be composed of eight ounces fine silver and four ounces alloy. The sixpence and threepence were to answer to the weights of the English groat and twopence. All the coins of this issue have the mint-name of Dublin. It is the only instance of a mint-name during this reign.

55. Threepence. Dublin. *3rd issue.* Same as the Sixpence, but the legend on the *obv.* more abbreviated, HENRIC : 8 : D : G : AG : FR : Z : HIB : REX; *m. m.* harp on *rev.* Æ ·75. Wt. 21·7.

Varieties differ in the obverse legend, which is more or less abbreviated. The mint-marks are the same as those on the sixpence.

* The mint-mark P may be the initial of Martyn Piri, who in 1550 was appointed master of the Dublin mint (*Ruding*, vol. i., p. 318). Piri, however, appears to have been connected with the Dublin mint for some time previous to that date.

56. Three Halfpence. Dublin. *3rd issue.* Same type as the Sixpence, No. 54, but the bust is nearly full-face and the legends read, *obv.* H · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPINE; *rev.* CIVITAS DVBINIE. Æ ·6. Wt. 8·0. Plate lviii. Silver.

Neither these nor the three farthings have mint-marks. The three farthings have the obverse as the three halfpence, but on the reverse is a cross fourchée with three pellets in each angle instead of a shield. They also read SP. for SPINE.

57. Sixpence. *4th issue.* *Obv.* hENRIC 8 · D : G : ANGL' FRANC (stops, annulets). Shield, arms of England, crowned, on a cross fourchée. *Rev.* ET · hIBERNIE · REX · 38 (stops, roses and crosses); *m. m.* W. S. (mon.). Harp crowned between h R, both crowned. Æ 1·05. Wt. 38·8.

This type is similar to that of the groat of the first issue. Sixpences only are known of this coinage. The numerals on the reverse mark the 38th year (1546–7) of the king's reign. The monogram W. S. on the reverse are the initials of Sir William Sharington, master of the mint at Bristol, by whom this coinage was struck. A variety dated 37, i.e., 1545–6, reads hENRIC VIII, and has a lis mint-mark. These may not have been struck by Sharington. The Irish money continued to be one-third less in current value than the English, the sixpence being equivalent to the groat.

Edward VI. 1547–1553.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in identifying what coins, if any, were struck in Ireland during the reign of Edward VI. It would appear from indentures that money was struck for Ireland if not in Dublin itself. An indenture of 1548 to Sir Edward Bellingham, Lord Justice of Ireland, orders the erection of a mint in the castle of Dublin. Another, also of 1548, to Martyn Piri and others, directs the issue of groats, half-groats, pence and halfpence. These indentures were followed by others of 1551 and 1552, giving further directions relating to the striking of coins for Ireland. No Irish coins, however, of the above denominations, and bearing the name of Edward, have been met with, which can be assigned to this period. The only pieces which might be truly Irish are the base shillings of 1549 and 1552, which have for mint-mark a harp and bear on the obverse, the bust of Edward VI, and on the reverse an oval garnished shield surrounded by the legend TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITÆ MDXLIX or MDLII. Of this last coin Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*, 3rd ed., p. 292, remarks: "It is not easy to account for this date (MDLII) upon a base shilling, as the money of fine silver was certainly in circulation in the preceding year." It may therefore be concluded that the money is Irish. Archdeacon Pownall * would also class to Ireland those base shillings struck between 1550 and 1552, bearing the mint-marks a lion, a lis, and a rose. Further, Sir John Evans † proposes to increase the series of Edward's Irish coins by adding to it the smaller base-metal pieces, sixpences, threepences, &c. (see Nos. 54–56) with mint-mark harp,

* *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 48 *et seqq.*
† Ib., 1886, p. 152, *et seq.*

Plate lviii. Silver. and bearing the bust and name of Henry VIII, and which are generally supposed to have been issued in the 36th year of his reign under an indenture with Sir Martin Bowes of the London mint. It is true that in the case of his first English gold coins Edward used his own portrait but his father's name, yet it is difficult to conceive that he should have extended this practice so far into his reign, and at the same time to have issued shillings of one type, and the lesser denominations of another one. The question of the Irish coinage during this reign still remains undecided.

Mary (alone). 1553–1554.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Shilling, Groat, Half-Groat, and Penny.

Issues, &c.—Mary's coinage for Ireland, like that for England, is of two periods, viz. that struck before her marriage (1553–1554), and that struck after her marriage with Philip of Spain (1554–1558). The former consisted of the above-mentioned denominations, the types being the same throughout. In the proclamation of 20 Aug. 1553 regulating the standard of the English coinage, that for Ireland was specially excepted as "being of a special standard." The order for the Irish coinage was therefore of a somewhat later date.

The weight of the coins was at 96 grs. to the shilling or 32 grs. to the groat, the same as the English money: and from analysis their fineness was about ¾ fine silver to ¼ alloy.

Plate lix. 58. Shilling. 1553. *Obv.* MARIA · D' · G' · ANG' · FRA' · Z : hIB' · REGINA · (stops, annulets; lis after MARIA). Bust of queen to l., crowned and draped, and wearing necklace with pendant. *Rev.* VERITAS : TEMPORIS : FILIA : M : D : LIII · (stops, annulets; lis after VERITAS). A harp crowned between M R, both crowned. *R* 1·25. Wt. 87·6.

Dated also 1554. The shilling is the only dated coin of this reign; and if we except the uncertain pieces of Edward VI (see above) it is the first issue of that denomination for Ireland. The inscriptions are the same as on Mary's English coins; that on the reverse being the queen's motto, which was placed on both sides of her great seal. That on the obverse varies slightly in the last two words.

59. Groat. Same as the Shilling, but reading REGI for REGINA, and there is no date on the reverse. *R* ·95. Wt. 31·6.

There are no varieties of this coin. The half-groat is of precisely the same type as the groat, but the obverse legend is more abbreviated.

60. Penny. Same type as the Groat; but the legends read, *obv.* M : D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPIN (lis after ROSA); *rev.* VERITAS · TEMPORIS · FILIA · *R* ·65. Wt. 8·4.

There are also no varieties of the penny except that one reads VERTAS for VERITAS.

There is no evidence that at any time during this reign a mint was established in Ireland. The coins were probably struck in London and exported to Ireland as in the reign of Henry VIII.

Philip and Mary. 1554–1558.

Plate IIx
Silver.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Shilling and Groat.

Issues, &c.—One issue only of each denomination.

The weight of the shilling was 144 grs., and that of the groat 48 grs., being at the rate of 40 shillings or 120 groats to the pound troy; and their fineness was 3 oz. fine to 9 oz. alloy.

61. Shilling. 1555. *Obv.* PHILIP : ET : MARIA : D : G : REX : ET : REGINA : ANG. Busts of Philip and Mary face to face; he is in armour; she is draped; above, crown; below, 1555. *Rev.* POSVIMVS : DEVM : ADIVTOREM : NOSTRVM; *m. m.* portcullis. A crowned harp between P M, both crowned. Æ 1·4. Wt. 137·0.

This is the only date on the shilling; it occurs also at the sides of the crown above the heads. The only other mint-mark is the rose; it is found both on the obverse and the reverse, but the portcullis is always on the reverse only. This coinage was struck in accordance with an indenture dated 6th December, 1554, to Sir Edmund Peckham, Treasurer of the English mint, and others. It was made from base money brought into England by Philip; and was struck in London and exported. There appears still to have been no mint in operation in Ireland.

62. Groat. 1556. Same as the Shilling, but reading A for ANG and the date 1556, which is placed above the heads and at the sides of the crown; *m. m.* rose. Æ 1·1. Wt. 47·5.

Others are dated 1555, 1557, and 1558, and have for mint-mark a portcullis as on the shillings. The date is always at the sides of the crown. Varieties read Z for ET and AN, ANG or ANGL.

On the 19th September, 1556, the circulation of the English rose-pennies, which were much debased, was forbidden in any part of the king and queen's dominions except Ireland.

Elizabeth. 1558–1603.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, and Threepence. *Copper.* Penny and Halfpenny.

Issues, &c.—*Silver.* Three:—1st issue (1558), Shilling and Groat (bust and harp type). 2nd issue (1561), Shilling and Groat (bust and shield type). 3rd issue (1598), Shilling, Sixpence, and Threepence (shield and harp type). *Copper.* One (1598), Penny and Halfpenny.

The weight of the silver coins varied as follows:—The shilling, 1st issue, 144 grs.; 2nd issue, 72 grs.; and third issue, about 88 grs. The copper coins were at 30 grs. to the penny.

The fineness of the silver was for the 1st and 3rd issues 3 oz. fine and 9 oz. alloy, and for the 2nd issue 11 oz. fine and 1 oz. alloy.

63. Shilling. *1st issue.* *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D : G : ANG : FRA : Z : HIB : REGINA; *m. m.* rose. Bust of queen to l., crowned, draped and wearing ruff. *Rev.* POSVI : DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEVM; *m. m.* rose. A harp crowned between E R, both crowned. Æ 1·25. Wt. 143·3.

A harp also occurs as mint-mark. As in the previous reign this

Plate lix. Silver. money was issued under an indenture dated 1558 to Sir Edmund Peckham of the English mint and others; and was therefore minted in London. It was struck from the base money current in England at the rate of 40 shillings or 120 groats to the pound troy. Simon (*Irish Coins*, p. 37) says that, when the base money was decried in England, it was sent to Ireland, where the current value of the shilling soon fell to fourpence and later on to twopence.

64. Groat. 1*st issue*. Same type and legends as the Shilling. ℞ 1·0. Wt. 43·8.

65. Shilling. 1561. 2*nd issue*. *Obv.* ELIZABETH : D' · G' · A' · F' · ET · HIBERNIE' · REG'; *m. m.* harp. Bust of queen to l., crowned, draped and wearing ruff. *Rev.* POSVI : DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEVM; *m. m.* harp. A shield, crowned and bearing three harps, dividing date, 1561. ℞ 1·3. Wt. 66·0.

The coinage of this issue is of nearly the same fineness as the English money, but was considerably lighter, eighty-two shillings being struck to the pound, whereas the English shillings were at the rate of sixty-two. The Irish shilling was therefore valued at ninepence English and the groat at threepence. The coins of the second issue are dated 1561 only, and the only mint-mark is the harp.

66. Groat. 1561. 2*nd issue*. Same as the Shilling, but the legends are slightly more abbreviated, reading Z for ET, RE for REG and MEV for MEVM. ℞ ·9. Wt. 21·0.

67. Shilling. 3*rd issue*. *Obv.* ELIZABETH' · D' · G' · ANG' · FR' · ET · HIBER' · RE'; *m. m.* martlet. Square shield, arms of England. *Rev.* POSVI · DEVM · ADIVTOREM · MEV'; *m. m.* martlet. A harp crowned. ℞ 1·2. Wt. 89·7.

This coinage was struck under an indenture dated 1598 to Sir John Martin and Richard Martin of the London mint. It is of the same baseness as the first issue, i.e. 3 oz. fine and 9 oz. alloy. The moneys to be coined were the shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny and halfpenny; but none of the last two denominations are known in silver. They are said to have been specially used for the payment of the army in Ireland. None of the coins are dated, but the mint-mark is varied, being a star, a trefoil, or a mullet. Another issue appears to have been ordered in 1601 of a still baser standard, viz. 2 oz. 8 dwts. fine and 9 oz. 2 dwts. alloy.

68. Sixpence. 3*rd issue*. Same type as the Shilling, and same legends and *m. m.* ℞ 1·0. Wt. 35·4.

The threepence is of the same type.

Copper. 69. Penny. 1601. *Obv.* ELIZABETH · D' · G' · AN' · FR' · ET · HIBER' · RE; *m. m.* star. Square shield, arms of England, between E R. *Rev.* POSVI · DEV' · ADIVTOREM · MEV'; *m. m.* star. A harp crowned, dividing date, 1601. ℞ ·8. Wt. 30·5.

Dated also 1602. The mint-marks are a star, a cross, a mullet, a lis, a martlet or a crescent. This copper coinage was issued under an indenture of 1601, by which it was prescribed that 190½ pennies were to go to the pound. Farthings as well as halfpence were also ordered,

but none of the former are known. It is very probable that none were struck, as no mention is made of them in a proclamation of the next reign relating to this coinage. Plate lix. Copper.

70. Halfpenny. 1601. Same as the Penny, but reading HIB for HIBER. Æ ·6. Wt. 13·3.

Dated also 1602, and with same mint-marks as the penny.

James I. 1603–1625.

Coinage.—*Silver.* Shilling and Sixpence. *Copper.* Farthing.

Issues, &c.—*Silver.* Two:—1st issue (1603), Shilling and Sixpence. 2nd issue (1605), same, but king's titles varied (see descriptions). *Copper.* One (1613), Farthing.

The weight of the silver coins throughout this reign was at 70½ grs. to the shilling; and the copper was ordered to be at 6 grs. to the farthing. The silver coins were 9 oz. fine and 3 oz. alloy.

71. Shilling. *1st issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · ANG' · SCO' · FRA' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* bell. Bust of king to r., crowned, in armour. *Rev.* EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI; *m. m.* bell. A harp crowned. Æ 1·1. Wt. 70·0. Plate lx. Silver.

The only variety of the shilling is in the mint-mark, which is also a bird. When the new coinage, consisting of shillings and sixpences, was issued in 1603, the base money of the previous reign was ordered to pass for one-third of its former current value, and in 1605 it was still further reduced to one-fourth. No change, however, was made in the current values of the copper penny and halfpenny.

72. Sixpence. *1st issue.* Same as the Shilling; but the legend on the *rev.* reads, TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS; same *m. m.* Æ ·9. Wt. 34·8.

Also with the mint-mark a bird.

73. Shilling. *2nd issue.* *Obv.* IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRA' · ET · HIB' · REX; *m. m.* martlet. Bust of king to r., as on No. 71. *Rev.* HENRICVS · ROSAS · REGNA · IACOBVS; *m. m.* martlet. A harp crowned. Æ 1·1. Wt. 69·0.

The difference between the shillings and sixpences of the 1st and 2nd issues consists mainly in the change of the king's titles. On the former he is styled "Angliae, Scotiae, &c., Rex;" but on the latter, "Magnae Britanniae, &c., Rex." A like difference occurred in the case of the English coins. On the shilling the reverse legend was also changed. The mint-marks are a martlet, a rose, an escallop and a cinquefoil.

The sixpence of this issue is the same as that of the first, except for the change in the king's title. The mint-marks are the same as on the shilling. Though not dated these coins appear to have been struck till the year 1613. In 1607 the English shilling was ordered to pass for sixteen pence.

Plate lx. COPPER. 74. Farthing Token. (1613.) *Obv.* IACO · D · G · MAG · BRI; *m. m.* sword. Two sceptres in saltire through a crown. *Rev.* FRA · ET · HIB · REX. A harp crowned. Æ ·65. Wt. 8·6.

These farthing tokens are the same as those issued for currency in England at the same period (see p. 105, No. 562). In the proclamation relating to them it was ordered that a "competent quantity" should be struck for the king's subjects within the realms of England and Ireland and the dominion of Wales. The mint-marks are of great variety. It would appear that all the Irish coins of this reign were struck in London.

Charles I. 1625–1649.

COINAGE.—The only purely regal money coined for Ireland during this reign is the Farthing Token in copper. It is similar to that of James I already described. They are of two issues, 1626 and 1635: and are of the same types as those current in England, and in fact they are of the same series, being also struck in London. During the period of the Civil War the dearth of an official currency was to some extent supplemented by special local issues, commonly known as "money of necessity." These coins are of gold, silver, and copper, and form several well-defined groups (see below).

75. Farthing Token. (1626.) *Obv.* CARO · D · G · MAG · BRI; *m. m.* rose. Two sceptres in saltire through a crown. *Rev.* FRA · ET · HIB · REX. A harp crowned. Æ ·7. Wt. 7·6.

The nominal weight of these farthings was 6 grs.; but almost without exception they are much heavier. The second issue (1635) varies in having a crowned rose on the reverse instead of a harp (see p. 122, No. 655). The mint-marks are numerous. These tokens were sent to Ireland in such large numbers that in 1634 it was ordered by proclamation that no person should be forced to take them, and that none should pay above twopence in farthings in any one payment.

Several attempts were made to revive the mint in Dublin; but without success, and in 1637 it was commanded by proclamation that the title or name of Irish money or harps should be abolished, and all accounts should be reduced into sterling and made in English money.

MONEY OF NECESSITY.*

The issue of this "Money of Necessity" in Ireland extended from 1642 to 1647, the period of the so-called "Irish Rebellion." It is very similar in character to the English siege money of the same period; much of it being of mere pieces of metal of irregular shape, stamped with a value or other mark. They are of gold, silver, and copper; the gold is however the exception (see note No. 76). The primary object in issuing this money was for the relief of the Government and

* See Dr. A. Smith, "Money of Necessity issued in Ireland in the Reign of Charles the First," published in the Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Vol. iii., New series, 1860.

the payment of the army, which was sent to suppress the rebels. The example set by the Crown was soon followed by the rebels, who also struck money for their own use. Plate lx.

The various series or groups of this money with their probable dates are:—1. The Inchiquin money (1642); 2. The Dublin money (1642); 3. The Kilkenny money (1642); 4. The "Blacksmith's" money (1642); 5. The Ormonde money (1643); 6. The Rebel money (1643); 7. The Cork money (1647).

Besides these there are certain copper pieces, pennies, &c., of the towns of Bandon, Kinsale, and Youghal of somewhat uncertain date.

76. Inchiquin Money. (1642.) Crown. An irregular polygon, having $\frac{\text{dwt. gr.}}{19 : 8}$ stamped on both sides within a double circle, the outer one beaded. Ø 1·9. Wt. 423·0. Silver.

Though undated the Inchiquin money is supposed to be the earliest of the series, and to have been struck from plate, which at the instigation of the Lords Justices and Council the "loyal subjects" of the king were induced to bring in for that purpose. The Act or order is dated 5 January, 1642. Though this money is called after Lord Inchiquin, who was Vice-President of Munster, he does not appear to have been in any way concerned with its issue, for at the time he was engaged in suppressing the rebellion in the south of Ireland.

The gold coin of this issue is known as the pistole. It is of irregular shape as the silver coins, but is stamped on both sides with $\frac{\text{tt}}{7 : \text{gr}}^{4 : \text{dw.}}$

Of this coin only two specimens are known, and both are of recent discovery. It is the only gold piece of money in the whole Irish series.

77. Half-Crown. Same as the Crown, but stamped on both sides with $\frac{\text{dw. gr.}}{9 \cdot 16}$ Ø 1·25. Wt. 233·6.

78. Shilling. Same as the Crown, No. 76, but stamped on both sides with $\frac{\text{t}}{3 : 21.}^{\text{dw gr}}$ Ø 1·1. Wt. 90·0.

79. Ninepence. Same as the Crown, No. 76, but stamped on both sides with $\frac{\text{t.}}{2 : 20.}^{\text{dw gr.}}$ Ø 1·05. Wt. 68·0.

80. Ninepence. A variety of the last coin: it is octagonal in shape; and has on the *rev.* nine annulets arranged in three lines. Ø ·9. Wt. 64·5.

This coin and similar varieties of the sixpence, groat, and threepence were struck in order to enable the most illiterate persons to recognise their values. There are no crowns, half-crowns, or shillings of this type.

There are sixpences of both types; the one is stamped on both sides with $\frac{\text{t.}}{1 \cdot 22 \cdot}^{\text{dw gr.}}$; the other on one side only with these marks, and on the reverse six annulets arranged irregularly.

81. Groat. Similar to the Crown, No. 76, but stamped on both sides with $\frac{\text{t.}}{1 \cdot 6 \cdot}^{\text{dw gr.}}$ Ø ·75. Wt. 33·3.

Plate lx. Silver. 82. Groat. A variety of the preceding with four annulets arranged in two lines on the *rev.* Æ ·7. Wt. 34·5.

A threepence of similar type has $\frac{gr.}{23}$ stamped on the obverse, and three annulets on the reverse. Only two specimens are known of this last coin. No specimen with $\frac{gr.}{23}$ stamped on both sides has been met with; but in all probability it was issued.

83. Dublin Money. (1642.) Crown. An irregular polygon, stamped on both sides with S·V (or V·S) within two circles, the outer one beaded. Æ 1·35. Wt. 389·0.

The date of the issue of this money is very uncertain, but it probably occurred between Jan. 1642 and May 1643, the dates assigned to the Inchiquin and Ormonde pieces, to which they bear some resemblance in shape and type. These coins are now called "Dublin Money," because they were probably struck in that city.

84. Half-Crown. Same as the last, but stamped on both sides with $\frac{s.}{II} \cdot \frac{D.}{VI}$. Æ 1·2. Wt. 234·5.

These are the only known denominations of this money.

Copper. 85. Kilkenny Money. (1642.) Halfpenny. *Obv.* FRA · [ET · HIBER · R]EX. Two sceptres in saltire through a crown; below, *m. m.* harp. *Rev.* [CAROLVS D · G ·] MAG · [BRI]. A harp crowned between C R. Æ 1·05. Wt. 100·4.

There are also farthings of similar type. The halfpenny weighs about 100 grs., and the farthing about 40 grs.

This money was issued under a proclamation of the Confederate Catholics dated at Kilkenny, 15 November, 1642, which ordered "that there shall be 4000*l.* of red copper coyned to farthings and ½ pence, with the harp and the crown on one side and two septers on the other." This description is sufficiently accurate to identify the above coin with this order. They are frequently ill-struck, and the obverse and reverse legends are occasionally transposed as on the above. Some are countermarked with a castle, the arms of Kilkenny, and the letter K, in order to distinguish the genuine pieces from forgeries of which a considerable quantity was in circulation.

Plate lxi. Silver. 86. "Blacksmith's" Money. (1642.) Half-Crown. *Obv.* CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* cross. King (Charles I.) on horseback to l.; sword in r. hand and directed over his shoulder: plume on horse's head and trappings ornamented with a broad cross: no ground under its feet. *Rev.* CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO; *m. m.* harp. Oval shield garnished between C R. Æ 1·45. Wt. 222·6.

Varieties are without any trappings, and have ground under the horse's feet. The obverse legend is also differently abbreviated.

The date of the issue of these half-crowns is somewhat uncertain; but it is possible that they were struck in conformity to the order of the Confederate Catholics of the 15th November, 1642, which directed that "the plate of this kingdom be coined with the ordinarie stamp used in the moneyes now currant." They have of late times received the appellation of "Blacksmith" half-crowns on account of their

very rude workmanship. No other denominations are known of this coinage. Plate lxi. Silver.

87. Ormonde Money. (1643.) Crown. *Obv.* C · R surmounted by a crown; around, a double circle, the outer one beaded. *Rev.* $\frac{S}{V}$ within a double circle as on the *obv.* ℞ 1·7. Wt. 419·0.

This money has received the name of "Ormonde Money," as it is supposed to have been issued during the viceroyalty of James, Marquis, and subsequently Duke of Ormonde, who received his appointment in November 1643. It was ordered by a letter of Charles I of the 25th May, 1643, addressed to the Lords Justices, and was made current by proclamation at Dublin on the 8th July following. The letter of the king directs that "the plate should be melted down and coined into five shillings, half-crowns, twelvepences and sixpences or any less values, and to be stamped on one side with the letters C R with a crown above, and on the other side the value of the said several pieces respectively."

88. Half-Crown. Same as the last, but on the reverse, the mark of value $\frac{S}{II}\ \frac{D}{VI}$. ℞ 1·4. Wt. 238·0.

89. Shilling. Same as the Crown, No. 87, but on the reverse, the mark of value $\frac{D}{XII}$. ℞ 1·15. Wt. 95·6.

90. Sixpence. Same as the Crown, No. 87, but on the reverse, the mark of value $\frac{D}{VI}$. ℞ ·85. Wt. 44·6.

91. Fourpence. Same as the Crown, No. 87, but on the reverse, the mark of value $\frac{D}{IIII}$. ℞ ·7. Wt. 25·6.

92. Threepence. Same as the Crown, No. 87, but on the reverse, the mark of value $\frac{D}{III}$. ℞ ·6. Wt. 23·8.

93. Twopence. Same as the Crown, No. 87, but on the reverse, the mark of value $\frac{D}{II}$. ℞ ·55. Wt. 14·0.

The penny with the mark of value $\frac{D}{I}$ is figured by Ruding, Pl. xxvii., No. 15, but at present no genuine specimen is known.

94. Rebel Money. (1643.) Crown. *Obv.* A large cross pattée within a plain circle. *Rev.* $\frac{S}{V}$ within a double circle, the outer one beaded. ℞ 1·6. Wt. 355·7.

From its type it is evident that this money, which consists only of crowns and half-crowns, is imitated from the Ormonde money. On account of the substitution on the obverse of a cross for the royal initials and a crown, it is supposed to have emanated from the rebels.

95. Half-Crown. Same as the Crown, but with mark of value on the reverse $\frac{S}{II}\ \frac{D}{VI}$. ℞ 1·25. Wt. 197·0.

96. Cork Money. 1647. Shilling (octagonal). 1647. *Obv.* CORK 1647 in two lines and within a beaded border. *Rev.* XII within a beaded border. ℞ ·9. Wt. 67·4.

It is not improbable that the Cork money, shillings and sixpences in

Plate lxi. Silver. silver and pennies in copper, was struck by order of Lord Inchiquin during his short sojourn in that city in May 1647. This attribution somewhat supports the tradition that money was coined there by his order.

97. Sixpence. 1647. Same as the Shilling, but on the reverse, the mark of value VI. Æ ·7. Wt. 31·7.

Copper The small copper coins, pennies?, which were struck in Cork about this time, are of two types: 1. *obv.* CORK in a circle; *rev.* a castle; 2. *obv.* CORKE under a crown; *rev.* no legend or device.

The other copper coins struck at this period are of Bandon, Kinsale, and Youghal. They were probably intended to pass as pennies, and may have been issued by the rebels in 1646, as all those places were in their hands at that time. The types are as follows:—

Bandon. *Obv.* B · B (Bandon Bridge, the old name of Bandon), within a circle of small lozenges. *Rev.* Three castles, the arms of the town. Æ ·75. Wt. 31 grs.

Kinsale. *Obv.* K S within a circle of dots. *Rev.* A chequered shield, the arms of Kinsale, surrounded by pellets. Æ ·75. Wt. 44 grs.

Youghal. *Obv.* A ship within a circle or on a shield. *Rev.* Y T; above, a bird; below, 1646; or Y T; below, 1646; or Y T only in a circle: or *obv.* a fish; *rev.* Y T in a circle. Æ ·75 to ·5 (square or circular). Wt. 55 to 9.

These last pieces are important, as they show about what date the copper money of necessity was issued.

Commonwealth. 1649–1660.

During the Commonwealth no official money was issued for special currency in Ireland; but the scarcity of small change was to a certain degree supplemented by penny, halfpenny, and farthing tokens in copper, which were chiefly struck by town corporations and tradesmen. They are of precisely the same nature as the tokens struck in England during the same period. Many of these tokens are of good work and well struck. Three specimens are described below.

Plate lxii. Copper. 98. Cork Farthing. *Obv.* A ·:· CORKE ·:· FARTHING ·:· Shield with cross of St. George. *Rev.* A ·:· CORKE ·:· FARTHING ·:· A harp. Æ ·75. Wt. 84·5.

As this coin has the shield of the Commonwealth, it may have been issued under some official order. This particular one is struck on a double-tournois of Louis XIII of France.

99. Belfast Farthing. 1657. *Obv.* WILLIAM ·:· SMITH; *m.m.* mullet. In centre W · S; above and below, mullet between two roses. *Rev.* OF · BELFAST · (stops, roses); *m. m.* mullet. In centre, 1657; above and below, mullet between two roses. Æ ·65. Wt. 21·0.

100. Cork Penny. 1659. *Obv.* A · CORK · PENNY · 1659. In centre C C (Cork City), divided by scroll pattern. *Rev.* THE · ARMES · OF · CORK. Ship and castle. Æ ·85. Wt. 63·5.

This piece is of good work. The issue of these tokens appears to have continued till 1673.

Charles II. 1649–1685.

COINAGE.—*Silver.* Crown and Half-Crown. *Copper.* Halfpenny and Farthing. Plate lxii.

ISSUES, &c.—*Silver.* One (1649?), Crown and Half-Crown. *Copper.* Three:—1st issue (1660), Farthing. 2nd issue (1673–1680), St. Patrick's Halfpenny and Farthing. 3rd issue (1680–1684), Halfpenny.

The weight of the silver coins was at the rate of about 430 grs. to the crown; and those of the copper varied as follows:—1st issue, farthing, 28 to 22 grs.; 2nd issue, St. Patrick's halfpenny, 148 to 130 grs., and farthing, 102 to 77 grs.; and 3rd issue, halfpenny, 119 to 105 grs.

101. Crown. (1649?) *Obv.* CAR · II · D : G · MAG · BRIT · (single stops, roses); *m. m.* lis. Large crown within a plain circle. *Rev.* FRA · ET · HYB · REX · F · D · (stops, roses); *m. m.* lis. $\frac{S}{V}$ within a plain circle. Æ 1·8. Wt. 429·3. SILVER.

There is no record relating to the issue of this and the next coin. They are however supposed to have been struck by the Marquis of Ormonde, who proclaimed Charles II in all the places where he had authority within about a fortnight of his father's death. The type of reverse was taken from the Ormonde money.

102. Half-Crown. (1649?) Same as the Crown, but mark of value on the reverse $\frac{S}{II} \cdot \frac{D}{VI}$ and quatrefoil or cross after each word of legend on both sides. Æ 1·55. Wt. 233·6.

As both these coins are very scarce, it may be presumed that the issue was a very limited one. In 1662 groats, threepences, twopences, pennies and halfpennies in silver were ordered, and the types prescribed, but as none are known it is probable that the order was never carried out.*

103. Farthing. (1660.) *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · D · G · M · B. Two sceptres in saltire through a crown. *Rev.* FRA · ET · HIB · REX; *m. m.* plume. A harp crowned. Æ ·65. Wt. 25·0. COPPER.

At the restoration Charles II granted a patent to Sir Thomas Armstrong for the term of twenty-one years for coining these farthings. At the same time the circulation of any others was prohibited. Sir Thomas Armstrong had permission to strike them in such place as he should find convenient. They were to be made of copper by engines, and to weigh each twenty grains or more. On account of the opposition of the Chief Governor of Ireland, Sir Thomas Armstrong was prevented proceeding with his grant, and consequently but few of these farthings were coined and sent to Ireland. Their type is similar to the farthings of Charles I (see No. 75).

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* See Simon, *Irish Coins*, p. 52.

Plate lxii. Copper. 104. St. Patrick's Halfpenny. *Obv.* FLOREAT REX. David kneeling to l., playing on a harp, above which is a crown. *Rev.* ECCE GREX. St. Patrick standing, facing, with a crozier in his l. hand and a shamrock in his r., which he holds extended over a group of figures standing about him; on his l. a shield with the arms of Dublin, three castles. Æ 1·1. Wt. 104·3.

It is somewhat strange that in spite of its large issue there appears to be no records relating to the St. Patrick money. Simon and Lindsay, the two principal authorities on Irish coins, both assign it to the reign of Charles I, circ. 1643. The style of work however shows that it is of a much later period, and it seems much more probable, according to Dr. Aquilla Smith, that the issue took place sometime between 1673 and 1680; that is, between the cessation of the copper tokens and the striking of a regal copper currency. This opinion is confirmed by the circumstance that these coins formed a part of the currency in the Isle of Man in 1678 and 1679, being specially referred to in an Act of the Tynwald of the 24th June, 1679. Also in 1682 they were the authorized currency of the State of New Jersey.* Their issue must therefore have occurred about that time.

105. St. Patrick's Farthing. *Obv.* Same as the Halfpenny. *Rev.* QVIESCAT PLEBS. St. Patrick turned to l., holding a double cross in his l. hand and extending his r. over reptiles, which he is driving away; on his l., a church. Æ ·95. Wt. 89·0.

The legend on the reverse seems to convey a promise of peace to Ireland after the many vicissitudes through which it had passed. The rebels or malignant party are typified by the reptiles.

106. Halfpenny. 1682. *Obv.* CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRATIA · Bust of king to r., laureate and draped. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET HIB · REX. A harp crowned and dividing the date 1682. Æ 1·05. Wt. 115·0.

Dates 1680–1684 inclusive. This coinage was issued under a patent granted on the 18th May, 1680, to Sir Thomas Armstrong and Colonel Legg for the making of copper halfpence for the use of Ireland during the term of twenty-one years. Their prescribed weight was 110 grs. The patent was confirmed by a proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Ormonde, but the patentees were required to redeem at twenty shillings in current gold or silver every twenty-one shillings of the halfpence that should be brought to them, and no one was enforced to receive more than five shillings worth in any one payment of one hundred pounds.

James II. 1685–1688.

Coinage.—*Copper.* Halfpenny. *Gun Metal.* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence. *White Metal.* Groat. *Pewter.* Crown, Penny, and Halfpenny. *Brass.* Halfpenny.

Issues, &c.—The Irish coins of James II are of two series—that struck before his abdication in 1688, and that struck between 1689–1691 during the struggle in Ireland for the recovery of the throne. First Series. *Copper.* Halfpenny (1685–1688). Second Series. i. *Gun Metal*

* *Num. Chron.* 1899, p. 45.

(1689–1690), Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence; ii. *White Metal* (1689), Groat; iii. *Pewter* (1689–1690), Crown, Penny, and Halfpenny; iv. *Brass* (1691), Halfpenny. Plate lxii.

Series I. Regal Money, 1685–1688.

107. Halfpenny. 1686. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX. A harp crowned and dividing date 1686. Æ 1·05. Wt. 125·5. Copper.

Dates 1685–1688. This coinage of halfpennies took place under letters patent granted to John Knox, Lord Mayor of Dublin, as assignee of Sir Thomas Armstrong and Colonel Legg, now Lord Dartmouth (see No. 106). It was a renewal of the patent of 1680, the conditions being precisely the same. This is the only money specially issued for Ireland during the time that James II occupied the throne.

Series II. Money of Necessity, 1689–1691.

108. Gun Money. Crown. 1690. *Obv.* IAC · II · DEI · GRA · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX. King on horseback to l., sword in r. hand. *Rev.* CHRISTO · VICTORE · TRIVMPHO. The four shields of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, each crowned, arranged in form of cross; crown in centre: in the angles of the cross and across the field $\frac{\text{AÑO}}{16}$ $\frac{\text{DŌM}}{90}$; edge ornamented with triple row of leaves. Æ 1·3. Wt. 208·5.

The whole coinage struck in Ireland for James II from 1689 to 1691 is of the nature of "money of necessity." Its current value was merely nominal, and when ordered it was specially stated that it was only intended to meet present necessity, and was not to continue for any length of time. The earliest pieces issued are of copper and brass, usually known as "gun money" in England, as occasionally the metal of old brass guns was used in their manufacture, whilst in Ireland the popular name was "brass money." In the first proclamation, 18th June, 1689, the striking of sixpenny pieces only was provided for; half-crowns and shillings were ordered by another proclamation of the 27th June, but crowns were not issued till the 15th June of the following year. Many of the crowns were re-struck on the large half-crowns (see next coin). They are of 1690 only. The crown varies in weight from 245 to 150 grs.

109. Half-Crown. Sep. 1689. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1689. Two sceptres in saltire behind a crown, which divides the letters, ℑ ℜ; above crown, XXX for mark of value; and below, the month, $\overset{\text{r}}{Sep}$:; edge ornamented with triple row of leaves. Æ 1·3. Wt. 213·0.

All except the crowns bear, besides the year of issue, the month and also their current values. Half-crowns were first struck in July, 1689, and they occur of each subsequent month to October, 1690. In April of that year the sizes of the half-crowns and shillings were reduced, and from that date the edge of the half-crown is generally milled. A few specimens of the heavy weight, however, are found dated May, 1690. These were probably issued in error. The heavy half-crowns vary in weight from about 295 grs. to 150 grs., and the

Plate lxii. COPPER. light ones from about 150 grs. to 100 grs. The light half-crowns differ from the heavy ones in having on the obverse the head and neck only of the king; instead of the bust with drapery.

The gun money issued during the four months from July to October, 1690, was coined at Limerick by James's adherents.

110. Shilling. Aug. 1689. Similar to the Half-Crown, but the head of the king, not the bust, on the obverse, and on the reverse the sceptres pass through the crown, above which is the mark of value XII, and below, the month, *Aug.*; edge milled. Æ 1·0. Wt. 100·0.

The shilling also was first struck in July, 1689, and is found of each subsequent month to September, 1690. The edge is always milled. The weight of the heavy shilling varies from 122 to 72 grs., and that of the light one from 100 to 66 grs. The change in the weight, like that of the half-crown, occurred in April, 1690. The light pieces can be easily identified by the smallness of the king's head.

Plate lxiii. 111. Sixpence. July, 1689. Similar to the Half-Crown, No. 109, with draped bust of king; but on the reverse the sceptres, as on the shilling, pass through the crown, above which is the mark of value VI, and below, the month, *July*; edge milled. Æ ·85. Wt. 50·0.

The sixpence is the earliest of all the denominations of this coinage, and was first struck in June, 1689. It was coined in each consecutive month to June, 1690. Its weight varies from 65 to 44 grs.; but there was no great reduction as in the case of the half-crowns and shillings. Proofs in gold, silver, and pewter occur of each denomination.

WHITE METAL. Of the white metal money there is only one denomination, the groat. It has on the obverse the bust of the king, as on the gun money sixpence, and on the reverse a crowned harp dividing the value II II. It is dated 1689, and the legends are the same as on the gun money half-crown. It is ·8 inch in diameter, and weighs about 51 grs. This coin was issued a short time previous to the pewter coins, which first appeared in March, 1689–90. The type favours this attribution, the obverse being like the gun money, and the reverse like the pewter halfpenny (see No. 115). From its scarcity it is probable that only a limited amount was put into circulation.

PEWTER. 112. PEWTER MONEY. Crown. 1689. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. King on horseback to l., sword in r. hand. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1689. Crown in centre. æ. 1·55. Wt. 344·5.

Small pieces of prince's metal are inserted in the fore and hind-quarters of the horse on the obverse, and a larger piece, over which the crown is struck, on the reverse.

In spite of the large issues of brass and copper half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, there was not sufficient coinage to meet the necessities of the king. The supplies, too, of these metals were becoming exhausted. It was resolved, therefore, to coin money of less intrinsic value to be made of white mixed metal.* The warrant is

* The soft mixed metal was known amongst the Irish as *uim bog*, = soft copper, *i.e.* worthless money. The English word *humbug* is said to be derived from *uim bog*, and hence it came to be applied to anything that had a specious appearance, but which was in reality spurious.

dated 1st March, 1689–90, and specifies only pennies and halfpennies (see Nos. 114–115), which were to be of the sizes of the shilling and sixpence, no mention being made of crowns. It is very probable that though this coin was struck at this time, it may only have been a pattern. This would account for its extreme rarity. Plate lxiii. Pewter.

113. Crown. 1690. Same type and legends as the gun money Crown (No. 108), but the edge is inscribed, MELIORIS · TESSERA · FATI · ANNO · REGNI · SEXTO. ST. 1·35. Wt. 259·5.

Pieces of prince's metal are inserted in the obverse and reverse, as on the preceding coin. This pewter crown was ordered by proclamation dated 21st April, 1690. Its type, which is the same as the gun money crown, and which it actually preceded, is most minutely described in the proclamation. It was to pass current for five shillings, and very stringent regulations were laid down respecting the refusal of such coins and also the imitating of them.

114. Penny. 1690. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Head of king to l., laureate; behind, mark of value $\frac{P}{I}$. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX. A harp crowned, and dividing the date 1690. ST. 1·05. Wt. 98·0.

Pieces of prince's metal are inserted on both sides. This and the next are the coins ordered in the warrant of 1st March, 1689–90 (see No. 112). The pennies are dated 1689 and 1690. That of 1689 differs somewhat in type from the above in having the king's head larger, no mark of value behind; and on the reverse the date is above the crown instead of at the sides of the harp. This variety also occurs of 1690.

115. Halfpenny. 1690. Similar to the Penny; but there is no mark of value on the obverse; and under the king's neck is a flower or branch (a privy mark of the mint), and on the reverse the date is divided by the crown. ST. ·9. Wt. 62·5.

Small pieces of prince's metal as on the penny. Others dated 1689 and 1690 are of the same type, but have the head larger.

116. Limerick Money. Halfpenny. 1691. *Obv.* IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* HIBERNIA 1691. Hibernia seated to l., holding branch in r. hand and resting l. on harp. Æ 1·1. Wt. 97·0. Brass.

These halfpence were struck at Limerick after James's flight and during the siege of that place. It has been already mentioned that the later gun money pieces were struck at Limerick (see No. 109). On account of their type of reverse, these halfpence were commonly called "Hibernias." They were generally re-struck on gun money shillings of both sizes.

William and Mary. 1689–1694.

Coinage.—*Copper.* Halfpenny.

Issues, &c.—The prescribed weight of the halfpenny, of which there was only one issue and type, was from four pennyweights ten grains to four pennyweights twenty grains, *i.e.*, 106 to 116 grs.

Plate lxiii. COPPER. 117. Halfpenny. 1693. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. Busts conjoined of William and Mary to r.; he is laureate. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA. A harp crowned and dividing date 1693. Æ 1·0. Wt. 100·6.

Dates 1690 to 1694. These are the only coins of this reign issued specially for currency in Ireland. Simon, *Irish Coins*, p. 65, mentions pewter halfpence and farthings as having also been struck; but it is probable that the coins alluded to are the English pieces.

Immediately after the battle of the Boyne, William ordered that the extravagant value of the late copper and brass money issued by James should be reduced, and that the so-called crowns and large half-crowns should be current at one penny each, the small half-crowns at three farthings, and the shillings and sixpences at one farthing each.

William III. 1694–1702.

COINAGE.—*Copper.* Halfpenny.

ISSUES, &c.—There was only one issue of the halfpenny. Its weight was the same as during the joint reign of William and Mary.

118. Halfpenny. 1696. *Obv.* GVLIELMVS · III · DEI · GRATIA. Bust of king to r., laureate and draped. *Rev.* MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX. A harp crowned and dividing the date 1696. Æ 1·05. Wt. 113·0.

Dated also 1695. As during the joint reign of William and Mary, halfpence only were struck by William for special currency in Ireland. On some the bust is bare. Simon, *op. cit.*, mentions also farthings, but none are known.

Anne. 1702–1714.

No money was struck for Ireland in this reign. As in the previous one there were many proclamations relating to the currency, but these only refer to the current values of English and foreign money.

George I. 1714–1727.

COINAGE.—*Copper.* Halfpenny and Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—There was only one issue but of two varieties, consisting of a slight change in the reverse type. They are dated 1722 and 1722–1724 respectively. The prescribed weight was at 128 grs. to the halfpenny.

119. Halfpenny. 1722. *1st var. Obv.* GEORGIUS · DEI · GRATIA · REX. Bust of king to r., laureate and bare. *Rev.* HIBERNIA · 1722. Hibernia seated towards l., and holding her harp with both hands. Æ 1·1. Wt. 121·0.

No copper money having been issued since 1696, the dearth of small change in Ireland pressed heavily on the people, and caused much distress and inconvenience. In consequence in 1722 a patent was granted to William Wood for the coining and uttering of copper halfpence and farthings for use in Ireland. Wood is described as an ironmonger or dealer in *hardware*. The patent was for fourteen years, and the quantity to be issued during that period was to be limited to

360 tons of metal, 100 tons to be issued in the first year and 20 tons in each year for the thirteen remaining. A pound of copper was to be coined into two shillings and sixpence. They are commonly known as "Wood's Halfpence" and appear to have been coined at Bristol. The issue only lasted three years, as the coins having been found to be of lighter weight than prescribed by the patent, a loud outcry was made at this attempt to defraud the State, and this feeling was increased by the publication of the celebrated "Draper Letters" by Dean Swift. Wood was therefore compelled to surrender his patent in 1724. The workmanship of these coins is far superior to the English copper money, and they were made of the best metal that had as yet been used for Ireland. The halfpence and farthings of the 1st variety are of 1722 only. Plate lxiii. COPPER.

120. Halfpenny. 1723. *2nd var.* Same as the preceding, but on the reverse Hibernia, seated to l., holds up a palm-branch in her r. hand, and her l. arm rests on the harp: date 1723. Æ 1·05. Wt. 123·0.

Dates 1722–1724.

121. Farthing. 1723. *2nd var.* Same type, date, &c., as the last coin. Æ ·85. Wt. 63·6.

Others are dated 1724. The farthing of the 2nd variety with date 1722 appears not to be known.

George II. 1727–1760.

COINAGE.—*Copper.* Halfpenny and Farthing.

ISSUES, &c.—There were two issues, each consisting of the Halfpenny and Farthing. The 1st issue, 1736–1755, presents a youthful portrait of the king; the 2nd issue, 1760, shows an older portrait. The weight throughout was about 134 grs. to the halfpenny.

122. Halfpenny. 1736. *1st issue. Obv.* GEORGIUS · II · REX. Youthful head of king to l., laureate. *Rev.* HIBERNIA. A harp crowned; below, 1736. Æ 1·1. Wt. 126·0. Plate lxiv.

Dates 1736–1755 except 1739, 1740, 1745, and 1754. Previous to 1736 the scarcity of small change had been met to a certain extent by a supply of private tokens in silver and copper. On the issue of this new copper money the circulation of these tokens was prohibited. This coinage was struck in London, and any profit accruing from it went to the public revenue of Ireland. The amount ordered to be coined was fifty tons in 1737, one hundred tons in 1741, and fifty tons in 1750. The omission of the "Dei Gratia" on the halfpence and farthings occasioned much comment at this time.

123. Farthing. 1737. *1st issue.* Same as the Halfpenny; but dated 1737. Æ ·9. Wt. 60·5.

The only dates of the farthing are 1737, 1738, and 1744.

In 1760 a further coinage of fifty tons of copper was ordered to be made in halfpence and farthings. This is the second issue and it only differs from the first in having an older portrait of the king. This change of portrait had taken place on the English copper coins in 1740.

Plate lxiv. Copper. The striking of these coins was not completed till 1762, but no change was made in the dies, all bearing the portrait of George II and the date 1760.

124. "Voce Populi" Halfpenny. 1760. *Obv.* VOCE · POPULI. Bust to r., bare, head laureate; before, P. *Rev.* HIBERNIA. Hibernia seated to l., holding branch and sceptre; her harp at her side; in the exergue, 1760. Æ 1·1. Wt. 144·0.

The sudden cessation of the issue of regal coins in 1755 supplied another occasion for the striking of private tokens. These comprised chiefly twopences, which were struck in the North of Ireland. A few, however, were issued in Dublin, amongst which were the so-called "Voce Populi" halfpence and farthings. A specimen of the former, on account of the interest associated with them, is described above. They were struck by a man named Roche, or Roach, of South King Street, Dublin, who was a manufacturer of metal buttons for the army. It has been suggested that the bust on the obverse is of Prince Charles Edward and the letter P to be the initial of *Princeps*. Varieties have the letter P under the bust or on the reverse: but the majority are without this letter. The farthings, which are much rarer, are of the same type as the halfpennies. The weights vary from 145 to 102 grs. to the halfpenny and 65 to 62 grs. to the farthing. It is said that the first sort of these tokens which Roach sent out was badly finished, had the head looking to the l., and had for inscription VOX POPULI. None, however, appear to be known.

George III. 1760–1820.

Coinage.*—*Silver*. Six Shillings, Thirty Pence, Ten Pence, and Five Pence (Bank of Ireland Tokens). *Copper*. Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

Issues.—*Copper*. Two:—1st issue (1766), Halfpenny. 2nd issue (1805), Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.

The issues of the Bank tokens were—Six Shillings, 1804; Thirty Pence, 1808; Ten Pence, 1805 and 1813; and Five Pence, 1805.

125. Halfpenny. 1766. *1st issue*. *Obv.* GEORGIVS · III · REX. Head of king to r., laureate. *Rev.* HIBERNIA. A harp crowned; below, 1766. Æ 1·1. Wt. 126·0.

Dates, 1766, 1769, 1775, 1776, and 1781–1783. The contract for this coinage was similar to those of George II. The amount ordered to be coined in 1766 was fifty tons. Only halfpence of this issue are known.

126. Penny. 1805. *2nd issue*. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III · D : G · REX. Bust of king to r., laureate and draped; on shoulder K (C. H. Küchler). *Rev.* HIBERNIA. A harp crowned; below, 1805. Æ 1·35. Wt. 271·5.

This coinage, consisting of the penny, halfpenny and farthing, is precisely of the same pattern as the new English coinage of 1806. It

* The coins issued for Ireland during this reign are of two classes, official and semi-official. The former comprise only copper pieces, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings: the latter are Bank tokens of various values in silver.

was at the rate of twenty-six pennies to the pound avoirdupois. It is somewhat singular that its issue should have preceded that of the English coinage by one year. The dies of all were made by Küchler, and the coins were struck at the Soho mint, Birmingham, by Matthew Boulton. Pence and halfpence are of 1805 only; but farthings are of 1805 and 1806. There is a pattern for a penny dated 1813 by Thomas Wyon, but it was not issued for circulation. Plate lxiv. COPPER.

127. Halfpenny. 1805. Same as the Penny. Æ 1·1. Wt. 136·5.
Of this date only.

128. Farthing. 1806. Same as the Penny, but dated 1806. Æ ·8. Wt. 67·0.
Dated also 1805.

129. Six Shilling Token. 1804. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust of king to r., laureate and draped; on shoulder, C. H. K. (C. H. Küchler). *Rev.* BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN; in the exergue, 1804 SIX SHILLINGS. Hibernia seated to l., holding palm-branch; her l. arm resting on her harp; below on r., K (C. H. Küchler). Æ 1·65. Wt. 414·0. SILVER.

Owing to the almost entire suppression of the silver currency in Ireland, and to the miserable condition of what did exist, much inconvenience resulted. To remedy this evil the Bank of Ireland in 1804, following the example of the Bank of England, obtained leave of the Privy Council to issue a silver token to pass current for 6*s*. These tokens were struck by Boulton at the Soho mint, and were made out of old Spanish pillar-dollars. In 1805, to meet the need of a smaller silver currency, tokens for tenpence and fivepence were also issued by the Bank of Ireland, and these were followed in 1808 by others of the value of thirty pence.

130. Thirty Pence Token. 1808. *Obv.* GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust of king to r., laureate, draped and in armour; below, 1808. *Rev.* BANK TOKEN; in the exergue, XXX PENCE IRISH. Britannia seated to l., &c., as on the preceding. Æ 1·25. Wt. 191·0.
Struck in 1808 only.

131. Ten Pence Token. 1805. *Obv.* Same as the Thirty Pence; but no date. *Rev.* Inscription in six lines, BANK TOKEN TEN PENCE IRISH 1805. Æ ·9. Wt. 68·4.

The second issue of this piece took place in 1813. The type was somewhat varied. On the obverse is the laureate head of the king as on the new English gold coins, and on the reverse the legend is in five lines and is placed within a wreath of shamrock. The dies for this last piece were made by Thomas Wyon.

132. Five Pence Token. 1805. *Obv.* Similar to the Ten Pence. *Rev.* Inscription in six lines, BANK TOKEN FIVE PENCE IRISH 1805. Æ ·7. Wt. 32·0.

Struck in 1805 only. These tokens appear to have been withdrawn from circulation in 1817; when the new English coinage in gold and silver was made current on equal terms in Ireland.

George IV. 1820–1830.

Plate lxiv. COINAGE.—*Copper.* Penny and Halfpenny.

ISSUES, &c.—There was only one issue and the coins were ordered to be struck at the rate of twenty-six pennies to the pound avoirdupois.

COPPER. 133. Penny. 1822. *Obv.* GEORGIUS IV D : G : REX. Bust of king to l., laureate and draped. *Rev.* HIBERNIA. A harp crowned; below, 1822. Æ 1·35. Wt. 267·0.

Struck also in 1823. The bust was modelled by Pistrucci, and engraved by William Wyon, who modelled and engraved the reverse. The coins were struck by Matthew Boulton at the Soho mint.

134. Halfpenny. 1822. Same as the Penny and same date. Æ 1·05. Wt. 137·0.

Struck also in 1823.

The farthing dated 1822, which is of the same type as the penny, was only issued as a pattern.

With this money the Irish series came to an end, and since 1823 the coinage of Ireland has been entirely assimilated to that of Great Britain.

APPENDIX A.

SEQUENCE OF MINT-MARKS ON ENGLISH COINS FROM EDWARD IV TO CHARLES II.

Edward IV.	
Cross patonce	1461–64
„ plain	„
Lis (*N*) *	„
Rose pierced	„
Rose	„
Rose pierced	1465–83
Rose	„
Sun	„
Crown	„
Cross fitchée	„
Annulet	„
Annulet and cross	„
Annulet and trefoil	„
Cross pierced	„
Cross and four pellets	„
Annulet with pellet	„
Cross pierced with pellet	„
Cross plain with pellet	„
Cross plain	„
Star	„
Heraldic cinquefoil	„
Lis (*N*)	„
Rose (Bristol)	„
Sun „	„
Crown „	„
Annulet „	„
Rose (Canterbury)	„
Sun „	„
Crown „	„
Cross fitchée and heraldic cinquefoil „	„
Pall „	„
Millrind „	„
Rose (Coventry)	„
Sun „	„
Cross (Durham)	„
Rose „	„
Crown „	„

Edward IV.—*continued.*	
Rose (Norwich)	1465–83
Sun „	„
Rose (York)	„
Sun „	„
Lis „	„
Crown „	„
Cross „	„
Cross pattée fitchée „	„
Cinquefoil „	„
Edward V.	
Rose and sun united	1483
Boar's head	„
Richard III.	
Rose and sun united	1483–85
Boar's head	„
Lis (Durham)	„
Rose and sun united (York)	„
Boar's head „	„
Rose „	„
Lis „	„
Henry VII.	
Rose and sun	{1st coinage} {1485–1489?}
Rose	
Cross fitchée	„
Rose and cross pierced	„
Lis and cross	„
Lis	„
Lis on rose	„
Cross and lis on rose	„
Lis on sun and rose	„
Ton (Canterbury)	„
Rose „	„
Rose (York)	„
Lis „	„

* When a mint-mark occurs only on the gold coins it is specially noted. On both gold and silver coins there are many combinations of mint-marks on *obv.* and *rev.*, *i.e.* crown on *obv.*, sun on *rev.*, or crown on *obv.* and rose and sun on *rev.* &c. In most cases the later mint-mark is put on the *obv.* and the earlier one on the *rev.*

HENRY VII.—*continued.*

Trefoil	(2nd coinage)	
Cross fitchée (A)	(1489 ?–1504)	
Heraldic cinquefoil		,,
Escallop		,,
Cinquefoil (regular)		,,
,, (irregular)		,,
Leopard's head		,,
Lis issuing from half-rose		,,
Anchor		,,
Greyhound's head		,,
Rose		,,
Cross crosslet		,,
Cross and lis		,,
Dragon (A)		,,
Lis		,,
Ton (Canterbury)		,,
Ton and cinquefoil ,,		,,
Ton and lis ,,		,,
Lis ,,		,,
Martlet (York)		,,
Lis	(3rd coinage 1504–1509)	
Rose		,,
Martlet		,,
Anchor (A)		,,
Cross crosslet		,,
Portcullis (A)		,,
Pheon		,,
Greyhound's head		,,
Cinquefoil		,,
Crozier (Durham)		,,
Martlet (York)		,,
Cinquefoil and martlet ,,		,,

HENRY VIII.

Lis and cross crosslet (A)		1509–26
Portcullis crowned		,,
Portcullis		,,
Pheon		,,
Castle		,,
Pomegranate (Canterbury)		,,
Cross fitchée and lis ,,		,,
Lis ,,		,,
Martlet ,,		,,
Mullet (Durham)		,,
Lis ,,		,,
Cinquefoil (York)		,,
A ,,		,,
Escallop ,,		,,
Star ,,		,,
Lis ,,		,,
Martlet ,,		,,
Cross voided ,,		,,
Cross ,,		,,
Rose		1526–43
Pheon		,,
Lis		,,
Arrow		,,
Sun and cloud		,,
Cross fleury (Canterbury)		,,

HENRY VIII.—*continued.*

T (Canterbury)		1526–43
Escallop ,,		,,
Rose ,,		,,
Rose and cross fleury ,,		,,
Key ,,		,,
Catherine wheel ,,		,,
Portcullis ,,		,,
Crescent (Durham)		,,
Trefoil ,,		,,
Star ,,		,,
Cross voided (York)		,,
Cross ,,		,,
Cross and pellet ,,		,,
Acorn ,,		,,
Key ,,		,,
Lis		1543
Annulet		,,
Annulet and pellet		,,
Arrow		,,
Picklock		,,
Martlet		,,
W S (Bristol)		,,
Lis and W S ,,		,,
Lis and pellets ,,		,,
Cross voided (York)		,,
Annulet with pellet		1544
Arrow		,,
Martlet		,,
Bow		,,
K		,,
Boar's head		,,
E or ℰ		,,
S		,,
Lis		,,
W S (Bristol)		,,
Cinquefoil or rose and W S ,,		,,
Cross ,,		,,
T C ,,		,,
Annulet with pellet		1545
Martlet		,,
Bow		,,
Bow and picklock		,,
E or ℰ		,,
S		,,
Arrow		,,
W S (Bristol)		,,
T C ,,		,,
Cross pierced (Canterbury)		,,

EDWARD VI.

Arrow		1547–49
Grapple (A)		,,
Martlet (A)		,,
Lis (A)		,,
Lozenge		,,
E or ℰ		
S		
Trefoil (Bristol)		
Trefoil and W S ,,		
Cinquefoil and W S ,,		

EDWARD VI.—*continued.*

W S (Bristol)	1547–49
Cross ,,	,,
Bow	1547
Cinquefoil	,,
Rose	,,
Bow	1548
Bow	1549
Rose	,,
Arrow	,,
6 (A)	,,
Swan	,,
Grapple	,,
Martlet (A)	,,
T (Bristol)	,,
t or to (mon.) ,,	,,
Y (Southwark).	,,
Y and rose (A) ,,	,,
Swan	1550
Ostrich's head (A)	,,
Lis and Y (Southwark)	,,
Lis	1551
Harp	,,
Rose	,,
Lion?.	,,
Y and rose (Southwark)	1552
Ton	1551–53
Escallop	,,
Trefoil	,,
Rose	,,
Y (Southwark)	,,
Mullet pierced (York)	,,

MARY.

Pomegranate	1553–54
Lis	,,
Rose	,,

PHILIP AND MARY.

Lis	1554–58
Rose	,,

ELIZABETH.

Hammered money.

Martlet	1558–61
Cross crosslet	,,
Lis	,,
Pheon	1561–65
Rose	1565
Portcullis	1566
Lion	1566–67
Coronet	1567–70
Castle	1569–71
Ermine	1571–73
Acorn	1573–74
Cinquefoil	1573–77
Cross	1577–81
Sword	1582
Bell	1582–84
A	1582–84
Bell and A	1584
Escallop	1584–87

ELIZABETH.—*continued.*

Crescent	1587–89
Hand	1590–92
Ton	1592–95
Woolpack	1594–96
Key	1595–98
Anchor	1597–1600
O	1600
1	1601–2
2	1602

Milled money.

Star	1561–66
Lis	1567–70
Mullet pierced	1570
Castle	1571
Mullet	1574–75

JAMES I.

Thistle	1603–4
Lis	1604–5
Rose	1605–6
Escallop	1606–7
Grapes	1607
Coronet	1607–8
Key	1609
Bell	1610
Mullet	1611
Tower	1612
Trefoil	1613
Cinquefoil	,,
Ton	1615
Book	1616
Crescent	1617
Plain cross	1618
Saltire cross	1619
Spur rowel	,,
Rose	1620–21
Thistle	1621–23
Lis	1623–24
Trefoil	1624

CHARLES I.

Lis	1625
Cross on step	1625–26
Negro's head	1626–27
Castle	1627
Anchor	1628
Heart	1629–30
Lis	1630
St. George	,,
Plume	,,
Rose	1631
Harp	1632
Portcullis	1633
Bell	1634
Crown	1635
Ton	1636–38
Anchor	1638
Triangle	1639
Star	1640
Triangle in circle	1641

CHARLES I.—*continued.*

(P)		1643
(R)		1644
Eye		1645
Sun		,,
Sceptre		1646
Flower and B	(Briot)	1632
B (Briot)	,,	,,
Anchor	,,	1638
Anchor and B	,,	,,
Anchor and star	,,	,,
Anchor and mullet	,,	,,
Rose	,,	,,
Open book (Aberystwith)		1637–42
Crown	,,	,,
Lis	,,	,,
Mullet	,,	,,
Cross	,,	,,
BR (Bristol)		1643–46
Plume	,,	,,
Pellets	,,	,,
Three gerbs and CHST	(Chester)	1643–44
One gerb	,,	,,
Lis (Combe-Martin)		1644
Rose	(Exeter)	1642–45
Rose and EX	,,	1644–45
Rose and castle	,,	1645
Castle and rose	,,	,,

CHARLES I.—*continued.*

Castle	(Exeter)	1645
Castle and EX	,,	,,
Plume	(Oxford)	1642–46
Pellets	,,	,,
OX or OXON	,,	1643–46
Lis	,,	,,
Plume and OX or OXON	,,	,,
Helmet and S A	(Salisbury?)	1643
Open book	(Shrewsbury)	1642
Plume without lower band	,,	,,
Pellets	,,	,,
Castle and W	(Weymouth)	1643–44
Helmet	,,	,,
Two lions and W	,,	,,
Pellets	,,	,,
Pear	(Worcester)	1646
Three pears	,,	,,
Lion passant	(York)	1629–44

COMMONWEALTH.

Sun	1649–57
Anchor	1658–60

CHARLES II.

Crown	1660–62

APPENDIX B.

MOTTOES, ETC., ON COINS.

Anglo-Saxon Coins.

DOMINE DEUS REX (O Lord God, (heavenly) King: *Gloria*).

MIRABILIA FECIT (He hath done marvellous things: *Cantate*).

MUNUS DIVINUM (A divine offering).

English Coins.

A DOMINO FACTUM EST ISTUD ET EST MIRABILE IN OCULIS NOSTRIS (This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes: *Psalm* cxviii. 23).

AMOR POPULI PRAESIDIUM REGIS (The love of the people is the king's protection).

BELLO ET PACE (In war and peace).

BRUN. ET L. DUX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL. = Brunsvicensis et Lunenburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector (Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector).

CAROLI FORTUNA RESURGAM (I, the Fortune of Charles, shall rise again).

CHARITIE AND CHANGE.

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO (I reign under the auspices of Christ).

CULTORES SUI DEUS PROTEGIT (God protects His worshippers).

DECUS ET TUTAMEN (An ornament and a safeguard: *Virg. Aen.* v. 262).

DOMINE NE IN FURORE TUO ARGUAS ME (O Lord, rebuke me not in Thine indignation: *Psalm* vi. 1).

DUM SPIRO SPERO (Whilst I live, I hope).

EXALTABITUR IN GLORIA (He shall be exalted in glory: *comp. Psalm* cxii. 9).

EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI (Let God arise (and) let His enemies be scattered: *Psalm* lxviii. 1).

FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM (I will make them one nation: *Ezek.* xxxvii. 22).

FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA (United kingdoms flourish).

GOD WITH US.

HANC DEUS DEDIT (God has given this, *i.e.* crown).

HAS NISI PERITURUS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO (Let no one remove these (letters) from me under penalty of death).

HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA JACOBUS (Henry (united) the roses, James the kingdoms).

ICH DIEN (I serve).

INIMICOS EJUS INDUAM CONFUSIONE (As for his enemies I shall clothe them with shame: *Psalm* cxxxii. 19).

JESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went His way: *Luke* iv. 30).

JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT (Justice strengthens the throne).

LUCERNA PEDIBUS MEIS VERBUM EST (Thy word is a lantern unto my feet: *Psalm* cxix. 105).

NUMMORUM FAMULUS (The servant of the coinage).

O CRUX AVE SPES UNICA (Hail! O Cross, our only hope).

PAX MISSA PER ORBEM (Peace sent throughout the world).

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO (Peace is sought by war).

PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS CHRISTE REDEMPTOR (By Thy cross, save us, O Christ, our Redeemer).

POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO (After the death of the father for the son).

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM (I have made God my Helper: *comp. Psalm* liv. 4).

PROTECTOR LITERIS LITERÆ NUMMIS CORONA ET SALUS (A protection to the letters (on the face of the coin), the letters (on the edge) a garland and a safeguard to the coinage).

QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET (What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder: *Matt.* xix. 6).

REDDE CUIQUE QUOD SUUM EST (Render to each that which is his own).

RELIGIO PROTESTANTIUM LEGES ANGLIÆ LIBERTAS PARLIAMENTI (The religion of the Protestants, the laws of England, the liberty of the Parliament: *see* p. 113).

ROSA SINE SPINA (A rose without a thorn).

RUTILANS ROSA (A dazzling rose).

RUTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA (A dazzling rose without a thorn).

SCUTUM FIDEI PROTEGET EUM *or* EAM (The shield of faith shall protect him *or* her).

TALI DICATA SIGNO MENS FLUCTUARI NEQUIT (Consecrated by such a sign the mind cannot waver: *see* p. 79).

TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITÆ (The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life: *Prov.* xiv. 27).

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS (May God guard these united, *i.e.* kingdoms).

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA (Truth, the daughter of Time: *see* p. 92).

Anglo-Gallic Coins.

AGNUS DEI QUI TOLLIS PECCATA MUNDI MISERERE NOBIS (O Lamb of God; that takest away the sins of the world; have mercy upon us: *comp. John* i. 29).

AUXILIUM MEUM A DOMINO (My help (cometh) from the Lord: *Psalm* cxxi. 2).

DEUS IUDEX IUSTUS FORTIS ET PATIENS (God is a righteous judge, strong and patient: *Psalm* vii. 12).

DOMINUS ADJUTOR ET PROTECTOR MEUS ET IN IPSO SPERAVIT COR MEUM (The Lord is my strength and my shield, my heart hath trusted in Him: *Psalm* xxviii. 8).

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBUS (Glory be to God in the highest, and in earth peace towards men: *Gloria*).

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM (I have made God my Helper: *comp. Psalm* liv. 4).

SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM (Blessed be the name of the Lord: *Psalm* cxiii. 2).

XPC. VINCIT XPC. REGNAT XPC. IMPERAT (Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ commands).

Scottish Coins.

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO (I reign under the auspices of Christ).

CRUCIS ARMA SEQUAMUR (Let us follow the arms of the Cross).

DA PACEM DOMINE (Give peace, O Lord).

DAT GLORIA VIRES (Glory gives strength).

DECUS ET TUTAMEN (An ornament and a safeguard: *Virg. Aen.* v. 262).

DEUS JUDICIUM TUUM REGI DA (Give the king Thy judgments, O God: *Psalm* lxxii. 1).

DILICIÆ DOMINI COR HUMILE (An humble heart is the delight of the Lord).

DILIGITE JUSTICIAM (Observe justice).

DOMINUS PROTECTOR MEUS ET LIBERATOR MEUS (God is my Defender and my Redeemer: *comp. Psalm* lxx. 6).

ECCE ANCILLA DOMINI (Behold the handmaid of the Lord: *Luke* i. 38).

EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI EJUS (Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered: *Psalm* lxviii. 1).

FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM (I will make them one nation: *Esek.* xxxvii. 22).

FECIT UTRAQUE UNUM (He has made both one).

FLORENT SCEPTRA PIIS REGNA HIS JOVA DAT NUMERATQUE (Sceptres flourish with the pious, Jehovah gives them kingdoms and numbers them).

HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA JACOBUS (Henry (united) the roses, James the kingdoms).

HIS DIFFERT REGE TYRANNUS (In these a tyrant differs from a king).

HIS PRÆSUM UT PROSIM (I am set over them, that I may be profitable to them).

HONOR REGIS JUDICIUM DILIGIT (The King's power loveth judgment: *Psalm* xcix. 4).

HORUM TUTA FIDES (The faith of these is whole).

IN JUSTITIA TUA LIBERA NOS DOMINE (Deliver us, O Lord, in Thy righteousness: *comp. Psalm* xxxi. 1).

IN UTRUMQUE PARATUS (Prepared for either, *i.e.* peace or war).

IN VIRTUTE TUA LIBERA ME (In Thy strength deliver me).

JAM NON SUNT DUO SED UNA CARO (They are no more twain, but one flesh: *Matt.* xix. 6).

JESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went His way: *Luke* iv. 30).

JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT (Justice strengthens the throne).

JUSTUS FIDE VIVIT (The just man lives by faith: *comp. Rom.* i. 17).

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET (No one shall hurt me with impunity).

PARCERE SUBJECTIS ET DEBELLARE SUPERBOS (To spare the humbled and to subdue the proud: *Virg. Aen.* vi. 854).

PER LIGNUM CRUCIS SALVI SUMUS (By the wood of the Cross are we saved).

POST 5 & 100 PROAVOS INVICTA MANENT HÆC (After one hundred and five ancestors these remain unconquered).

PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME (For me; but against me, if I deserve).

PROTEGIT ET ORNAT (It protects and adorns).

QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET (What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder: *Matt.* xix. 6).

QUOS DEUS CONJUNXIT HOMO NON SEPARET (Those whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder).

REGEM JOVA PROTEGIT (Jehovah protects the king).

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX (The safety of the People is the supreme law).

SALUS REIPUBLICÆ SUPREMA LEX (The safety of the State is the supreme law).

SALVATOR IN HOC SIGNO VICISTI (O Saviour, in this sign hast Thou conquered).

SALVUM FAC POPULUM TUUM DOMINE (O Lord, save Thy people: *Psalm* xxviii. 10).

SERVIO ET USU TEROR (I serve and am worn by use).

SPERO MELIORA (I hope for better things).

TE SOLUM VEREOR (Thee alone do I fear).

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS (May God guard these united, *i.e.* kingdoms).

UNITA TUEMUR (These united we guard).

VICIT LEO DE TRIBU IUDA (The Lion of the tribe of Judah hath prevailed: *Rev.* v. 5).

VICIT VERITAS (Truth has conquered).

VINCIT VERITAS (Truth conquers).

XPC. REGNAT XPC. VINCIT XPC. IMPERAT (Christ reigns, Christ conquers, Christ commands).

Irish Coins.

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO (I reign under the auspices of Christ).

CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO (I triumph in Christ, the Conqueror).

ECCE GREX (Behold the flock).

EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI (Let God arise (and) let His enemies be scattered: *Psalm* lxviii. 1).

FLOREAT REX (May the king flourish).

HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA JACOBUS (Henry (united) the roses, James the kingdoms).

MELIORIS TESSARA FATI (A token of better fortune).

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM (I have made God my Helper: *comp. Psalm* liv. 4).

QUIESCAT PLEBS (May the people remain in quietude).

SALVATOR (The Saviour).

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS (May God guard these united, *i.e.* kingdoms).

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA (Truth, the daughter of Time: *see* p. 92).

VOCE POPULI (By the voice of the people).

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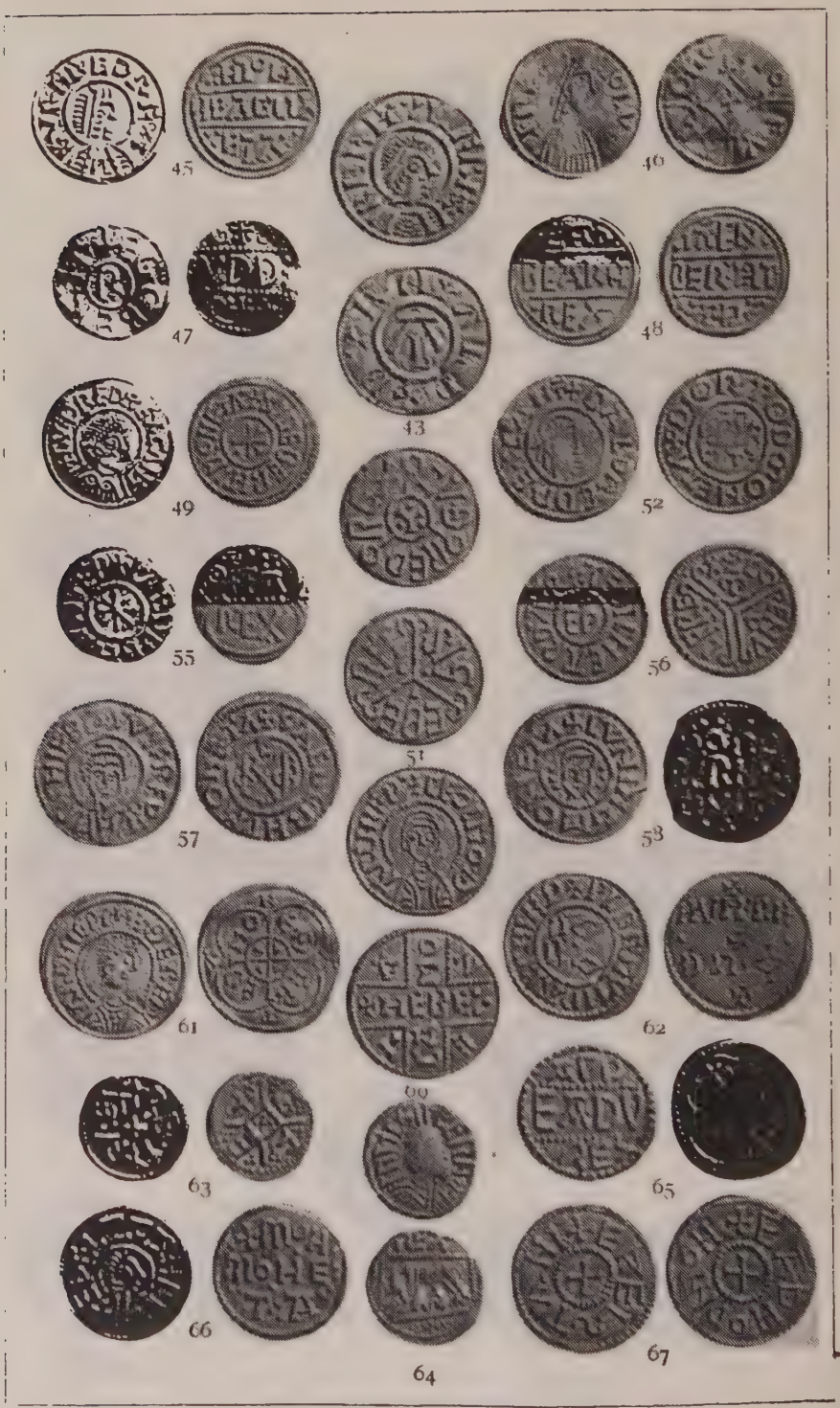
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ANGLO-SAXON COINS

Sceattas—Mercia



ANGLO-SAXON COINS

Mercia, Kent, and East Anglia



ANGLO-SAXON COINS

East Anglia and Northumbria



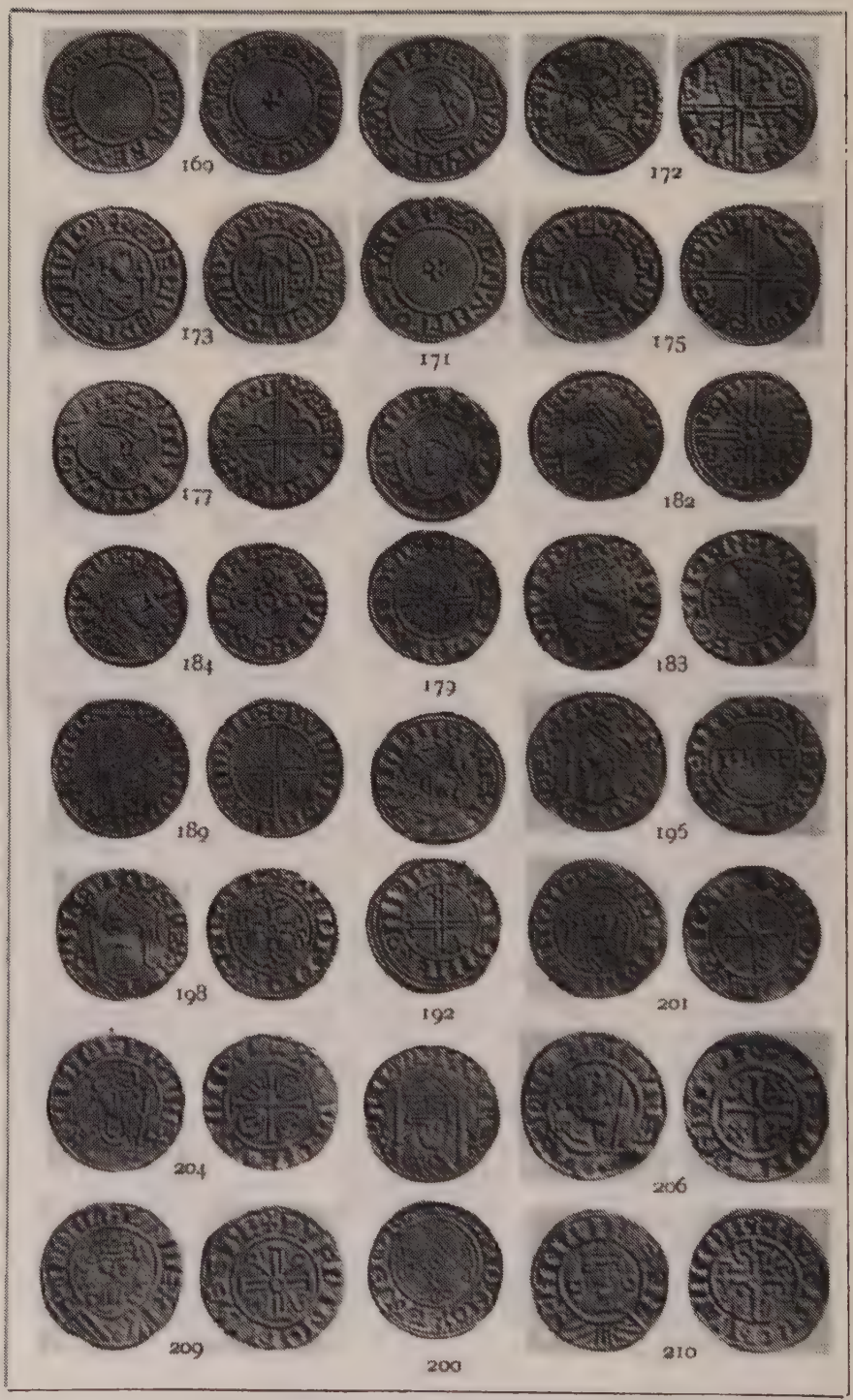
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Northumbria and Wessex



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Wessex



ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH COINS

Eadgar—Henry I



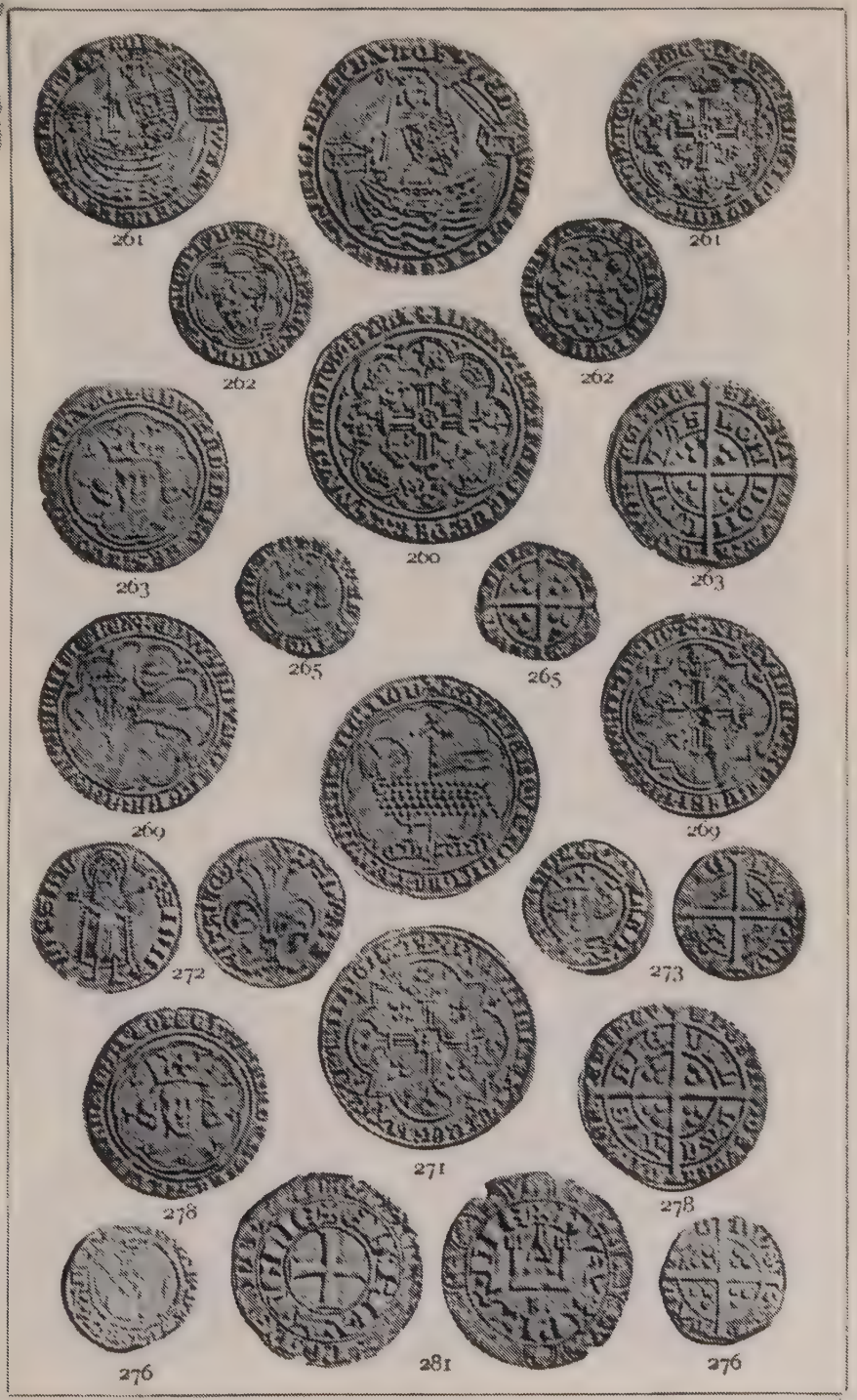
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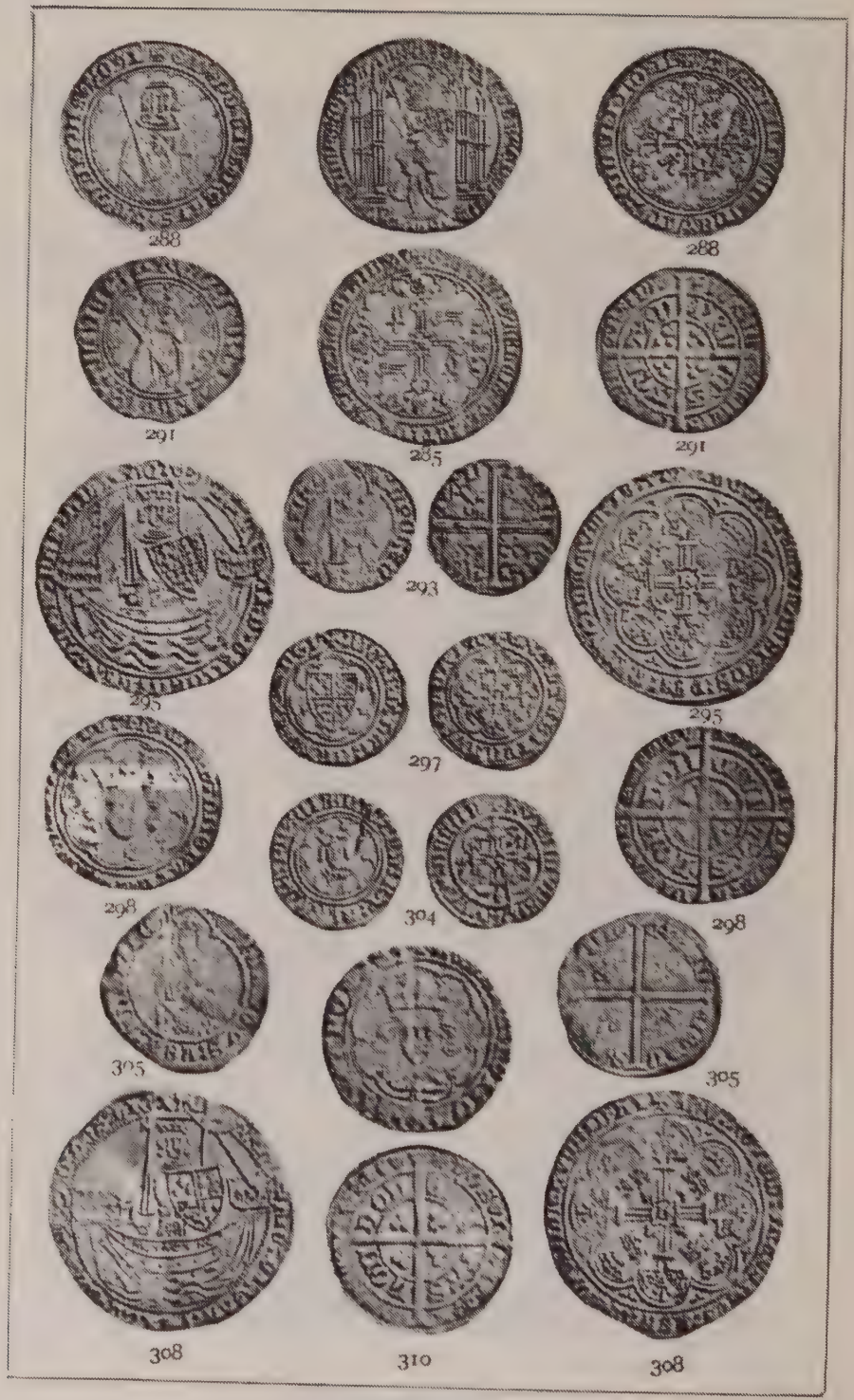
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Henry III—Edward III



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Edward III



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Edward the Black Prince—Henry IV



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Henry IV—Henry VI



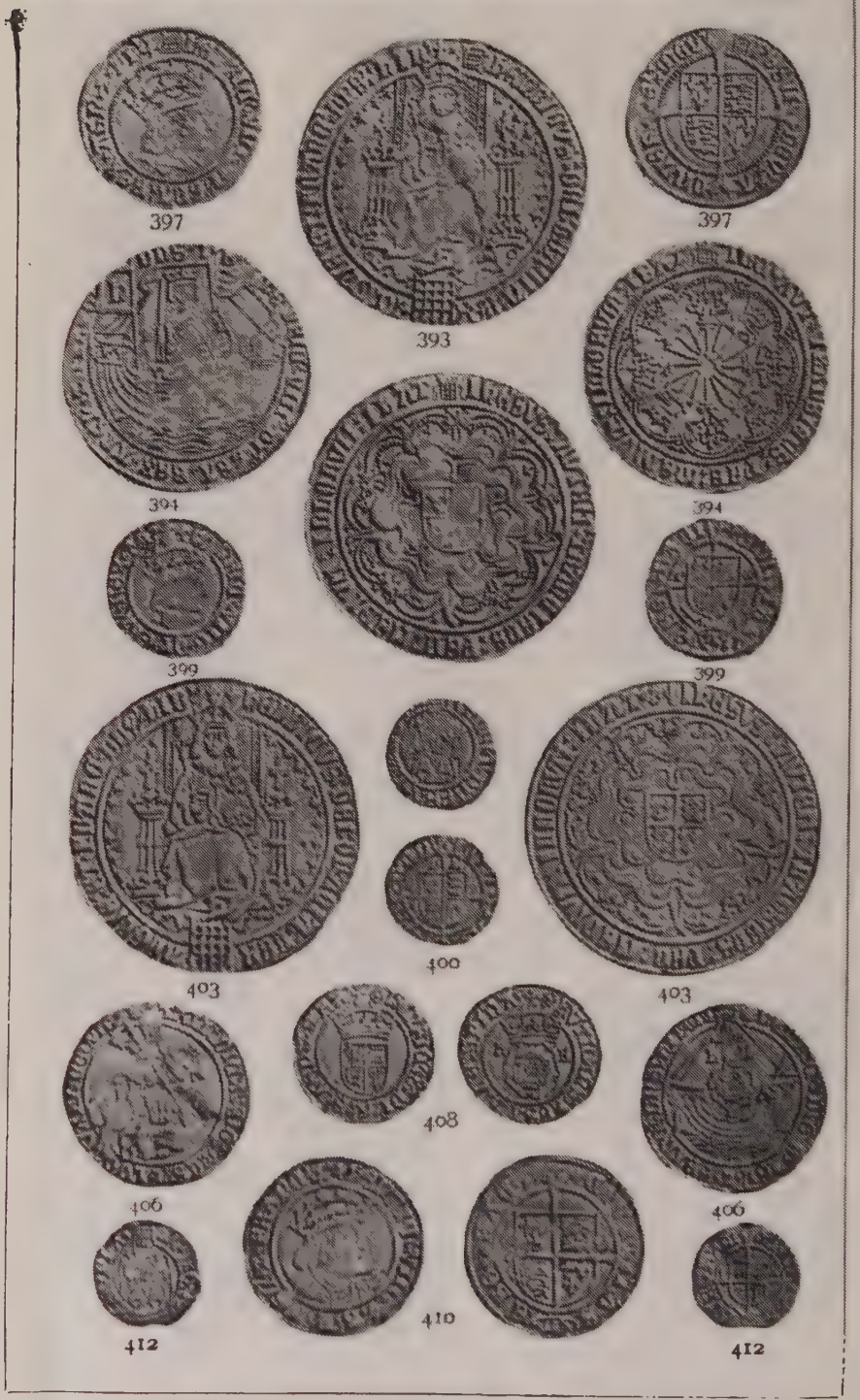
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Henry VI—Richard III



ENGLISH COINS

Richard III—Henry VII



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Henry VIII



ENGLISH COINS

Henry VIII



ENGLISH COINS

Henry VIII—Edward VI



ENGLISH COINS

Mary—Elizabeth



ENGLISH COINS

Elizabeth



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Elizabeth—James I



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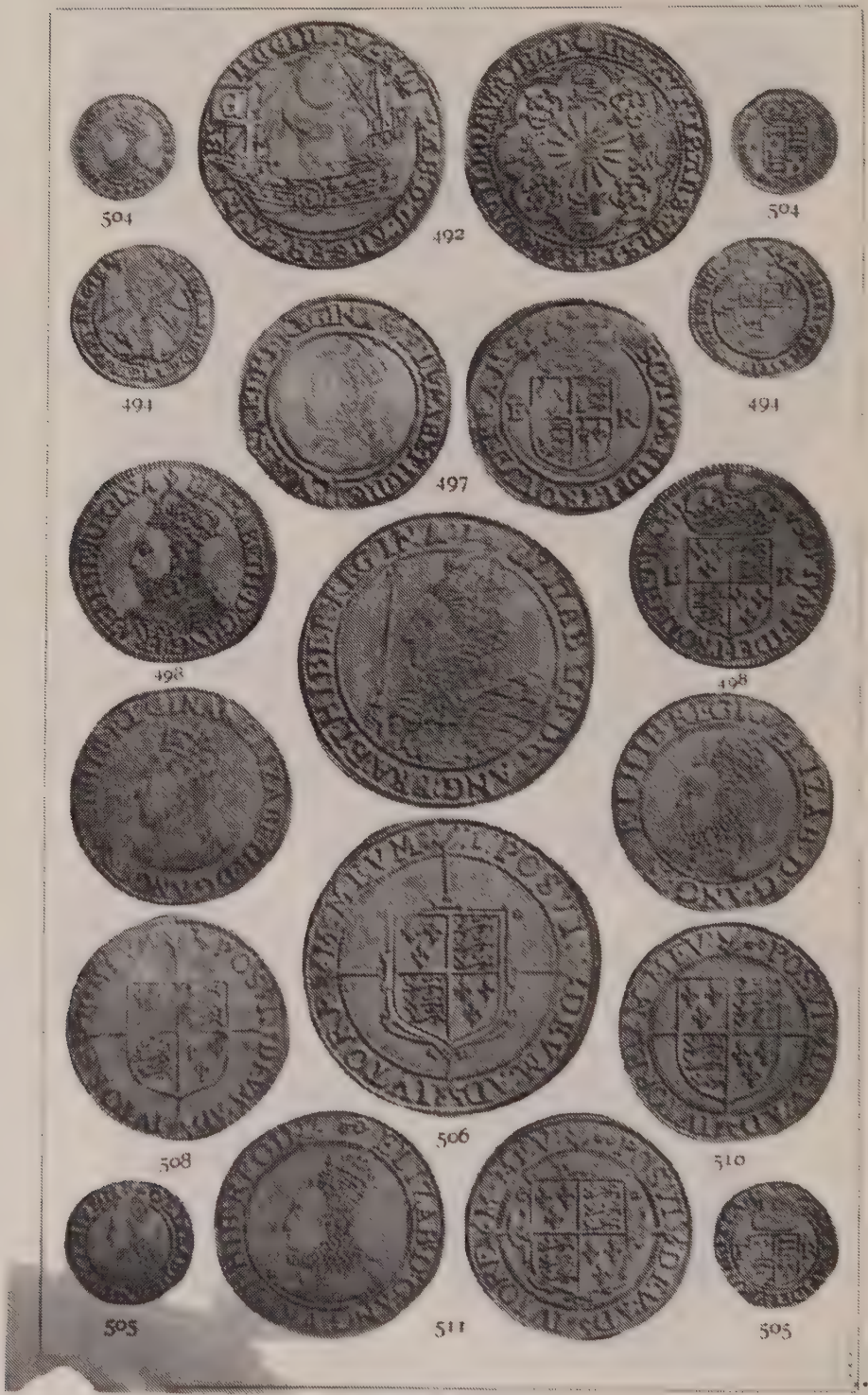
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Edward VI – Mary



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Mary—Elizabeth



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Elizabeth



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Elizabeth – James I



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Elizabeth



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James I



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ENGLISH COINS

Charles I



ENGLISH COINS

Charles I



ENGLISH COINS

Charles I



ENGLISH COINS

Charles I



ENGLISH COINS

Charles I



ENGLISH COINS

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James II—William and Mary



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William and Mary—William III



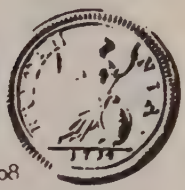
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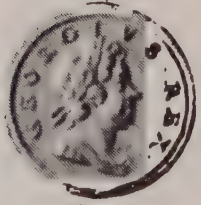

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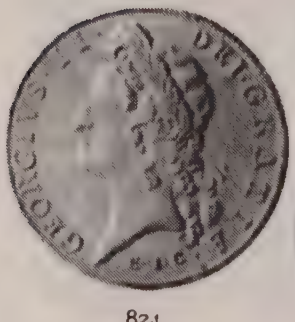

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ENGLISH COINS

Anne – George II



ENGLISH COINS

George II—George III



ENGLISH COINS

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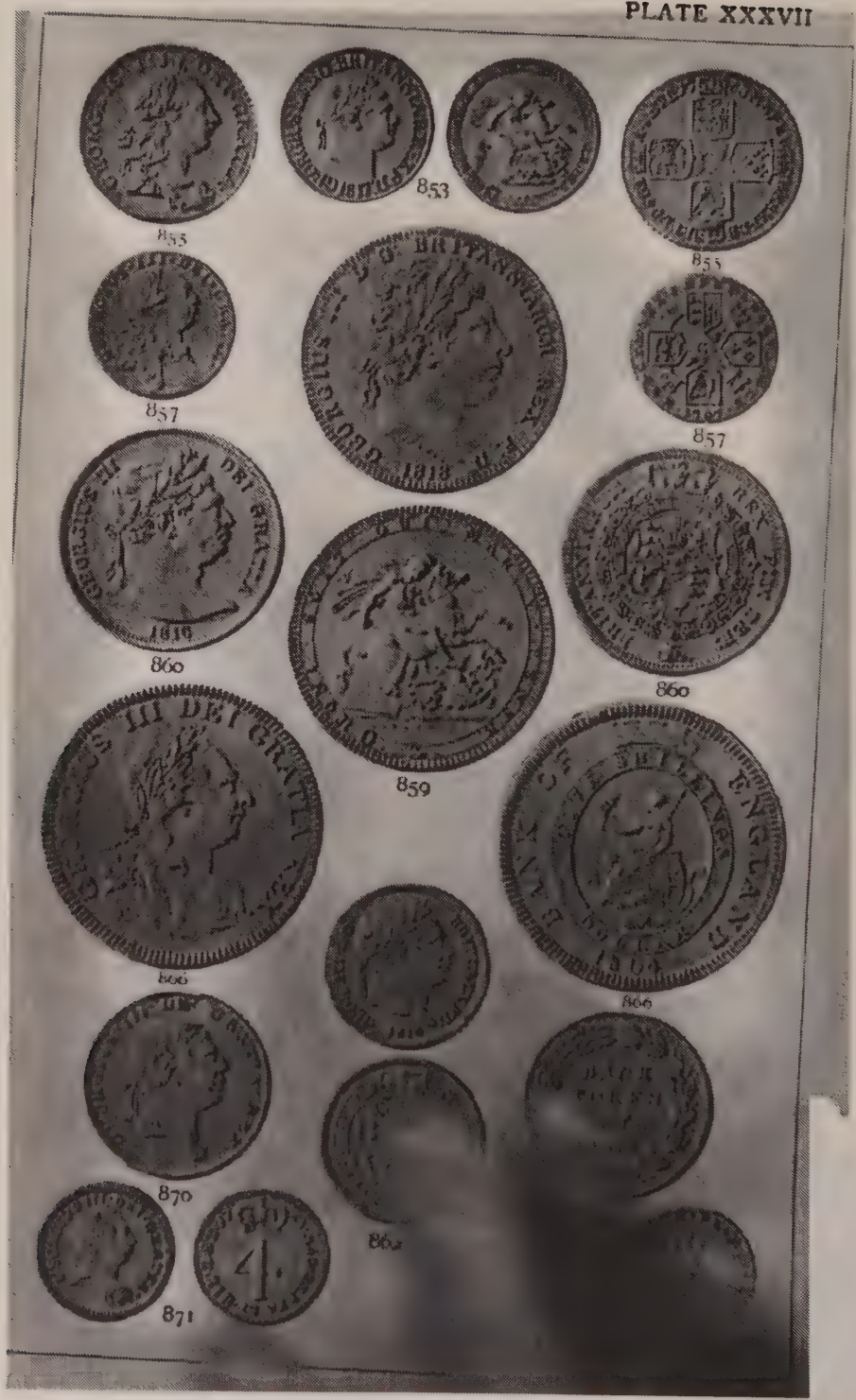
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Anne – George II



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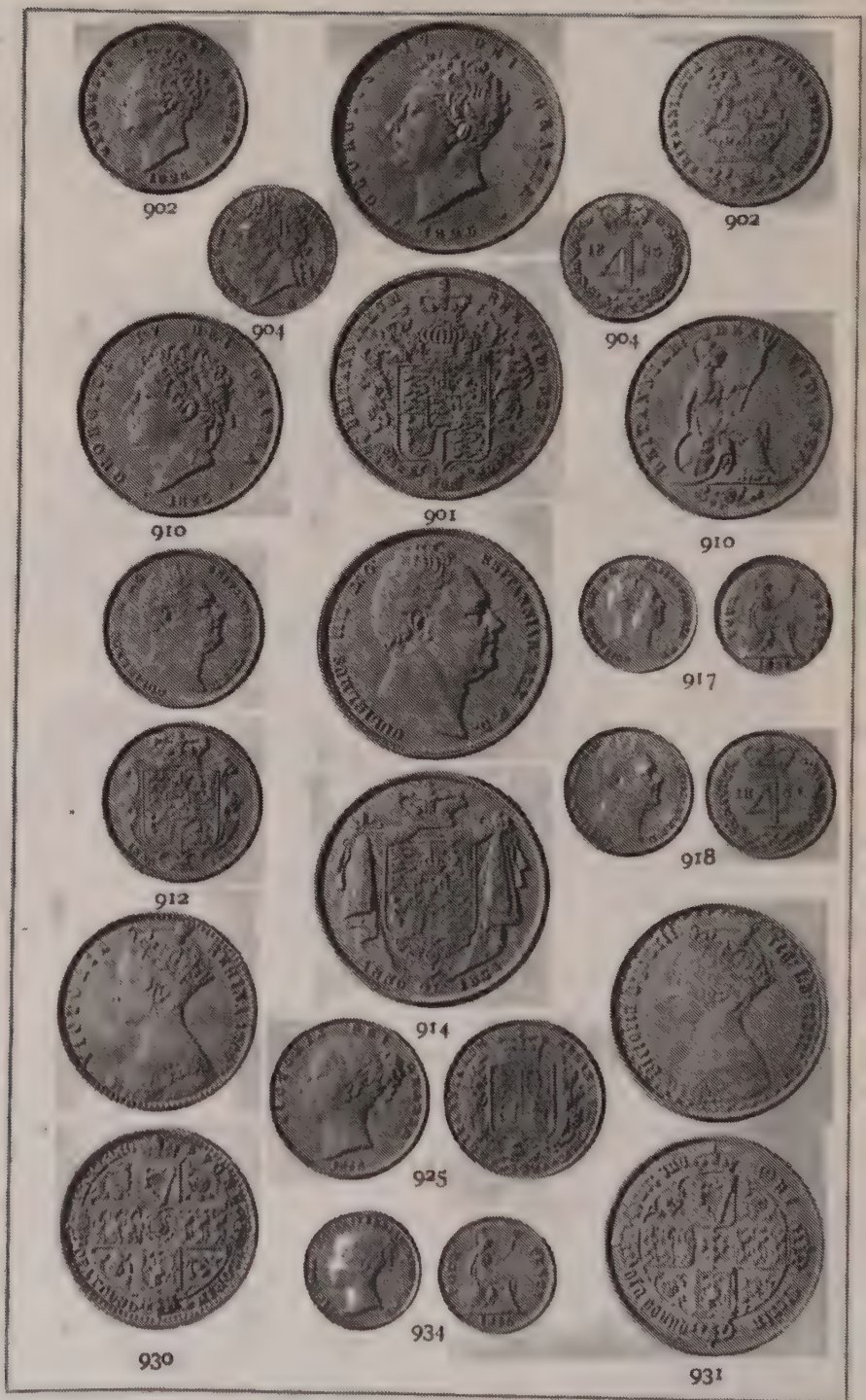
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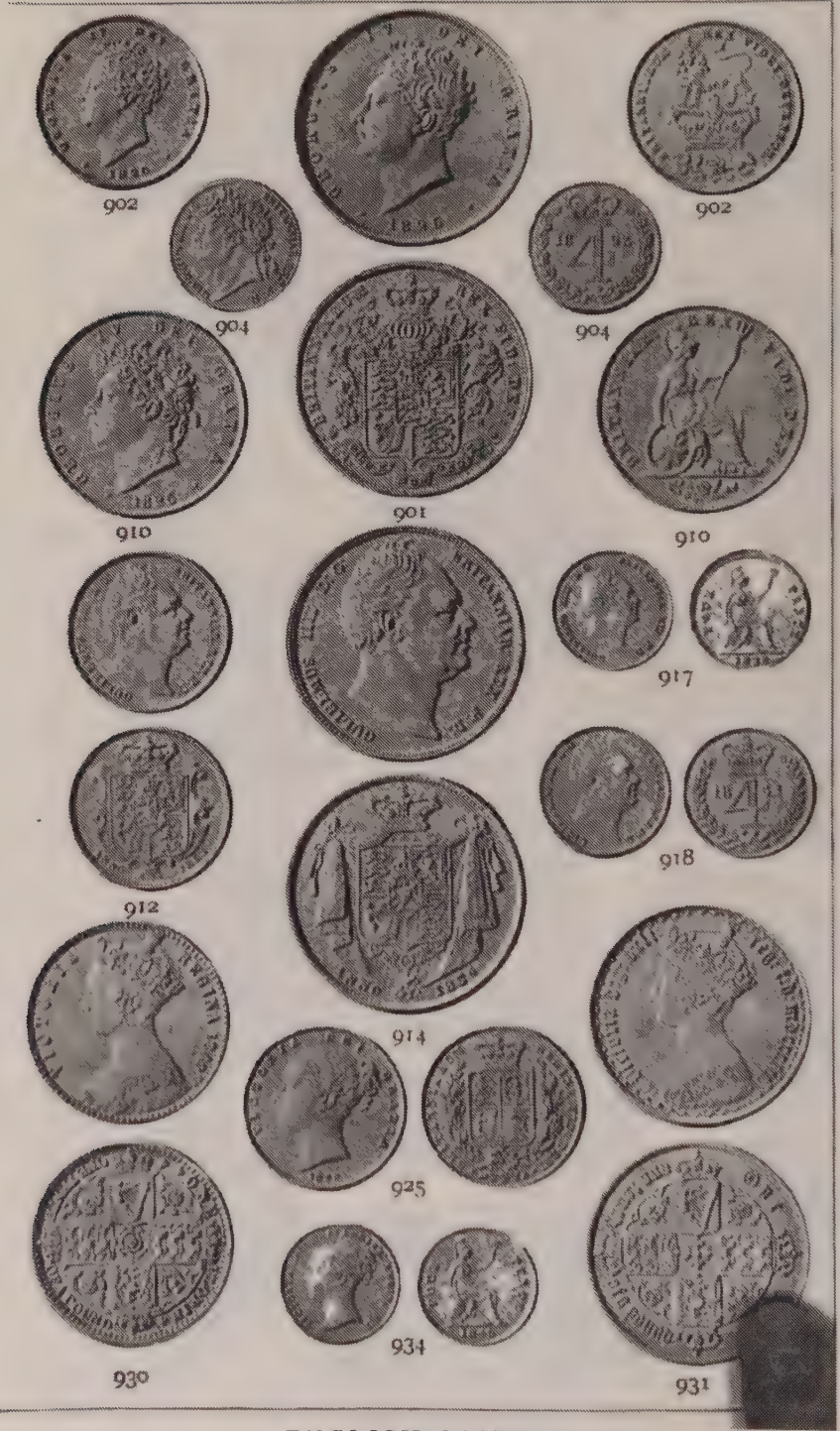
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George IV—Victoria



ENGLISH COINS

Victoria



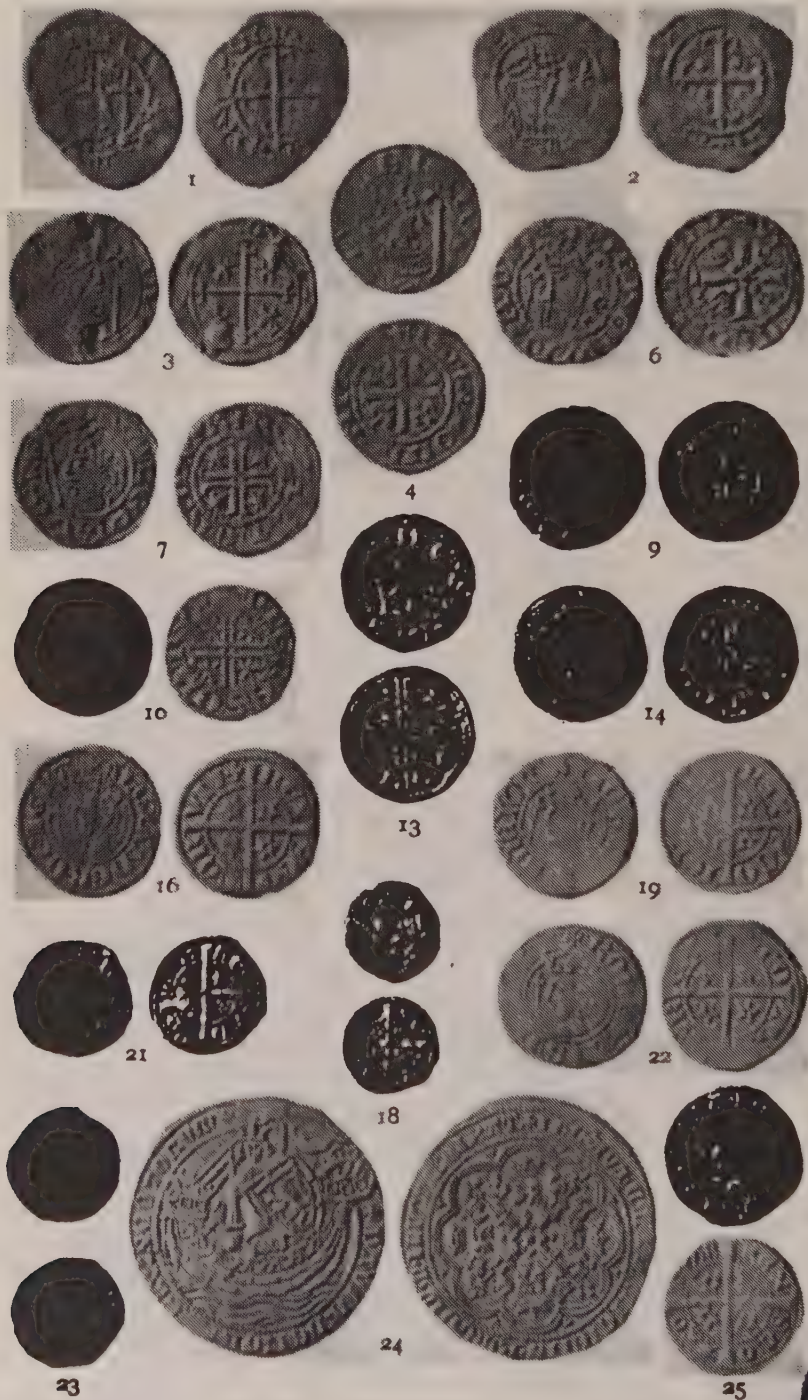
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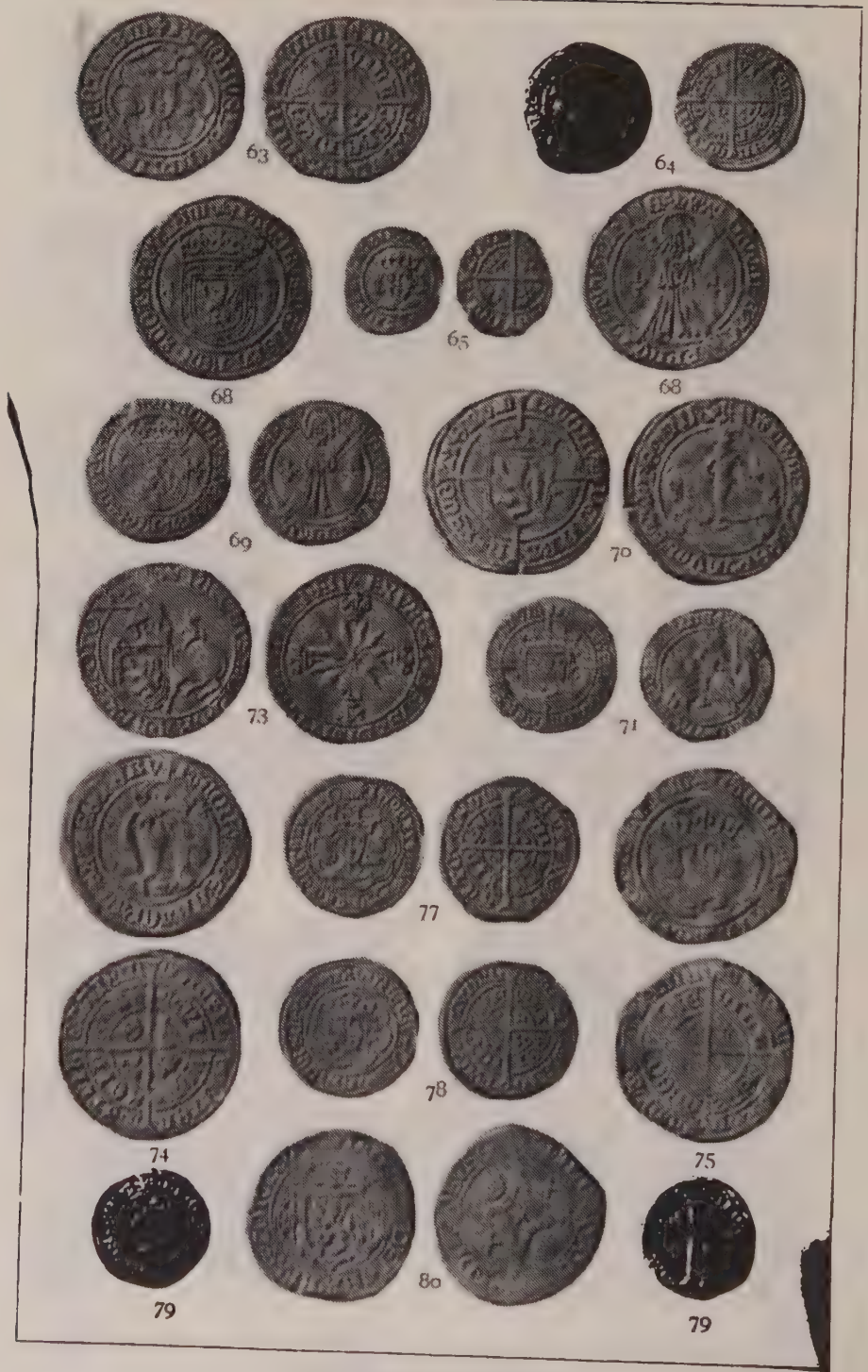
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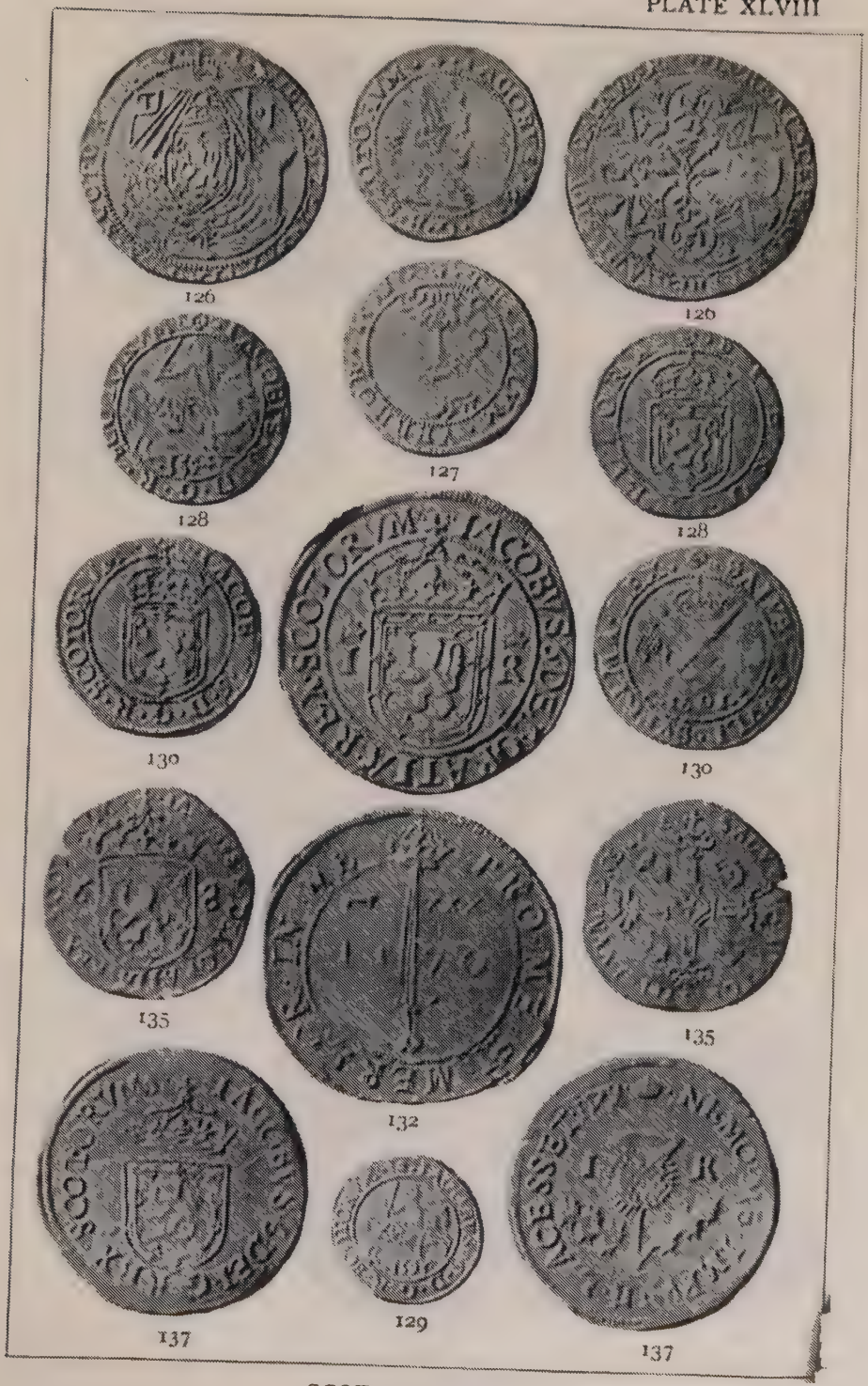
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James VI



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James VI



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James VI—Charles I



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Charles I



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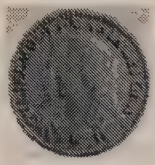
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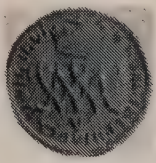


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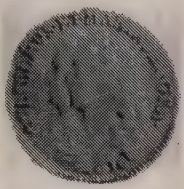

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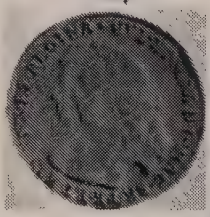

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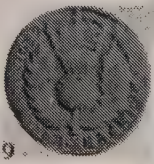

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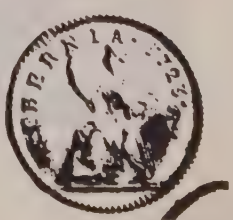

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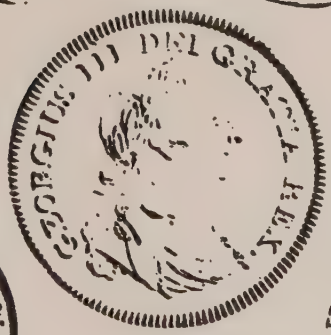




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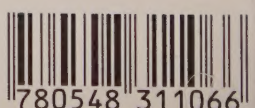
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